ABSTRACT

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DISCOURSE TYPES
FORMAL SIGNALS OF

To be received 1976 (1976)
PARTICULAR PLAN.

... introduce a very specific statement referring to a

degree of certainty with more moderate implications. A
plainer... refers to the assertion to some degree... lesser
failure... may be used to introduce a statement of

This... perhaps fail... may be used to introduce the generality of

NS' statements concerning a feature of past forms along with other features of

present to perfect or past forms along that a change from

certain erroneous tenses and point out that a change from

result... have studied tense usage

1. Backman, Setterlind & Trumble (1970) have studied tense usage


A study of grammatical connection in spoken and written English.

1. Hassan (1968). For instance, does not include tense in her

Tense forms

DISCOURSE TYPES IN THE BARTON TEXTS

Some pedagogical implications for English as a second

languages are discussed.

thoughts of the characters,

and (e), the reader is given access to the feelings and

(q) and also some features of direct: viz. (2), (b),

indicative: (a), present tense or had + ad (cf. (a) above)?

and thoughts. (f) meaning contains some features of

addresses of time. This type reports what was said of feelings

verbs: (c) demonstrates a deviant from tenses and

frequently, concerned of tense between the main and dependent

the verb and a dependent object clause: (b) optionally, but

exact words said. (3) indicative: (c) question and exclamation marks.

like the verb: (c) question and exclamation marks.

changes one step forward.

subject and verb: (a) each verb, usually, past; takes the story

are: (1) narrative: mark by (a) sentences containing both

In at the day by Katherine Mansfield, the discourse types
to examine in some detail first. 

It is these passages which I wish
do, present tense forms. It is these passages which I wish
in the manner where the writer felt it necessary to introduce
present tense forms, which seem to have a quite different character than the
occurred and would be used with present, present, from contexts with-

This was rather a crude classification. The two tenses

average one per page. If 225 tense changes, i.e., one change per 20 to 40 verbs, on an
in an estimated 8,000 infinite verb forms in English are only
marked, this would be quite a high degree of continuity of tense forms.

and all tense changes in the rest of the text were
excluded and all tense changes in the part of the text between
where a part of the text between the verb phrase (VP) is modified by a, part, one in the next one, and

This generally makes it difficult to analyze the structure and

be done, present, and past. Thus, the tense of a sentence

If it is now generally accepted that English has only two

usages.

discourse each marked by different features of tense and NP.

to reader comes - are realized by these different types of
occurrence. This makes it possible to make others directly. These

Furthermore about the features captured. Also, as a story
 sterile mixture - on interaction - to narrate the events of an

An analytical of the data presented by Gerald Durrett (here-

often stand a change of discourse type and co-occur with other

George (1966, p. 34). See also (1967, p. 34). The case for this view can be based on form or frequency.

and pass. (1968: 96). A different part of the text seems to be used with present, present, from contexts with-

of course, and because, (1969: 172) LL; non-

Page numbers are given from the draft pages by Gerald

ever read from an animal of that size. (BB 41)

uttering the most ear-percussive strikes I have

present perfect or modal verb groups or simple present can

occur, but we also find more complex constructional conclusions

can occur only if a limited class of verbs can

not. I believe (BB 110); I should imagine (BB 90); I

expect (BB 127); I think (BB 149). I

suppose (BB 37, 128); I

accept (BB 87). I

They often consist of brief expressions like: I

remember (BB 77).

I present verbs in BB are used to make another to reader comment.

There must have been some slyly people watching,

should watch...

...the...more important (BB 167)

was concerned that they

that of which consisted of women (were extra and

not much modest, and as long as my) audience;

for some time. It did not worry me (7),

I thought... (BB 22).

I did not become aware of the fact

literally, but (BB 4) did not become aware of the fact.

me? I (5) covered myself with soap, and said

me? I must have been some slyly people watching...
About species of animals or groups of people. Here are some passages of generalized descriptions and explanations (I° present).

... occur in both I° and 0 contexts.

You? does not occur in 1 passages.

... is to refer impersonally to anyone. This can be termed yours.

... to refer of 1 passages through reference to the reader. This could be called your. It is a distinctive to the reader. This could be termed yours. It is used to refer directly.

... would give you some idea of a baby girl.

... take the case of the baby girl.

... since I was starr'd, mean nothing. I was horror.

... is easy enough to write that sort of thing.

... the colors and pattern were so dazzling and so

A fond of explanation is called for at this point.

... verb form is an imperative.

... by a simple paraphrase I could be introduced, sometimes the

... because they are analogous to the ones above, and others the

... does not actually occur but they are classtified function (latter & Hutchinson, 1972). In some of these passages, quite a few 1 passages have an "interaction management"

... I can never rest at the best of times.

... understand, an attitude of mind I always find diffcult to

... innocently perform these actions in public, and to be
dirty, filthy monkeys when they have nothing to

... I have heard embarrassed human beings call monkeys.
Some 10 passages explain the meanings of words or phrases:

... the frogs did not like this change at all (BB 97) (BB 99) (BB 102) (BB 103) (BB 104) (BB 105) (BB 106) (BB 107) (BB 108) (BB 109)

Another group describes the settings of the story:

... smoke them out, thus I considered to do (BB 123) (BB 124) (BB 125) (BB 126) (BB 127) (BB 128) (BB 129) (BB 130) (BB 131) (BB 132)

In this example the 10 passages contain concepts and operations. In this example the 10 passages contain concepts and explain pro-


... them happy (BB 126) ... when they had transferred their

Examples:
Rather beleaguered by this, for the average 

Generalization as in this passage: 

another formal feature is words and phrases like 

feature of 10 passages.

are special exceptions to this general 

the beast (BB 163), are special exceptions to this general 

NPs which refer to specific places, e.g., the Englishman (BB 92), 

the most thrilling animal (BB 184) do not 

DD: (BB 166) and the most thrilling animal (BB 184) do not 

DD: (BB 166) and the most thrilling animal (BB 184) refer to specific animals, while the 

and the Englishman (BB 184) refer to specific individuals, while 

This difference in reference, though not in form, can be seen 

I could see we had caught the same rate. 

I could see we had caught the same rate. 

I could see we had caught a same rate. 

speccific: The same rate is not a very tight animal.

non-speccific: The same rate is not a very tight animal.

following sentences show:

intertitle is not may or may not have specific referents as the 

often do not have specific referents. Both definite 

a general feature of NPs in 10 passages is that they 

distinguishable in other NPs are formally distinguished by 

German and therefore features which are sometimes formally 

more general feature of NP usage. The pronoun system of 

as a typical feature of 10 passages are really an aspect of a 

The pronoun changes from I to you, which we have noticed 

goes up (BB 104) 

that of a critic of a performance before the capture 

on the face was a look of eager expectancy, like 

A rather kind consists of a small:
In all, I'd pass as in BB, tagged 82.

... (BB 68)

and more and more, until you eventually discover it.

... (BB 68)

that at this point of two, or three, or four, or five, or six.

... (BB 68)

... (BB 24)

... (BB 17)

... (BB 17)

... (BB 24)

... (BB 17)
Once the territorial aspect is established, adventurously,

we found there into the nets... (p. 30)
through the underground, drifting whenever currents
moon shone; then, with the dogs, we would walk
subtle plot we would spread in the nets in a wild
choose a thick patch of grass and bushes. At a
work out to some remote hillside of valley, and then

Our hunting method was as follows: we would

narrative a series of scenes which were habitually repeated.

I am also typical of the past, passage which forever

refers to and so I am typical of that kind of passage.

reference to the verb will will have an effect on the basis of narrative. It will have a subject

use as the basis of narrative. It is kind of verb

the chronological order of occurrence. This kind of verb

sentence of adverbial, aspectual or modal modification, tells us

sentences in past time. Their order in the passage, in the ap-

curred in past time. Their order in the passage, in the ap-

The extracted forms do not just tell us that the events oc-

... a crack and falls lies on my face... (p. 113)
place for hunting was not mine. I caught my toe in

the crack and asked about a string on a stubble.

took an ax smoothly as a stone on ice. I gave chase,

the thinning and shriveling across the rough surface of the

... I disturbed a nine-foot boa. He stretched out of

passages, each of which takes the story one step forward.

The same, connected are the events in the story which are

represented by finite verbs. These things are used in these

that like the physical view of narrative involves

The etymology of words like tell, take, and account shows

If they can all be classified as I.3,

we will now examine some types of past passages in 3.4 to see

Narrative and specific descriptions (1.3 - past)

places in the text.

other I passages which occurred apparently randomly on other

make explicit generalizations about species. There were also

may be for (constitut) I present passages at directitious to

theses of the type occur. Thus, passages of informative data are

these forms and the associated changes in the forms and mean-
or she etc. For the creature is, by its nature, a personal pronoun - I, you, he, etc. For personal and sometimes he
person pronouns are made as I, you, he etc. be the use of

In another kind of past tense, passive description describes

action on I, past.

applied case study. It appears to be a stylistic varia-
without other changes that kind of passive does not need a
since I or we could be used in this passive instead of you

(PP 32) 

avenous, more with dew, sneaked across my shoes

swarthy and gentle admonishing look of face. The long

impression that you were dodging walks deep in a
not see the lower half of your body, and you got the
here, the What was interrupted, but I am light.

narrow twisting pathway that led over the hills.

presently we turned off the road and followed a

You? occurs earlier in I0 Passages.

can also be used in narrative narration. Twice this use of
instead of I, this is typical of conversational description but
190, 193 a stylistic variation on I occurs where you? is used
At a few places in BB (pp. 32, 47, 110, 128, 164, 188,

When the description is made from the author's point of view I?

(PP 19) 

My home for the next few months
another large villa. This, I realized, was to be
ended of some seventy steps and lovely views to

of the road the ground rose steeply, and a wide

magnificently a thousand times and

feature which looked like an old-fashioned bee-hive.

these structures were dominated and directed to

rooks, clustered round a small neat villa, but at

a great assembly of circular huts with high thatched

builds, look at our last ray an enormous dusty contrived

were. We knew when we reached Galtford, for the road

reasons or causes of the verbs in the previous two sentences

do not refer to events they do not have the lexical semantic

Here the verbs are often simple present action and since they

sets in which the events of the story occurred.

A third type of past tense verbs can be used to express the

interpretive meanings.
Furthermore, a study of other passages in R shows that this is
ture. Furthermore, we have the catherine. Nevertheless, the catherine
structure. With an expression like this, what could it be?
the speculation that spectrely seems to be modulated and it is
definite accent. Although the notes still formally refer to
definitive accents. But the notes seem to be modulated and to be
derectly to generalizable ones. The contexts at the
details, the issue is to generalize from non-generalizable
in the passage. The movement from personal to impersonal forms
consists of...

This movement is not really hairy at all, but...

Finally, the passage changes to an I0, present, destrictution of
quarter of an inch long.

thing's, where it grew thick and black, about a
was continued to the sides of the box and this — the hair —
accompanying this about the catherine — the hair.
which a fine fringe of golden marks. The most
thing's, the eyes were very large, yet black, corded
brown markings; the underfaced was white, flushed
chocolate brown, motley, dirty, in places with darker
brown column of the upper part, was a deep...


With very prominent eyes and a mouth with an

... extraordinary wide gape with...

Then there's a change to indistinctive NP:


bread and farther far.

sauce without much room left over. His head was
lepsy locked together. He would have locked on to a
my backing. My backing...

personal pronouns:

In this passage, for instance, the intellectual NP contain
are shifts.

passages discussible spectrums contain an instructing intermediate.
changes to you, your, etc. and its, etc. However, some past'
attachment to it. In I0, present, passages these pronouns

When a generalization is reported as the classification for a passage, so is past. As such, rather than to utilize the classificatory rather than to select a general-

reported generalizations (1.0-present, and past).

These passages are optional features of NP usage. The change of forms here

As I, past.

Nevertheless, this is also classified, rather less certain, as

forms but these seem to be good reason to prefer 'past', ones.

generalization. Here too it would be possible to use present

context (ialect that I soon found) are striking that

applicable generalizations. The past forms together with the

Here But I did not wish to assert these statements as

(188) In addition and appearance, but I soon found

personality was concerned, through they might differ

having met one you had meet them all as far as

that all roads were pretty much the same, and that

that until I met these two I had always imagined

sometimes, however; there is a reason for continuing to

use 'past' forms.

(188) If 188 is 1.0 'present', then 80 must be 1.0 'past'.

In these two examples there is the option of either

mouths.

five of various ornamental, and then the magnific

when a certain final, the large, the eagle on the

'I explained, with my near hearted, street air,

or he can change to present forms:

season (90)

year, only going to water during the

putting the psychiatric, attention for the greater part

life submerged in water, whereas the female led a

explained: it was found that the male spent the

unusual discrepancy was, however, soon

In this example:

may continue to use 'past' forms retaining 'concord of tense, He

reported generalizations (1.0-present, and 'past')
15

Speech

 indirect style. The direct type is sometimes called reported speech.


Speech is a term that refers to the way in which language is used in communication. In indirect style, the speaker does not state their opinion or intention directly, but rather goes through a process of reasoning or reasoning to arrive at a conclusion.

There are two main types of indirect speech: 1) The impersonal indirect style, where the speaker does not use a personal pronoun to refer to themselves, and 2) The personal indirect style, where the speaker does use a personal pronoun to refer to themselves.

The use of indirect speech is often used to avoid direct confrontation or to avoid giving direct information that might be considered offensive or disrespectful. It can also be used to avoid repeating the same words or phrases, or to add a level of formality to a conversation.

The benefits of using indirect speech are many. It can help to create a sense of distance between the speaker and the listener, which can be helpful in situations where the speaker and listener have different perspectives or opinions. It can also help to avoid conflict or tension in a conversation.

However, the use of indirect speech can also have some drawbacks. It can be difficult to understand what the speaker is trying to say, especially if the indirect speech is complex or difficult to follow. It can also be seen as insincere or manipulative by some people, which can damage the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

In conclusion, indirect speech is a useful tool in communication. It can help to create a sense of distance, avoid conflict, and add a level of formality to a conversation. However, it is important to use indirect speech appropriately and to be aware of the potential drawbacks.
The indirect type is sometimes called reported speech.

**Indirect:**

changes.

The words in the indirect type are often included within quotation marks. In formal writing, the indirect type is often used to express indirect speech. For example:

"I'm really sorry."

The use of certain words to express emotional and conversational elements is also common in the indirect type. For example:

"He said he was going to the store." (direct)

"He said he was going to the store." (indirect)

Here are the similarities of each of these four types of written sentences:

- **Direct:**
  - The subject and object are in the sentence.
  - The verb is in the present tense.
  - The sentence is in the active voice.

- **Indirect:**
  - The subject and object are in the sentence.
  - The verb is in the past tense.
  - The sentence is in the passive voice.

- **Quotation:**
  - The subject and object are in the sentence.
  - The verb is in the past tense.
  - The sentence is in the active voice.

- **Indirect Quotation:**
  - The subject and object are in the sentence.
  - The verb is in the past tense.
  - The sentence is in the passive voice.

The indirect type combines some of the features of the direct type, such as the subject and object, but places them in a more indirect manner.

For example:

"He said he was going to the store." (direct)

"He said that he would go to the store." (indirect)

The following discussion of the semi-indirect type contains information on this type of sentence.

- **Semi-Indirect:**
  - The subject and object are in the sentence.
  - The verb is in the past tense.
  - The sentence is in the active voice.

However, the semi-indirect type is often used to express indirect speech in a more concise manner. For example:

"He said that he would go to the store." (indirect)

"He said he was going to the store." (semi-indirect)

The following approach to distinguishing the semi-indirect type is based on formal criteria. It must be remembered that the semi-indirect type is not always used to express indirect speech, but in most cases, it is used to express indirect speech.
would also accommodate with harm.

The use of the question mark and exclamation mark.

...contain some of the features of the direct type.

and indirect types. The semi-indirect type can also

The semi-indirect type is somewhere between the direct
discuss this.

direct type. 
Reverting Data (1970) and George (1972)
on the changes in the structure caused by the
any single types as they are mutually dependent.
changes that are made cannot be described in
change becomes could not. The
that "further's wagers are on those occasions

in the direct form would
be less. The result of the same. In the
by being the statement to what was said or
change result in the reported speech, though,
change in principal to the course of
usually change in pronouns and adverbs of

Depending on the circumstances, there are

Kruskeway, 1940).

function as the part case of shall and may
should, and might, could and would, sometimes
means obligation, but if it is common. The verb
verb in object case. This concords as no
change (usually simple past narrative) and the

of course between the verb in the main

sentence.

subject, for example: I wonder when you are
unusually deep in questions, but it follows the
verb does not precede the subject as it

question occurs in indirect style, the finite
by that the other that is mentioned.

and instead the object clause is introduced

comprising reporting words in the main clause.

and reporting clauses and object clauses as well as

...feelings (John felt that things had gone gone far).
Would nobody sympathize with him?

be the model pretender.

with a reporting verb detached in the main clause. Could meet

be real, sincerely detested.

kindness' vagueness on these occasions could not

copy of what was said.

question mark, and lack of a verb, the words could be an exact

are direct because of the quotation marks; the use of the

stick, dear? What stick?

at the end of this section.

It is clear above, so in the sample passage from AT THE BAY

each circumstances can usually be justified within the criteria

edges of direct, indirect, semi-indirect, and narrative.

and classify each sentence or clause into one of the four cat-

Let us look at a passage containing the semi-indirect type

whether some sentences are narrative or

type often makes it difficult to decide

both in narrative and the semi-indirect

forwards, the use of the past tense

and lacks the story another step

If a verb.

in sentences usually contain a subject and

D Narrative:

intended to be an exact copy of what was said.

so, the sentences in the semi-indirect type are not

changes in pronouns and adverbs of time,

at use of the past tense or had + stem+ed.

and some of the features of the indirect type.

subject emphasis.

the use of certain words to give emotional and

contrasting a verb or a subject.

question word order, and sentences not
and idle. The question to ask is rather, what sort of person
less (the author hesitated to a woman), or that beauty was lazy
The author does not intend us to think that women are heart-

with her head.

and there she stood; idle, shading her eyes

The heartlessness of women.

Face value.

would be a mistake to consider the semi-direct sentence as
and readings of the character and must interpret these. It
discover this for himself. He is given access to the thoughts
indirect sentence, but it is necessary for the reader to
All of this is revealed mainly through the indirect and semi-
Stanley’s character, self-styled, important, rather introspective.

stories. They tell the little about the characters’ dreams.

They stand as symbols, surrounded by the other types of sen-

narrative sentences carry the plot or action of the story.

The piece of writing. In the passage from the book, the

Let us now examine the effect of the discourse types on

narrative.

thoughts (semi-direct) or a statement by the author
decision depends on whether we consider it to be one of Stanley’s
This sentence is either semi-direct or narrative. The

Goodbye too, for the sake of appearances.

The worst of it was Stanley had to show

following sentence is like this:

as often the formal strategies are ambiguous. In the passage the
It is not possible to classify every sentence in this way

narrative.

not a representation of what was said, etc.). Why is it
forward. There are also negative reasons (no quotation marks,
It takes the action of the story one step

narrative because it contains a subject, and a verb in the

Bertha’s voice cried from the gate.

sympathize with me?"

sentence could be direct style, that is, with slight changes, in the
pronoun and prepositional vocabulary, in the

nobody

word order, would match be the modal prerequisite, and the pro-

is semi-direct because there is a question mark and question
Our findings support those of Page 20.

Since writing this section the work by Page (1973) has been brought to our attention. In spite of different terminologies, her results are very similar to ours. The methods she employs are slightly different, and her results are not as comprehensive as ours. However, the overall conclusions are consistent.

The next section discusses the use of indirect and semi-indirect sentences. This is a crucial aspect of language and requires careful consideration to ensure clarity and coherence.

Important: It is crucial to distinguish between indirect and major characters, but these are less important. The semi-indirect type makes other functions, such as

world think these things, what state of mind would be in

\[ \text{From At the Bay by Katherine Mansfield} \]

...
This study shows that these discourse types are expressed differently in much modern fiction. The study reveals how difficult it is to understand this form of discourse while writing in semi-adventurous style. Some of these will be similar to the discourse functions, some of these will be used in understanding of a range of speech.

In the student is to develop a communicative competence, the sentence must be used for study and practice. Longer than the sentence are used for study and practice.

Basic importance to the learner of English are of basic importance to the learner of English. These aspects of English that are part of a more functional approach to the study of English form part of the discourse type, conversely, a change of course. The learner needs to be aware of the discourse type, conversely, a change of course. Learners, therefore, have focused on the semantics of discourse types, the presence of English in a text often signifies the presence of a narrative element of English discourse type. This study has been made with a view to pedagogical application of teaching English.
Functional varieties of English will provide the student with one means of acquiring these arses, formal symbols like those identified in this paper situations between different discourse types. If differentiations, Advanced scriptoriums of particular scenes or spectacles, generalized de-discourse lypes, e.g., narration without author comments, de-simpler tactics and composition topics with intrusive only one hypostasis and organization of assets in a certain for composition. The teacher or course designer can use an awareness of discourse structures, which contribute to the differentiation of a text. A teacher of language teaching materials. This is one sense because they use a range of discourse types. This is one of the ones used in this paper are complex.

In a range of speech functions, tense provides a means for learners to acquire competence combination of some features. Despite present, neutral, tense forms and textual differences. In combination, NPs and NPs' generality are expressed by a semi-neutral style. Except for cases of direct and some features of specific NPs, the expression is by combining non-

By both past tense forms often with neutral mean. With NPs having specific referents, de-scription of specific NPs, passive tense forms often expressing events in combination, for instance, narration is expressed by both a succession of postpositions including both the vps and the np of the passage.