

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH IN STRAIGHT-TALKING ISRAELI

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Abstract: Israeli is currently one of the official languages of the State of Israel. It is a fusional synthetic language, with non-concatenative discontinuous morphemes realised by vowel infixation. This typological paper demonstrates that there is a clear distinction in Israeli between direct and indirect speech. The indirect speech report, which is a subset of complement clauses, is characterized by a shift in person, spatial and temporal deixis. However, unlike in English, the verbs usually do not undergo a tense shift. Israeli has various lexicalized direct speech reports. By and large, Israeli reported speech constructions reflect Yiddish and Standard Average European patterns, often enhancing a suitable pre-existent Hebrew construction.

Keywords: Hebrew, reported speech, Yiddish, lexical derivation, Congruence Principle

1. Introduction

1.1. General information

Israeli (Zuckermann 1999; 2006b, a.k.a. “Modern Hebrew”) is currently one of the official languages—with Arabic and English—of the State of Israel, established in 1948 on 20,770 km² (0.22 of Hungary) in the Middle East. It is spoken to varying degrees of fluency by its 7,026,000 citizens (as of May 2006)—as a mother tongue by most Jews (whose total number exceeds 5.6 million), and as a second language by Muslims

(Arabic-speakers), Christians (e.g., Russian- and Arabic-speakers), Druze (Arabic-speakers) and others.

1.2. Grammatical profile

Israeli is a fusional synthetic language, with non-concatenative discontinuous morphemes realised by vowel infixation. Compare (1) and (2), both formed from the root *p.t.r.*, but fitted into two distinct verb-templates:

- (1) נפטר
niftár
pass.away:3msg.past
'(he) passed away'
- (2) התפורנו
hitputárnu
resign:1pl.past: "coercive"
'We "resigned" (implying that we were encouraged to do so; had we not done so, we would have been fired anyway).'

Israeli is a head-marking language. It is nominative-accusative at the syntactic level and partially also at the morphological level. As opposed to Biblical Hebrew—whose constituent order is VAO(E)/VS(E)—but like Standard Average European and English, the usual constituent order of Israeli is AVO(E)/SV(E). Thus, where there is no case marking, one can resort to the constituent order.

The main clause in Israeli consists of (a) clause-initial peripheral markers, e.g., discourse markers; (b) NP(s) or complement clause(s); (c) a predicate—either verbal, copular or verbless; (d) clause-final peripheral elements, e.g., discourse markers. The only obligatory element is the predicate, e.g., *higáti* 'arrive:1sg.past'.

Sentences (3), (4) and (5) are examples of a verbal, copular and verbless clause, respectively:

- (3) הילדה אכלה תפוח.
[ha-yaldá]_A [akhl-á]_V [tapúakh]_O
[def-girl]_A [eat:3past-fsg]_V [apple]_O
'The girl ate an apple.'

- (4) הילדה הזאת היא אחות שלי.
 [ha-yaldá ha-zòt]_{CS} [hi]_{COP} [akhót shel-i]_{CC}
 [def-girl def-prox.fsg]_{CS} [cop.fsg]_{COP} [sister gen-1sg]_{CC}
 ‘This girl is my sister.’
- (5) הילדה חכמה.
 [ha-yaldá]_{VCS} [khakham-á]_{VCC}
 [def-girl]_{VCS} [clever-f]_{VCC}
 ‘The girl is clever.’

There are various types of subordinate clause, e.g., adverbial (denoting comparison, time, place, condition, concession, reason, result, goal, state), adjectival/relative, and nominal/ complement. By and large, these follow the Standard Average European profile. Indirect speech report fits into the overall system of complement clauses—see section 3.1.

2. Speech report constructions

2.1. The DSR/ISR distinction

Due to (*inter alia*) the lack of evidentials in the language, Israeli does not possess any monoclausal speech report construction. It has a clear distinction between multiclausal direct speech report (henceforth, DSR) and multiclausal indirect speech report (henceforth, ISR), the ISR generally being more common than DSR.

Distinguishing features characterizing ISR:

- (i) Shift in person deixis, e.g., 2 > 1
- (ii) Shift in spatial and temporal deixis, e.g., ‘today’ > ‘that day’, also spatial demonstratives, e.g., ‘this’ > ‘that’
- (iii) Obligatory presence of a complementizer immediately before the speech report, unless the speech report is of the ‘infinitive’ (iv) or interrogative type (v)
- (iv) In report of commands: imperative/future verb > “infinitive” (tenseless verb, commonly referred to in Israeli grammar as “infinitive”, thus, henceforth, INF)
- (v) In report of questions: interrogative-less yes/no question > *im* (lit. ‘if’) or *ha-ím* (lit. ‘INTER-if’) ‘whether’ **immediately before** the indirect question

Unlike in English, verbs do not undergo a tense shift. The future tense in a speech act in the past does not become future-in-the-past in ISR (see (16)); unlike English (cf. *would*), Israeli does not have a form of future-in-the-past. Similarly, present tense in a speech act in the past usually does not become past in ISR (see (9)).

Like in English, in indirect “*wh*-questions”, the interrogative remains the same. Unlike in English, there is no change in constituent order (see (15)–(16)).

Distinguishing features characterizing DSR:

- (i) Special intonation contour, tending to be mimetic
- (ii) Possible intonational break before the DSR
- (iii) Possible absence of a reporting verb
- (iv) Possible discontinuity of the DSR
- (v) Possible use of a vocative particle
- (vi) In writing: presence of quotation marks, as well as exclamation/question mark

Sentences (6) and (7) demonstrate the shift in person deixis:

- (6) הם אמרו לנו: "אין לנו כסף!"
 hem amr-ú l-anù [én l-anù késef]_{DSR}
 3mpl say:3past-pl dat-1pl [exis.cop:neg dat-1pl money]
 ‘They told us: “We have no money!”’
- (7) הם אמרו לנו שאין להם כסף.
 hem amr-ú l-anù ⟨she-én l-ahèm késef⟩_{ISR}
 3mpl say:3past-pl dat-1pl ⟨comp-exis.cop:neg dat-3mpl money⟩
 ‘They told us that they had no money.’

Sentences (8) and (9) demonstrate the lack of tense shift in verbs:

- (8) טלי לחשה: "אני רוצה גלידה."
 Tali lakhash-á [anì rotsá glída]_{DSR}
 Tali whisper:3past-fsg [1sg want:fsg.pres ice.cream]
 ‘Tali whispered: “I want ice cream!”’
- (9) טלי לחשה שהיא רוצה גלידה.
 Tali lakhash-á ⟨she-hì rotsá glída⟩_{ISR}
 Tali whisper:3past-fsg ⟨comp-3fsg want:fsg.pres ice.cream⟩
 ‘Tali whispered that she wanted ice cream.’

Note that—in contrast to the English translation—the verb ‘want’ is in the present tense in both sentences.

2.2. Exclamative and vocative DSR

Obviously, not **every** DSR is transformable into an ISR:

- (10) כש"גילו" למדלן אולברייט שהיא יהודייה, היא צוחה: "אוי וויי!"
 k-she-“gil-í” le-mádden ólbrayt ⟨she-hí yehudi-yá⟩_{ISR}
 when-comp-“reveal”:past-3pl to-Madeleine Albright ⟨comp-3fsg Jewish-fsg⟩
 hi tsavkh-á [óy véy!]_{DSR}
 3fsg scream:3past-fsg [Oy vey]
 ‘When it was “revealed” to Madeleine Albright that she was Jewish, she screamed:
 “Oy vey!”’

ISR cannot convey the associations accompanying a DSR vocative particle:

- (11) הוא צעק עליה: "תפסיקי לנדנד, יא נודניקית!"
 hu tsaák al-èa:
 3msg shout:3msg.past on-3fsg
 [tafsík-i le-nadnéd, ya núdnik-it!]_{DSR}
 [stop:2fut/imp-fsg inf-bother **voc:derog** pest-fsg]
 ‘He shouted at her: “Stop bothering, *ya* pest!”’

The vocative particle *ya* (cf. archaic English *O*, as well as contemporary colloquial (Antipodean) English *ya*, or *y’*, from *you*) is currently derogatory in the sense that it only precedes derogatory NPs. This particle can be traced back to the vocative exclamatory Arabic particle ٱ [ya:]. Initially, Israeli *ya*—just like in Arabic—was not derogatory—see the Israeli songs *ya mishlatí* ‘O my fortified cliff’ and *ya khabíbi* ‘O my dear’. However, native Israeli-speakers are aware of the Arabic etymon and—perhaps due to the negative (e.g., terroristic) associations of Arabic among Israelis—*ya* underwent semantic—or rather pragmatic—narrowing: pejoration.

2.3. ISR complementizer

As shown in (7) and (9), ISR usually uses the common Israeli complementizer *she* [ʃe] ‘that’, which—just like English *that*—also acts as a

relativizer. *She-* 'that' can be traced back to the Hebrew complementizer *she-* 'that', which derives from the Hebrew relativizer *she-* 'that'. One etymological analysis is that *she-* is a shortened form of the Hebrew relativizer *'asher* 'that', which is related to Akkadian *'ashru* 'place' (cf. Semitic *'athar).

Instead of using the *she-* complementizer, a more formal Israeli writer could use the rare complementizer *ki* 'that', which derives from the Hebrew complementizer *kī* 'that', from *ki* 'because'. Consider the following minimal pair:

- (12) הנאשם הצהיר כי הוא חף מפשע.
 ha-neeshám hitsír <ki hu khaf mi-pésha>_{ISR}
 def-accused:msg declare:3msg.past <comp 3msg clean from-crime>
 'The accused declared that he was innocent.'
- (13) הנאשם זוכה כי הוא חף מפשע.
 ha-neeshám zuká [ki hu khaf mi-pésha]_{CAUS}
 def-accused:msg acquit:3msg.past.pass [caus 3msg clean from-crime]
 'The accused was acquitted because he was innocent.'

Whereas in (12) *ki* introduces an ISR, in (13) it introduces a causal clause. But such versatility can easily result in ambiguity:

- (14) הן לא סיפרו לי כי כבר הסבירו את זה.
 hen lo sipr-ú l-i
 3fpl neg tell:3past-pl dat-1sg
 <ki kvar hisbír-u et ze>_{ISR/CAUS}
 <comp/caus already explain:3past-pl acc prox.msg>
 'They (f) did not tell me **that** it had already been explained.'
 or 'They (f) did not tell me (about it) **because** it had already been explained.'

Thus, *ki* is often avoided even by Israelis attempting to write in a high-flown manner. As opposed to *she-*, I categorize *ki* as a prescriptive complementizer *tout court*. That said, some French-speaking immigrants to Israel use the complementizer *ki* less rarely than other Israelis because of the serendipitous phonetic similarity to the French complementizer *que* 'that' — cf. Zuckermann (2006b).

2.4. Direct and indirect questions

Unlike in English, Israeli indirect questions demonstrate neither a shift in verb tense nor a change in constituent order. Thus, besides the distinct intonation, the only difference between (15) and (16) is the pronominal suffix used with the genitive *shel* ‘of’ (i.e., the only shift is in person):

- (15) הוא שאל אותה: "מתי ההורים שלך יגיעו?"
 hu shaál ot-à
 3msg ask:3msg.past dat-3fsg
 [matáy ha-hor-ím shel-àkh yagí-u]_{DSR}
 [when def-parent-mpl gen-2fsg arrive:3fut-pl]
 ‘He asked her: “When will your parents arrive?”’

- (16) הוא שאל אותה מתי ההורים שלה יגיעו.
 hu shaál ot-à
 3msg ask:3msg.past dat-3fsg
 <matáy ha-hor-ím shel-à yagí-u>_{ISR}
 <when def-parent-mpl gen-3fsg arrive:3fut-pl>
 ‘He asked her when her parents would arrive.’

Thus, one may regard the indirect question as a semi-direct speech report.

Although Standard Average European (often via Yiddish) is undoubtedly an important source for Israeli reported speech, this indirect question construction seems to have already existed in Hebrew too. Consider, for example, Biblical Hebrew *lo noda* ‘*mi hikkáhu*’ ‘it be not known <who hath slain him>’ (Deuteronomy 21 : 1). Such multiple causation corresponds with the Congruence Principle: if a feature exists in more than one contributor, it is more likely to persist in the target language (see Zuckermann 2003).

2.5. Direct and indirect commands: infinitive ISR

ISR can lack a complementizer and instead begin with a tenseless verb, commonly referred to as “infinitive”.

- (17) המפקדת הורתה: "תהיו כאן תוך שבע דקות!"
 ha-mefakéd-et hortá [tiyú kan tokh shéva dak-ót]_{DSR}
 def-commander-fsg order:3fsg.past [be:2pl-fut/imp here within seven minute-pl]
 ‘The commander (f) ordered: “Be here within seven minutes!”’

- (18) המפקדת הורתה להיות שם תוך שבע דקות.
 ha-mefakéd-et hortá ⟨li-yót sham tokh shéva dak-ót⟩_{ISR}
 def-commander-fsg order:3fsg.past ⟨inf-be there within seven minute-pl⟩
 'The commander (f) ordered to be back there within seven minutes.'

DSR has the capacity to be more nuanced than ISR. Thus, one ISR can be parallel to several distinct DSRs. For example, (18) can be the ISR not only of (17) but also of (19), which includes a semantic future perfect, realised morphologically in colloquial Israeli by the past:

- (19) המפקדת הורתה: "תוך שבע דקות הייתם כאן!"
 ha-mefakéd-et hortá [tokh shéva dak-ót haítém kan]_{DSR}
 def-commander-fsg order:3fsg.past [within seven minute-pl be:2mpl.past here]
 'The commander (f) ordered: "Within seven minutes, you will have arrived back here!"'

3. Syntactic role of speech report content

3.1. ISR versus complement clause

Israeli ISR conforms to complement clause structure. The following three sentences, which constitute a continuum, demonstrate that ISR is a subset of complementation:

- (20) אני יודע שהיא יפה.
 anì yodéa ⟨she-hì yaf-á⟩_{COMP}
 1sg know:msg.pres ⟨comp-3fsg beautiful-fsg⟩
 'I know that she is beautiful.'
- (21) שמעתי שהיא יפה.
 shamá-ti ⟨she-hì yaf-á⟩_{COMP/ISR}
 hear:past-1sg ⟨comp-3fsg beautiful-fsg⟩
 'I heard that she is beautiful.' (a general hearsay, not referring to a specific speech act) or 'I heard that she was beautiful.' (a specific speech act)
- (22) אמרתי לה שהיא יפה.
 amár-ti l-a ⟨she-hì yaf-á⟩_{ISR}
 say:past-1sg dat-3fsg ⟨comp-3fsg beautiful-fsg⟩
 'I told her that she was beautiful.'

A speech report can be referred to *en bloc* using the proximal demonstrative *ze* 'this'. Thus, (23) could be a retort to (22):

- (23) אתה אמרת את זה ברצינות?
 atá amár-ta et ze bi-rtsinút?
 2msg say:past-2msg acc **prox.msg** in-seriousness
 ‘Did you say that seriously?’

3.2. Reporting verbs

The reporting verb usually appears **before** the speech report, although in literary style, it can follow the speech report either immediately or after the A, i.e., either ‘Go away!’, *said the child* or ‘Go away!’, *the child said*, the **former** being of a higher register.

The most common verb used in both DSRs and ISRs is the transitive *amár* ‘say:3msg.past’. This verb has suppletive future and infinitive forms: *yagíd* ‘say:3msg.fut’ and *le-hagíd* ‘inf-say’ respectively. That said, the future and infinitive forms *yomár* and *l-omár* exist but, unlike in Hebrew, they are not normally used in Israeli.

As previously seen, Israeli has a plethora of other reporting verbs (see Table 1, overleaf).

Moreover, colloquial Israeli often employs *asá*, lit. ‘do:3msg.past’, as a reporting verb:

- (24) אז המהבולה הזאת עושה לי: "צ'מע קטע! אני מה זה בדאון"
 אז עשיתי לה: "למה מה קרה? מי מת? בואי לרט, תום אומר שזה פצצות לגבות!"
 az ha-mahabúl-a ha-zòt osá l-i
 so def-fool-fsg def-prox.fsg **do:fsgpres** dat-1sg
 [chmá kèta, anì má ze be-dàwn]_{DSR}
 [hear:2msgimp fragment 1sg what prox.msg in-down]
 az asíti l-a [làma má karà? mí met?,
 so **do:1sgpast** dat-3fsg why what happen:3msg.past who die:3msg.past
 bói l-a-séret, tom omér
 come:2fsg.imp to-def-film Tom say:msg.pres
 ⟨she-zé ptsats-ót l-a-gab-ót⟩_{ISR}_{DSR}
 ⟨comp-proxmsg bomb-fpl to-def-eyebrow-fpl⟩

‘So that idiot (f) goes: “Listen, I’m really down”. So I was like: “What the hell? What’s your deal? Come to the film, Tom says it’s wicked.”’

Literally: ‘So this idiot (f) **does** to me: “Hear a fragment, I’m what in a down!”. So I **did** to her: “Why, what happened? Who died? Come to the film, Tom says that this is bombs to the eyebrows!”.’

Table 1
Classification of Reporting Verbs

Verb	Transitivity	Translation	Semantic Class
amár	tr	say	saying
sipér	tr	tell, recount (cf. <i>safár</i> 'count')	saying
hodía	tr	announce, notify	saying
yidéa	tr (O=addressee)	inform	saying
taán	tr	claim	saying
hitsír	tr	declare	saying
hikhríz	tr	proclaim	saying
tsaák	tr	shout	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
lakhásh	tr	whisper	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
milmél	tr	mutter	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
shar	amb	sing	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
gimgém	intr	stutter	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
tsavákh	tr	scream	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
tsarákh	tr	yell	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
zaák	tr	cry out	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
tsahál	intr	rejoice	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
yilél	intr	howl	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
yibév	intr	wail	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
tsikhhék	intr	giggle	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
shaág	intr	roar	saying + <i>speech manner</i>
teér	tr	describe	proposition
hisbír	tr	explain	proposition
tsién	tr	mention	proposition
hizkír	tr	mention	proposition
heelíl	tr	allege	proposition
heíd	intr	testify	proposition
diveákh	tr	report	report
perét	tr	detail	report
hosíf	tr	add	report
hivtiakh	tr	promise	promise
iyém	intr	threaten	promise
hizhír	tr (O=addressee)	warn	promise

Table 1. (cont.)

Verb	Transitivity	Translation	Semantic Class
makhá al	intr	protest about	complaint
hitlonén	intr	complain	complaint
kitér	intr	whine, whinge (cf. Polish Yiddish <i>kútar</i> 'male cat, whiner')	complaint
kavál al	intr	complain about (high register)	complaint
hitonén	intr	complain	complaint
tsivá	tr (O=addressee)	order	command
horá	intr	order	command
pakád	tr (O=addressee)	command	command
amád al kakh	intr	insist	command
hifstír (be)	intr	urge (high register)	requesting
bikésh (mi)	tr	request (from)	requesting
darásh (mi)	tr	demand (from)	requesting
shaál	tr (O=addressee)	ask	asking
tahá	intr	wonder	asking
aná	intr	answer	answering
heshív	intr	reply	answering
hegív	intr	react	answering
gaár	intr	scold	rebuke
nazáf (be)	intr	reprimand	rebuke
hokhíakh	tr (O=addressee)	reprove	rebuke
odéd	tr (O=addressee)	encourage	encouragement
shamá	tr	hear	hearing

3.3. DSR without a reporting verb

Whereas a reporting verb is obligatory in ISR, it is possible to have a DSR without it:

- (25) חוקרי המשטרה לנער הערבי: "למה האיבר מין שלך עטוף בלבן?"
 הנער לחוקרים: "אמא שלי אמרה לי שהוא צריך להיות מוכן לשבעים ושתיים חורעין".

khokr-éy ha-mishtará l-a-náar ha-arav-í:
 investigator-mpl:constr def-police dat-def-teenager def-Arab-msg
 [láma ha-evàr mín shel-khà atúf be-bàd laván?]_{DSR}
 [why def-organ sex gen-2msg wrap:msg.pres:pass in-cloth white]
 ha-náar l-a-khokr-ím:
 def-teenager dat-def-investigator-mpl

[íma shl-ì amr-á l-ì
 [mother gen-1sg say:3past-fsg dat-1sg
 <she-hù tsaríkh li-yót mukhán
 <comp-3msg need:msg.pres inf-be ready:msgpres:pass
 le-shivím ve-shtáim *hu:r řin*]_{ISR}]_{DSR}
 to-seventy and-two *hu:r řin*]

'The police investigators to the Arab teenager: "Why are your genitals wrapped with white cloth?" The teenager to the investigators: "My mother told me that they needed to be ready for the seventy-two *hu:r řin*!"¹

4. Direct speech report as a basis for lexical derivations

Israeli has many NPs which are lexicalized DSRs, usually couched in the first person:

- (26) ה"אני מאמין" של מבקר המדינה הנכנס: מלחמה עיקשת בשחיתות.
 ha-[**aní maamín**]_{NP} shel mevakér ha-mdiná ha-nikhnás:
 def-[1sg believe:msg.pres] gen comptroller def-state def-enter:msg.pres
 milkhamá ikésh-et b-a-shkhitút
 war:fsg stubborn-fsg in-def-corruption

'The incoming State Comptroller's credo: unrelenting war on corruption.'

- (27) הח"כ יצא ב"אני מאשים" נגד הממשלה.
 ha-khá-k yatsá
 def-M(ember)-K(nesset) come.out:3msg.past
 be-[**aní maashím**]_{NP} néged ha-m(e)mshalá
 in-1sg accuse:msg.pres against def-government

'The MK (Member of Knesset (Israeli Parliament)) came out with a *J'accuse* against the government.'

¹ Seventy-two حور عين [hu:r řin] are promised to the faithful martyrs in Suras 44: : 54 and 52: 20 of the Koran. Muslims believe that these are "dark, wide-eyed (maidens)", **virgins**. However, Luxenberg (2000) suggests that *hu:r řin* are actually "white (grapes), jewels (of crystal)". In other words, Muslim martyrs will not get virgins but **sultanas**(!), the latter with the meaning of white raisins/grapes. Syriac [hu:r] 'white (fpl)' is associated with 'raisin'—cf. Zuckermann (2006a). If this alternative interpretation is true, or rather, if one can convince fundamentalist Muslims that it is true, it has the potential to change the course of history, at least in cases like the above true story of a Palestinian teenager caught in Israel just before attempting a suicide-bombing.

Consider also the following:

- (28) גישה ה"יהיה בסדר" ותופעת ה"סמוך עליי" עוד יהרסו את צה"ל.
 gishá-t ha-[yiyé be-séder]
 attitude-constr def-[be:3msg.fut in-order]
 ve-tofaá-t ha-[smókh al-áy]
 and-phenomenon-constr def-[trust:2msg.imp on-1sg]
 od yaharsú et tsáhal²
 yet destroy:3pl.fut acc IDF
 'The "she'll be right" attitude and the "trust me!" phenomenon may destroy the IDF (Israel Defence Forces).'

5. Functional, stylistic and discourse preferences

DSR is common in Israeli in informal speech or story-telling, and is often employed in jokes; in-your-face Israelis often use (sometimes macabre) self-deprecating humour:

- (29) האמריקאי אומר לאשתו: "בבקשה תעבירי את הסוכר, סוכריה!"
 הבריטי אומר לאשתו: "בבקשה תעבירי את הדבש, דובשנית!"
 הישראלי אומר לאשתו: "תעבירי את הסטייק, יא פרה!"
 ha-amerikáy omér le-isht-ó
 def-American:msg say:msg.pres dat-wife-3msg.poss
 [bevakashá taavír-i et ha-sukár, sukaryá!]DSR
 [please pass:2fut/imp-fsg acc def-sugar candy]
 ha-bríti omér le-isht-ó
 def-Briton:msg say:msg.pres dat-wife-3msg.poss
 [bevakashá taavír-i et ha-dvash, duvshanít!]DSR
 [please pass:2fut/imp-fsg acc def-honey honey.cookie]
 ha-israelí omér le-isht-ó
 def-Israeli:msg say:msg.pres dat-wife-3msg.poss
 [taavír-i t-a-stek, ya pará!]DSR
 [pass:2fut/imp-fsg acc-def-steak voc:derog cow]
 'The American tells his wife: "Would you pass the sugar, sugar!'. The Briton tells his wife: "Would you pass the honey, honey!". The Israeli tells his wife: "Pass the steak, *ya* cow!''.

² Acronym of *tsvá ha-haganá le-israél* 'Israel Defence Forces'.

The following passage employs both DSR and ISR. DSR is employed for immediacy and engaging effect, including a couple of serendipitous *ex postfacto* puns. ISR conveys important new information but since the specific form of the speech act is not crucial, it is backgrounded:

- (30) הזונה המולדבית שאלה את הצעיר הפלסטיני: "בא לך להתפרק?"
 הוא ענה לה: "אין לי ראש לזה!"
 רק אחר כך השוטרים סיפרו לה שהוא בעצם היה המחבל המתאבד.
- ha-zoná ha-moldávi-t shaal-á et ha-tsaír ha-falestín-i:
 def-prostitute def-Moldavian-fsg ask:past-3fsg acc def-youth def-Palestinian-msg
 [bá le-khà le-hitparék?]DSR
 [come:msgpres dat-2msg inf-disassemble]
- hu aná l-a: [én l-i rósh le-zè!]DSR
 3msg reply:3msg.past dat-fsg [exis.cop:neg dat-1sg head dat-prox.msg]
- rak akhár kakh ha-shotr-ím siprú l-a
 only after so def-policeman-mpl tell:3mpl.past dat-fsg
 <she-hù be-étsem hayá ha-mekhabél ha-mitabéd>ISR
 <comp-3msg in-substance be:3msg past def-terrorist def-suicider>

'The Moldavian prostitute asked the Palestinian youth: "Do you feel like getting off?" (lit. "Does it come to you to disassemble?"). He replied: "I'm not in the mood!" (lit. "I don't have a head for it!"). Only later did the policemen tell her that he actually was the suicide bomber.'

6. Concluding remarks

There is a clear distinction in Israeli between direct and indirect speech. The indirect speech report, which is a subset of complement clauses, is characterized by a shift in person, spatial and temporal deixis. However, unlike in English, the verbs usually do not undergo a tense shift. Israeli has various lexicalized direct speech reports. By and large, Israeli reported speech constructions reflect Yiddish and Standard Average European patterns, often enhancing a suitable pre-existent Hebrew construction.

Abbreviations

1 = 1st person; 2 = 2nd person; 3 = 3rd person; A = transitive subject; acc = accusative; amb = ambitransitive; CAUS/caus = causal; CC = copula complement;

comp = complement(izer); constr = construct-state; COP/cop = copula; CS = copula subject; dat = dative; def = definite; derog = derogatory; DSR = direct speech report; E = extended intransitive; exis = existential; f = feminine; fut = future; gen = genitive; imp = imperative; INF/inf = infinitive; INTER = interrogative; intr = intransitive; ISR = indirect speech report; m = masculine; neg = negator/negative; NP = noun phrase; O = transitive object; pass = passive; pl = plural; poss = possessive; pres = present; prox = proximal demonstrative; S = intransitive subject; sg = singular; tr = transitive; V = verb; VCC = verbless clause complement; VCS = verbless clause subject; voc = vocative.

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