

Reported Speech Types and their Discursive Functions in Turkish Op-Ed Articles

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ABSTRACT: Reported speech/quotations are used to insert other voices in texts, resulting in a form of intertextuality. With this characteristic, they are a form of intertextuality. Reporting can be through direct, indirect, strategic, transformed indirect and ostensible direct quotations and these involve ideological implications since they are closely related to evaluation and assessment. In this study, different types of reported speech and their discursive functions have been studied within the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis in the op-ed articles in nine different newspapers known to be the representatives of different political ideologies. According to the findings of the study, direct quotations are the most frequently used type of reported speech and they are followed by indirect quotations in all types of ideologies. Considering type and ideology relationship, it has been found that writers of secular ideology use direct, strategical and transformed indirect quotations more frequently than the others. On the other hand, indirect and ostensible direct quotations are used more frequently in Islamist ideology. Regarding their discursive functions, writers use quotations to realize different aims: tangibly supporting their arguments to make themselves more creditable, increase the reliability of their arguments, legitimize/validate their own statements; dramatizing events; evading responsibility by distancing themselves from the source of information; describing and disparaging the characteristics of the person they quote or report; bringing the opposing opinions to the attention of the readers; providing the background of a piece of information; describing the characteristics of the person quoted and praising them.

Keywords: Reported speech, op-ed articles, media discourse, critical discourse analysis, political ideology, discursive functions of reported speech

Türkçe Gazete Köşe Yazılarında Aktarım Tümcelerinin Söylem İşlevleri

Dolaylı aktarımlar/alıntılar metinlere diğer sesleri katmak için kullanılır. Bu özelliğiyle de metinlerarasılığın bir biçimidir. Aktarım; dolaysız, dolaylı, stratejik, dönüştürülmüş dolaylı ve sözde dolaysız aktarım olabilir ve söz konusu türler değerlendirme ve yorumlama ile yakından ilişkili olduğu için ideolojik sezdirimler içerir. Bu çalışmada, farklı politik ideolojilerin temsilcisi olarak bilinen dokuz farklı gazetede yer alan köşe

yazılarında, farklı aktarım türleri ve söylem işlevleri Eleřtirel Söylem Çözümlemesi çerçevesinde incelenmektedir. Çalışmanın bulgularında göre, tüm ideolojilerde dolaysız alıntılar en sık kullanılan aktarım türüdür ve bunu dolaylı alıntılar takip etmektedir. Aktarım türü ve ideoloji ilişkisi göz önüne alındığında, laik ideoloji yazarlarının dolaysız, stratejik ve dönüřtürülmüş dolaylı aktarımları diđerlerinden daha sık kullandıkları saptanmıştır. Öte yandan, dolaylı ve sözde dolaylı aktarımlar İslami ideolojide daha sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Söylemsel işlevleriyle ilgili olarak yazarlar alıntılarını, kendilerini daha güvenilir kılmak amacıyla savlarını somut bir biçimde desteklemek; savlarının güvenilirliğini artırmak; kendi ifadelerini meşrulařtırmak/geçerli kılmak; olayları dramatize etmek; kendilerini bilgi kaynağından uzaklařtırarak sorumluluktan kaçınmak; alıntı ya da aktarım yaptıkları kişinin özelliklerini betimlemek ve onları küçük düşürmek; karřıt görüşleri okurların dikkatine sunmak; bir bilginin ilgili arka planını vermek; alıntı ya da aktarım yaptıkları kişinin özelliklerini betimlemek ve onları övmek gibi farklı amaçları gerçekleřtirmek için kullanılmaktadır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Aktarım, gazete köşe yazıları, medya söylemi, eleřtirel söylem çözümlemesi, siyasi ideoloji, aktarım tümcelerinin söylem işlevleri

1 Introduction

Media discourse is a part of the socio-cultural dimension of the discourse since it reflects the society and helps the society be shaped. Analysis of media discourse requires an evaluation of what the representations in media do and do not include, what is brought to the forefront and/or thrown out of focus, the formation of these representations, and the factors that are influential in the formation and exhibition of these representations. It also provides the researcher with information on social representations, identities, and relations. Thus, it can be said that the representations in the media texts have ideological functions as they help the reproduction of the dominance and power relations in social affairs. However, ideological representations in texts are not always explicit but are rather implicit and the ideologies, which are naturalized and legitimated, are embedded in the text with a linguistic performance that suits the journalists, readers, listeners, and the third parties.

The choice of words and the linguistic structures in the linguistic expressions in a text is purposeful. Principal rules and values, the choice of topics, agenda creation and other factors and the conditions supervised by the ideology are generally defined by the media or indirectly by the institutions and the groups that have an access to the media (Fowler 1991; Fairclough 1995, Fairclough 1996; van Dijk 1998).

In this study, the discourse of op-ed articles, types, and functions of reported speech in particular, as a type of media discourse is examined in Turkish daily newspapers. The research questions are as follows:

1. What are the reporting types used in the op-ed articles?
2. Does the frequency of reporting types change according to the ideology of the newspapers?
3. What are the discourse functions of the reported speech in the op-ed articles investigated?

In the following section, the discourse of op-ed articles is introduced.

2 The Discourse of Op-Ed Articles

Columns that are published on the same page, at the same place by the same author on a daily basis are called opinion editorial (op-ed) articles. They are categorized as a genre that is a part of media discourse. They involve the opinions of the writers (journalists) on a specific topic depending on the current agenda of the society and they lead readers to have a perspective on what is happening in the world. Moreover, they play a role in forming and changing the public opinion, determining the political agenda and influencing public debate, decision making, and other social and political events. Writers inform readers through certain linguistic choices and try to ensure that readers see the world in line with their views since writers belong to different social groups (ethnic groups, women, men, whites, radicals, etc.) and they aim to demonstrate the opinion and ideology of social representations and contribute to the reconstruction of intra-group interactions and institutional ideologies (van Dijk 1996, van Dijk 1998).

In op-ed articles, opinions are supported by argument paradigms and articles have argumentative discourse characteristics because opinions are personal and vary from one group to another; therefore, writers are expected to demonstrate why they harbor a particular opinion. Readers expect the writer to defend and support their opinion to make sure that it is spread in the community. Since discussions rely on individuals' mental representations, they are elements that contain the knowledge, approach, ideology, rules, or values which are shared by the society (van Dijk 1996).

The linguistic resource under investigation in our research, as stated earlier, is the reported speech and it inherently involves *intertextuality* which is a term introduced by Kristeva inspired by Bakhtin's view that spoken or written utterances are "oriented retrospectively to the utterances of previous speakers and prospectively to the anticipated utterances of the next speakers" (Fairclough,

1996: 101-102). In other words, intertextuality involves “the text chains that are closely linked to each other (which is formed by repeating and reproducing the texts)” (Bakhtin 1981, Bakhtin 1986 cited by Bloor and Bloor 2004: 5). At this point, we can talk about the existence of implications, references, reported speech, and quotations (Fairclough 2003: 39), all of which is related to a text that is referring to another text.

When a text refers to other texts, i.e., it is intertextual, it explicitly involves other *voices*. In media discourse, journalists use intertextuality to include other voices in their texts to support one opinion or view with another. These voices add extra information or opinion to the text, or they can be used to support or confute the opinions of the text writer. Additionally, the use of other voices in a text helps the writer or speaker enrich the text by recalling different contexts (time and place) into the text and by including different dimensions of meaning. However, it can also be used as a direct way of including the quoted person in the text. When the writers want to reveal the identity or position of the person they talk about but have concerns about direct inclusion, they can use this strategy (Bloor and Bloor 2004: 55). In terms of intertextuality, reported speech is a strategy that the writers use is to present the opinions and views of third persons to the readers. Since the research objective of our research is the use of reported speech in newspaper op-ed articles, the next section introduces reported speech in the related literature.

3 Types of Reported Speech and Their Discursive Functions

Reporting speech, as a means of intertextuality, helps link a context to another, but this process can change the meaning of the linked text within the text it is linked to. As such, reported speech in op-ed articles is considered to be very important, because reported speech structures seem the most outstanding codes of identifying how writers or institutions they belong to structure their world views/ideologies, convey their biased views, political preferences and how they convince their readers in this way (Richardson, 2007; Nicolae, et al., 2015; Lazaridou, Krestel ve Naumann, 2017). For example, when writers include a text in another text, the form of reporting speech they choose intends to reveal their perspective and may contain implicating information. Therefore, identifying reported speech as well as their discursive features are vital to interpret the discourse of op-eds.

In discourse studies, place(s) that have inspired a particular opinion or opinion system are called *sources*. Quoting and reporting are the sources that enable the readers to learn where the given opinions have come from. Using these types of structures are regarded as a traditional means of showing respect to the

other members of a discourse group or as “an instrument to cut a long story short”, which helps the writers overlook certain background information on the topic (Bloor and Bloor 2004: 54).

Reported speech is generally of two types: direct reporting and indirect reporting (Coulmas 1986; Kornfilt 1997; inter alia). In direct reported speech, the reported statement or opinion is given in full in quotation marks (e.g. Andy (says to Serena): “I love you”) therefore, these types are often honest and open and the reporting is true to its original (Fairclough 2003: 49); however, Tannen (2007) objects to this claim arguing that only what the author remembers is conveyed. In indirect reporting the person reporting the speech uses subordinate clauses to report the statement (e.g. Andy says to Serena that he loves her). From a critical perspective, indirect reporting is defined as “reporting where the writer does not relay what is written or said in full but instead, provides a summary of its context” (Fairclough 2003: 49).

Coulmas (1985) states the most important difference between indirect and direct reporting is that in direct reporting the reporter focuses on the accuracy of both the form and context of the utterance; whereas in indirect reporting, not the form but the context is the focus. Suñer (2000) remarks that direct reporting reflects the perspective of the speaker while indirect reporting reflects the perspective of the writer (Suñer 2000 cited by Burgo 2007).

Burgo (2007), examining the direct and indirect reported speech in the Spanish and French press, identified that in newspaper texts indirect reporting is more widely used and explains that it is because newspaper discourse focuses on giving the factual context rather than the affective context. Therefore, in line with the aim of the newspaper discourse, the focus is not on how the reported speech is phrased but on what has been said (Reyes 1998 cited by Burgo, 2007). Richardson (2007), whose classification we have taken as the basis of our study, argues that the reported speech is realized in different forms as described below:

- (i) *Direct quotation*: Direct quotation is the type of reporting which is given in full in quotation marks and often introduced by reporting clauses. Although López Pan's (2010) study on the media texts reveals that sometimes media change the actual words used by speakers, we acknowledge that direct quotes are the ones that report utterances as they were uttered as in the literature. The writers' choice of reporting verbs has an important effect on readers' interpretation of direct reporting (Holt, 2000; Richardson 2007: 102).

When reporting a citation, writers' choice of reporting verbs such as “say”, “claim”, and “confess” creates different effects on people's minds. They eliminate the given values of the possible words they do not select and set forth their own position on the issue (negative or positive) (Buttny 1993 cited by

Buttny and Williams 2000: 113), which is the case for any selection made in language use. Analysis of these verbs with a critical perspective aims to identify the ideological basis of this choice (Richardson 2007: 103).

- (1) Sevgili okurlar, Tayyip Bey bile kendi durumunu iyi anlamıř olmalı ki Bosna’da “AB’ye müracaat etseniz bizden önce girersiniz” dedi...

Sözcü, Mehmet Türker, 12 Ekim 2012

Dear readers, even Mr. Tayyip must have understood his situation well that he *said* “if you apply to EU, you would be a member before us” in Bosnia.

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Sözcü, Mehmet Türker, 12 October 2012

In example (1) the writer reports the exact words of the speaker and chooses a neutral reporting verb “de-” since he makes his own comment ironically saying “even Mr. Tayyip must have understood his situation” before reporting the utterance of the speaker and lets his readers read the exact words of the owner of the words.

- (ii) *Indirect quotation*: This type of quotation involves reporting in which the writer does not report what was said or written in full but provides a summary of its context. As it also happens in direct quotations, it is introduced by a reporting clause and the choice of the reporting verb is of significance.

- (2) Atatürkçülük ve Kemalizm kavramları arasında bir aynılık ya da farklılık olup olmadığı bir zamandır tartışılıyor.

Cumhuriyet, Ataol Behraınođlu, 13 Ekim 2012

Whether there is a difference between the concepts of Atatürkism and Kemalism *has been discussed* for some time now.

Cumhuriyet, Ataol Behramođlu, 13 October 2012

In example (2), the writer gives the reader only a summary of the actual utterance using and/or choosing the reporting verb “discuss”.

- (iii) *Strategic quotation*: Strategic quotations are also known as ‘scare quotes’ and here, the citations are indicated by single quotation marks to exhibit the argumentative nature of people’s utterances or opinions. However, as seen in the example taken from our database below, Turkish op-ed article writers

use double quotation marks instead.

- (3) “Özgür Suriye Ordusu”, “direnişçiler”, “milisler” ya da ‘mücahitler!..’
Ne yazık ki, vahşet, insafsızlık ve barbarlık yukarıdaki sözcüklerin içine
sinsice gizlenmiş!..

Aydınlık, Mehmet Faraç, 16 Ekim 2012

“Free Syrian Army”, “insurgents”, “militia” or “mujahedeen!..”
Unfortunately, these words are hiding violence, ruthlessness, and barbarism
within them...

Aydınlık, Mehmet Faraç, 16 October 2012

In example (3), the words in quotation marks are the ones used by different groups with different ideological tendencies and the writer strategically quotes them to indicate that these selections are controversial.

- (iv) *Transformed indirect quotation*: As with the indirect reporting/quotation, this type of reporting does not use quotation marks but unlike indirect reporting, it does not have reporting clauses containing such as “say”, “claim”, either. Instead, mental state verbs such as “think” or “believe” or transitive action verbs such as “find” or “want” are used.

- (4) Ya liberallerimizin, sözde aydınlarımızın hali ne? Galler’i örnek veriyorlardı. İspanya’yı örnek veriyorlardı. Haydi koçlar, örnek verdiğiniz ülkelerden, okul yakma benzeri bir eylemi, bize gösterseniz ya..????

Yeni Akit, Ali Karahasanoğlu, 13 Ekim 2012

What about the status of our liberals, our so-called intelligentsia? They were showing Wales as an example. They were showing Spain as an example. Come on brave ones, show us examples of schools’ being put on fire in those countries you point at????

Yeni Akit, Ali Karahasanoğlu, 13 October 2012

In example (4), the writer transforms the utterances of the speakers and summarizes them using the reporting verb “show ... as an example”.

- (v) *Ostensible direct quotation*: Citations whose structure is like that of direct reporting but which were in fact not said by the speaker, but made up by the writer himself.

- (5) ... Ve bir süre sonra Apo ile pazarlıklar başladı! “*Aman Apo, bize yardım et, terör bitsin!.. Apo ne istersen veririz, yeter ki aracılık yap!.. Seni İmralı’da rahat ettiririz, sonra genel af çıkarıp salıveririz!..*”

Sözcü, Emin Çölaşan, 12 Ekim 2012

... And soon after negotiations with Apo started! “*Oh Dear Apo, help us, let this terror end!... Apo, we’ll give you anything you want!.. all we want is you to be the mediator!... We will assure your comfort in İmralı Prison, then we will issue a general pardon and release you!*”

Sözcü, Emin Çölaşan, 12 October 2012

In example (5), the government officials in the news story do not actually use these exact words. They start peace making negotiations with the PKK visiting their former leader in prison. Their exact words are not made public; however, the topic of the meeting is known and the writer speculates about their utterances and transforms them using sarcastic language. Richardson states that in this type of reporting “we are intended to ‘see through’ the claim that the purported source actually came out with the quotation” and indeed the utterance is “too direct, extreme or outlandish to have come from the source involved.” He also claims that ostensible direct quotations are used when there is a humorous relationship between the reported speech and the speakers themselves (2007: 105).

There are various studies on the functions of the reported speech. Studies on discursive functions of direct reported speech identify that the writers use these sentences in order to:

- (i) tangibly support their arguments to make themselves more credible and increase the reliability of their arguments,
- (ii) dramatize events,
- (iii) describe and disparage the characteristics of the person they quoted or reported,
- (iv) describe their own positions and characteristics with a tendency to praise themselves,
- (v) evade responsibility by distancing themselves from the source of information,
- (vi) legitimize/validate their statements,
- (vii) create an authoritarian and traditional environment (by using commonly used expressions such as idioms).

(Lin 1999; Kuo 2001; Bloor and Bloor 2007; Richardson 2007)

Similarly, it was identified that verbal processes used in delivering direct reported speech has also similar discursive functions. Burgo (2007) argues that the choice of reporting verbs in op-ed articles can be correlated to the writers' perspective (their judgments, desire to look authoritarian or reliable, their feelings, and position). Additionally, reporting verbs increase the authenticity and objectivity of the news report and demonstrate the relationship between the writer and the person they have quoted to.

Lin (1999), in his study on the reported speech in Mandarin in the context of dialogues, has identified that the most common function of both indirect and direct reporting on a text level is "to offer proof for a former argument" (cited by Kuo 2001: 184). Similarly, Kuo (2001) who studied the indirect reporting in Chinese political discourse in the context of local elections, has stated that through these structures the writer "enlightens otherwise unimportant information", "corrects mistakes" or "provides the background of a piece of information". As for Obiedat (2006: 275), who studied indirect and direct reported speech in news reports in American and British newspapers, has stated that the indirect reporting:

- (i) reflects the personal perspective of the journalist because they summarize the context of what is said, recorded or written by paraphrasing,
- (ii) demonstrates the political prejudices and preconceived opinions of the journalists,
- (iii) provides a summary of the context of what is said, recorded, or written where its meaning is blurred because the journalists simply offer a comment.

As can be seen, reported speech is used to realize many different functions. Therefore, studies on them should provide a useful instrument to reveal the socio-political stance and position of the writer. Within the scope of our study, it can be alleged that during the process of reporting speech and/or utterances, the op-ed article writers, known to be the representatives of different political ideologies, paraphrase and summarize the contexts of the said, recorded or written information to support their own and their groups' ideologies; and that they deliberately choose to report linguistic resources (the words, morphological markings, syntactic structures, etc.) reflecting their views and political stance.

4 Database and Method

The database chosen to identify the reported speech types, their discursive functions (Richardson 2007) and the usage frequency of them in Turkish op-ed

articles as a means of intertextuality and to determine whether there is a relationship between the frequency of certain functions and the political ideology of the newspaper, consists of 1329 op-ed articles published between 9 October-6 November 2012 in 9 different newspapers (*Hürriyet* (H), *Milliyet* (M), *Sabah* (Sa), *Aydınlık* (A), *Cumhuriyet* (C), *Sözcü* (S), *Yeni Akit* (YA), *Yeni Şafak* (YŞ), *Zaman* (Z), newspapers) known to represent different political ideologies. According to their political ideology, *H*, *M*, and *Sa* as the representatives of *Liberal* ideology; *A*, *C*, and *S* were grouped as the representatives of *Secular/Leftist* ideology; and *YA*, *YŞ*, and *Z* as the representatives of *Islamist/Rightist* ideology. This ideological positioning and confrontation are still almost the same; and for the sake of interpreting Turkey ('s conditions), this timeframe/period chosen is very important.

The op-ed articles in our database were identified by *Selected Sampling*, which is a purposeful selection of the articles in the database according to particular criteria. Since this research aims to identify what type of reported speech writers use to structure their world views/ideologies, the op-ed articles on political issues were selected. At the time of the database collection, the topics Ergenekon Court Case (99), PKK/Terrorism/Kurdish Issue (163), Syria Crises (122), Republican Regime (171), Justice and Development Party -the ruling party- and its policies (173) were on the agenda in Turkish politics, most of which continue to be relevant even in 2020 in Turkish politics. Op-ed articles that dealt with other issues were grouped as *Miscellaneous* (M) (a total of 601 articles) and were not included in the database. Therefore, a total of 728 articles were analyzed.

In our study, a mixed-method was chosen to ensure the validity and depth of the results to be obtained. With this method, which provides multiple views and makes it possible to evaluate the examined phenomenon from different perspectives, *Critical Discourse Analysis* (CDA) is the preferred theoretical approach and the qualitative method of analysis. Pearson X^2 (chi-square) test as a quantitative data source for a better understanding of the relationship between the variables. The aim of the critical analysis is to reveal the implicit or explicit ideology in texts. That is to say, CDA aims to reveal the relationship between discourse and power. It tries to describe, explain, and interpret how dominant groups, ruling powers, and institutions (medical, media, education, and such) reproduce and legitimize their exploits through their discourses. It examines the power relations between the dominant and subordinate groups. Social power means that the members of a group or organization restrict the opinions and actions of another and influence the meaning of their ideologies. van Dijk (1988) explains this power as a characteristic of the relations between social groups, institutions, and organizations. Therefore, CDA forms a fruitful method for the

critical analysis of the choice of the type and function of the reported utterances.

The Pearson Chi-Square test, a statistical method for the quantitative analysis of the data to correlate two variables, was chosen to determine the frequency of different reporting types based on the ideology of the newspapers, and the relationship between the variables in question was investigated accordingly. If there was a relation between the two, the level of its significance was determined. Thus, the correspondence between the results of the observed frequency and theoretical findings were tested.

5 Findings and Discussion

In the context of our first question “What are the reporting types used in the op-ed articles?”, we can say that there are different types of reported speech is used in different frequencies. In Table 1, the reported speech types and their distribution in our database can be seen in detail.

Table 1. The distribution of the Reported Speech Types in the Op-ed articles in the Newspapers in our Database

TOPICS	ERGENEKON					PKK/TERROR/ KURDISH ISSUE					SYRIA ISSUE					REPUBLICAN REGIME					AKP				
	REPORTING TYPE					REPORTING TYPE					REPORTING TYPE					REPORTING TYPE					REPORTING TYPE				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
H	-	5	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	44	22	-	-	6	-	44	-	-	-
M	7	-	-	1	-	70	19	-	6	-	28	36	-	-	-	42	16	-	-	2	3	10	-	3	-
Sa	30	21	4	4	-	15	-	-	5	-	33	23	5	19	-	13	6	-	-	3	20	14	-	-	2
A	5	3	-	6	-	44	19	7	23	1	30	26	10	-	-	298	33	8	26	10	65	65	-	28	1
C	48	24	6	16	12	66	36	13	20	10	60	25	16	21	1	10	3	9	-	-	116	40	36	30	-
S	41	6	4	-	1	34	6	-	11	-	47	18	7	-	2	54	27	-	54	-	82	14	5	19	-
YA	-	179	23	-	23	78	26	16	10	21	115	70	5	-	5	47	16	10	-	5	13	2	3	3	1
YŞ	6	7	-	-	-	84	56	28	-	-	75	80	-	10	5	59	9	6	-	-	11	6	4	1	-
Z	2	10	-	2	-	88	13	-	-	-	22	17	-	3	6	75	3	6	-	-	14	8	2	1	-
TOTAL	137	258	37	29	36	479	189	64	78	32	410	311	43	53	19	641	135	39	83	23	324	203	50	55	4

1: Direct quotation, 2: Indirect quotation, 3: Strategic quotation, 4: Transformed indirect quotation, 5: Ostensible direct quotation

NEWSPAPERS

When the distribution of the reported speech types in each newspaper is rearranged according to the newspaper ideology, which is the second objective of our research (Does the frequency of reporting types change according to the ideology of the newspapers?), the new distribution reached is exhibited in Table 2 below.

Table 2. The reported speech types, their frequency, percentage and the distribution of them according to the newspaper ideology

Type of Reporting	Political Ideology of The Newspaper							
	Liberal		Secular		Islamist		TOTAL	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Direct Quotation	335	49,4	1024	56,6	772	51,4	2131	53,4
Indirect Quotation	278	41	347	19,2	543	36,2	1168	29,3
Strategic Quotation	9	1,3	140	7,7	82	5,4	231	5,8
Transformed Indirect	54	8	260	14,3	36	2,4	350	8,8
Ostensible Direct	2	0,3	38	2,2	69	4,6	109	2,7
TOTAL	678	100	1809	100	1502	100	3989	100

F: Frequency P: Percentage (%)

The relation between the usage percentage of reported speech types shown in Table 2 and the ideology of the newspaper can be interpreted as follows: direct quotation has the highest; and ostensible direct quotation has the lowest percentage of use in all three ideologies. Direct reporting has a high percentage because, being aware that the direct reported speech is known to be more honest, open and true to its original; the journalists prefer to use them to make their arguments more realistic and therefore, present their readers more reliable supports. Secondly, the fact that the indirect reported speech was heavily used in all three ideologies can be explained in line with the purpose of these types: as is well known, in indirect reporting writers provides a summary of the content of the utterance (Fairclough 2003: 49). Providing a summary of the content gives

the writer the room to "play" around the words of the person quoted, consequently, the writer can make a personal summary of the other person's comments and "sweep the information under the rug" in the content which is at odds with their ideology and/or argument. Both of these reported speech types were used in higher frequencies than the other reporting types in all newspapers representing different ideologies demonstrates that the newspaper op-ed article writers have internalized the characteristics of the op-ed article writing and the argumentation text type.

The findings in Table 2 implies that there is a relationship between the ideology of the newspaper and the reported speech types. When the validity of this implication is tested via the Chi-Square test, the hypotheses are formed as follows:

H₀: There is no meaningful relationship between the type of reporting and ideology.

H₁: There is a meaningful relationship between the type of reporting and ideology.

The result of the Chi-Square test has shown that H₀ is denied (Chi-Square= 332,318; DF= 8; P-Value= 0,000) since the P-Value is smaller than the alpha value 0,05, which means there is a meaningful relationship between the type of reporting and ideology, i.e., the type of reporting used is affected by the political ideology of the newspaper.

When each political ideology is tested separately, the Chi-Square test reveals that in all of them, the most frequently preferred reporting type is direct reporting, which is followed by indirect reporting. This can also be clearly seen on Table 2.

As the last step of the test, each reporting type has been tested according to the political ideology of the newspaper. The findings are presented below:

Direct quotation is most frequently used by the writers of the op-ed articles of secular ideology (Chi-Square= 342,184; DF= 2; P-Value= 0,000).

Indirect quotation is most frequently used by the writers of the op-ed articles of Islamist ideology (Chi-Square= 97,0908; DF= 2; P-Value= 0,000).

Strategic quotation is most frequently used by the writers of the op-ed articles of secular ideology (Chi-Square= 111,922; DF= 2; P-Value= 0,000).

Transformed indirect quotation is most frequently used by the writers of the op-ed articles of secular ideology (Chi-Square= 265,531; DF= 2; P-Value= 0,000).

Ostensible direct quotation is most frequently used by the writers of the op-ed articles of Islamist ideology (Chi-Square= 61,8899; DF= 2; P-Value= 0,000).

Now, let's exemplify reported speech in newspapers which we classified

according to their political ideology. Sample sentences for reported speech types in newspapers in our database as the representatives of secular, Islamist, and liberal ideologies are given in the following within their context to maintain their content integrity. The linguistic resources are italicized.

(6) Direct quotation:

- a. *NATO*, “Türkiye’yi koruma planlarımız hazır” *dedi*.

‘NATO *said* “Our plans to protect Turkey are ready”.’

Hürriyet, Nilgün T. Gümüş, 15 October 2012

- b. *Cindoruk ... dedi ki*: “Türkiye ve Başbakan bu Dışişleri Bakanı’ndan kurtulmadıkça ...”

‘Cindoruk ... *said*: “Unless Turkey and the PM get rid of this Foreign Secretary, ...”.’

Aydınlık, Kurtul Altuğ, 9 October 2012

- c. Tansu Çiller ... Savcılığa ifade vermiş bu hafta. Ajanslara düşen haber şunları *naklediyor*: “Üzüntüyle görülüyor ki...”

‘Tansu Çiller ... has given her statement at the prosecutor’s office this week. News reports picked up by the news agencies *report* these: “Sadly, it is apparent that ...”’

Yeni Akit, Merve Kavakçı, 12 October 2012

In examples (6a, b, c), the writers use direct speech and choose neutral reporting verbs “de-” and “naklet-” with the implication that they are objectively reporting the exact utterance of the speaker.

(7) Indirect quotation:

- a. Başbakan Yardımcımız, ekonomide frene basmamız gerektiğini *söylerken*, Ekonomi Bakanımız gaza basmamız gerektiğini *izah eder*...

‘While our Deputy PM says we should hit the brakes in the economy, our Economy Minister *explains* that we should hit the gas.’

Hürriyet, Yılmaz Özdi, 11 October 2012

- b. ...dış ve iç basında ‘Erdoğan’ın halleri’ başlıklı bir tartışma açılalı epey

bir süre oluyor. En azından son birkaç senedir çeřitli kaynaklarda Erdoğan'ın hastalıkları konuşuluyor ya da kaldığı hastanelerdeki tetkiklerine *dikkat çekiliyor*.

'...it has been some time since a debate was opened on the moods of Erdoğan both in the national and international press. At least for the last few years, Erdoğan's illness is discussed in various sources or his tests in hospitals he was hospitalized are *drawn attention to*.'

Aydınlık, Okan İrem, 9 October 2012

- c. 1 Mart Tezkeresi'nin reddedilmesinden sonra o dönemde ABD Savunma Bakan Yardımcısı olan Paul Wolfowitz, Türkiye'ye Doğan Medyası üzerinden *posta koymuştu!*

'After the parliament refused the 1 March Missive on Iraq, then Defence Secretary of the USA Paul Wolfowitz *cowed* Turkey through Doğan Group's media!'

Yeni Şafak, Tamer Korkmaz, 16 October 2012

In examples (7a, b, c) using the indirect quotation the writers give their readers only a summary of the actual utterance. The reporting verb choice “söyle-”, “izah et-”, “dikkat çek-”, “posta koy-” gives them the opportunity to add their comments in line with their opinion.

(8) Strategic quotation:

- a. Lakin, bu tarihten 20 sene sonra yapılan 12 Eylül Darbesi'ne “*yasal dayanak*” (!) olarak gösterildi. Milli Güvenlik Konseyi (uydurma cunta yönetimi) darbe bildirisinde aynen “Türk Silahlı Kuvvetleri'nin kendisine İç Hizmet Yasası ile verilmiş olan tarihi görevi”nden bahsediliyordu.

'However, this was demonstrated as the “*legal basis*” (!) of the 12 September Coup which was done 20 years later. The coup manifest of the National Security Council (concocted junta management) was talking about “*the historical task of the Turkish Armed Forces assigned to them by the In-Service Law*” exactly.'

Sabah, Hasan Celal Güzel, 10 October 2012

- b. Normal bir demokraside isyan çıkaracak yer yerinden oynatacak

“kadın-erkek ayrımcılığı”; *“made in Türkiye”*, *“İslam demokrasisinde”*, *“muhafazakârlık”* kontenjanından devamlı kendini yineleyip sürdürüyor... Muhafazakâr Türkiye’ye öteden beri *“modernlik payesi”* biçmeye hevesli olan medyada her iki araştırma gürlüğü patırtıyla önce; *“Muhafazakârlığımız ılımlılaştı”*, *“Muhafazakârlığımız yumuşuyor”* ... gibi abartılı yorumlarla sunuldu.

‘*“Gender discrimination”* which would cause havoc in a normal democracy keeps renewing itself in the *“Islamist democracy”*, *“made in Turkey”* with the help of the *“conservatism”* quota ... both researches were first presented in the media, which has always been too keen to give Turkey a *“modernity grade”*, with exaggerated comments like *“our conservatism has become moderate”*, *‘our conservatism is softening’*.’

Cumhuriyet, Nilgün Cerrahoğlu, 11 October 2012

- c. ...Doğan Grubu, herkes gibi 28 Şubat’ın da istisna tutulmayacağını hesapladı. Ve Nedim-Ahmet ilişkisini payanda yaparak *“Gazetecilerin Tutuklandığı Ülke”* kampanyası başlattılar.

‘...Doğan Group calculated that the 28 February process would not be exempt. And taking support from Nedim-Ahmet relation, started the *“The Country Where Journalists Are Arrested”* campaign.’

Yeni Akit, Yener Dönmez, 9 October 2012

In examples (8a, b, c), the writers’ preference of using particular phrases in quotation marks is strategic. They aim to convey their readers that in their opinion, the highlighted expressions are questionable and debatable.

(9) Transformed indirect quotation:

- a. ...Washington’da asıl göze çarpan Türkiye’nin sert söylemiyle yapabilecekleri arasındaki uçurumun giderek açılıyor oluşuydu. Yani söylem ve eylem arasında bir inandırıcılık sorunu *algılanıyordu*.

‘...what is striking in Washington was that the rift between Turkey’s strong statements and capabilities were increasingly deepening. Namely, a problem of credibility *was perceived* between the discourse and the action.’

Sabah, Ömer Taşpınar, 15 October 2012

- b. ...70 sayfalık kitap ...İçinde güzel şeyler, uygar ve çağdaş temenniler

de var! ...63 maddede *özetlenen* AKP'nin önümüzdeki 10 yıllık yol haritasında ... planlanmaktadır

'The 70-page book ... It includes nice things, modern and contemporary wishes as well! ... AKP's road map for the next decade which is *summarised* in 63 bullet points plans ...'

Aydınlık, Türker Ertürk, 16 October 2012

- c. Karabilgin; ... Askerlerin, itfaiyenin otele ulaşması için yolu bile açmadığının *altını çiziyor*.

'Karabilgin; ... He *underlines* that the soldiers did not even removed the barricade to let the fire brigades through.'

Zaman, Mehmet Kamış, 12 October 2012

In examples (9a, b, c), the writers do not use the reporting clauses containing "say", "ask" and such. In example (9a), the writer opts for using the mental state verb "algılanıyordu" in order not to present the opinions of the people in Washington as uttered, but as an event instead. The use of "özetlenen" (9b) presents the bullet points as an actor; therefore, personalizes it in a sense. Lastly, "altını çiziyor" (9c) transforms the action in utterance of the speaker and acts as if it is a written statement underlined.

(10) Ostensible direct quotation:

- a. Gerek hükümet, gerek AK Parti içinde mutedil ve mantıklı insanlar sesini yükseltiyor. Bakanların büyük bir iştiyakla "Bu tezkere savaş için değil, caydırmak için çıkarıldı" temasına sarılmaları bunun en kuvvetli belirtisi.

'Moderate and logical people both in the government and in AKP are raising their voices. The fact that the ministers are embracing the theme "this missive was issued not for war but dissuasion" with great fervor is the biggest indicator of that.'

Hürriyet, Ertuğrul Özkök, 9 October 2012

- b. Mine Şenocaklı'nın sorularına verdiği yanıtlarda özetle "İlmlilştmeden eser yok!" anlamına gelen sözlerle; "22 yıl önce Türkiye ne kadar muhafazakârsa, bugün de o kadar muhafazakâr. 22

yılda benim en çok dikkatimi çeken, Türkiye'de değerler açısından çok az şeyin değişmesi!" dedi.

'Responding to Mine Şenocaklı's questions with statements such as "Turkey is as conservative today as it was 22 years ago. The thing that struck me most in these 22 years is that very little has changed in Turkey in terms of values!" he briefly meant "*there is not a single trace of moderation*".'

Cumhuriyet, Nilgün Cerrahoğlu, 11 October 2012

- c. Şurda burda yalan yanlış şeyler yazılıp çiziliyor. Ben okumuyorum da söylenenleri söylüyorum; öyle mi? Öyle! Güyâ demiş ki Esed, "*Tamam ağabey, demokrasiye geçeceğiz, seçim de yapacağız ama biraz sabır*". Sabır da nereye kadar?

'Things, full of mistakes even fabrication, are written here and there. I do not read them but I am just repeating what is said: is that so? It is so! Supposedly Esad said, "*Ok elder brother, we will move to democracy. We will even have elections. Just a little patience.*" Patience to what end?'

Zaman, A. Turan Alkan, 13 October 2012

In examples (10 a,b,c), the utterances in quotations are not exactly the ones uttered by their speakers, but the ones made by the writers themselves. The writers intend to have their readers to see the true nature of the utterances of the source of information.

When the reporting resources were evaluated in terms of their discursive functions, which is our third objective, five different categories were identified. These categories show similarities with the functions identified in former studies (Lin 1999; Kuo 2001; Bloor and Bloor 2007; Richardson 2007). The reason for our using the expression *similarity* is that we have not detected the category of *describing their own positions and characteristics and therefore, praising themselves* in our findings. However, we have reached a new category, which is *describing the characteristics of the person quoted and praising them* in addition to the discursive functions found in previous studies. Now, let's discuss these discursive functions and the linguistic resources that determine how these functions are realized in the context of reported speech types. These functions are listed below with examples from our database.

- a) *the writers' tangibly supporting their arguments to make themselves more creditable, increase the reliability of their arguments, legitimize/validate their own statements:* As in, "Dear readers, even Mr. Erdoğan must have

understood his situation well that he said “if you apply to EU, you would be a member before us” in Bosnia.” This example has been taken from an article whose topic is on reluctance of EU countries for the acceptance of Turkey to EU as a full member on the grounds that Turkey has turned into a country with a one-man regime. He supports his argument quoting Mr. Erdoğan’s utterance which reveals his raising awareness on this issue.

- b) *dramatizing events*: this function is realized through the use of linguistic resources such as ...*diye şikayet et-* (complain saying X...), *diye feryat et-* (screaming saying X). The examples given on this function reveal op-ed writers’ tendency to dramatize events to attract the attention of their readers making use of the verbs with dramatizing effect.
- c) *evading responsibility by distancing themselves from the source of information*: This function is realized by the using the Turkish evidential marker {-*mİş*} (which gives a hearsay meaning to the utterance. Unfortunately, there is no equivalent of it in English. Therefore, we translate it in the simple past form) such as ...*diye sormuş* (...asked X), ...*diye fısıldamış* (...whispered X). Reporting the utterances of the source using {-*mİş*}, enables the writers to hedge.
- d) *creating an authoritarian and traditional environment (by using commonly used expressions such as proverbs)*: An example of this function is Bizim hükümet yetkilileri ile PKK’lı teröristler Oslo’da buluşup *al takke ver külah* pazarlık ettiler (Our government officials bargained *being in cahoots* with terrorists from PKK in Oslo). Proverbs are the expressions whose truthfulness is taken for granted by the members of the given culture. In the example, using the proverb “being in cahoots”, the writer conveys their readers that the bargaining was a challenging one.
- e) *describing and disparaging the characteristics of the person they quote or report*: The examples of this function are ...*diye basına saldırıyor* (attacking the press), ...*diye yakışsız, kırıcı bir üslupla veryansın ediyor* (jumping down people’s throat inappropriately and harshly), ...*diyerek resmi-tazim eyliyor* (worshipping saying), ...*diye esti güreledi* (stormed around), ...*diye havalara uç-* (...was on cloud nine saying), ...*diye buyur-* (to commanded), ...*diye dolanıp dur-* (to rambled saying...). As can be inferred from the examples provided, the writers choose the reporting clause verbs so as to have their readers to comprehend the unfavorable characteristics of the source they report.
- f) *bringing the opposing opinions to the attention of the readers*: This function is realized especially via strategic quotation is as in Normal bir demokraside isyan çıkaracak yer yerinden oynatacak “*kadın-erkek ayrımcılığı*”; “*made in Türkiye*”, “*İslam demokrasisinde*”,

“muhafazakârlık” kontenjanından devamlı kendini yineleyip sürdürüyor... (“Gender discrimination” which would cause havoc in a normal democracy keeps renewing itself in the “Islamist democracy”, “made in Turkey” with the help of the “conservatism” quota.). As explained in the related section, strategic quotations are the “scare quotes” which are not uttered exactly by the source, but made up by the writers to put forward the argumentation nature of them. In the given example, the writer emphasizes the views that they oppose to.

- g) *providing the background of a piece of information*: Atatürkçülük ve Kemalizm kavramları arasında bir aynılık ya da farklılık olup olmadığı bir zamandır tartışılıyor.... Şimdilerde yeniden gündemdedir... (Whether there is a difference between the concepts of Atatürkism and Kemalism has been discussed for some time now. Most common concept used to be Atatürkism. Kemalism was like a concept that was left in the 30’s, 40’s. But now it is back on the agenda.). In this example, the writer is explaining their readers the purpose their article, the topic which is on the agenda of Turkish politics. To increase their motivation to read, they provide the background to the topic.
- h) *describing the characteristics of the person quoted and praising them*: As in examples *ne güzel söylemiş* (how well he said), *...sözleri sanki bölgenin hislerine tercüman gibi* (his words are as if they are articulating the feelings of the people in the territory). Contrary to the function given in “P”, the writers praise their source, implying that they are on the same page with their source.

6 Discussion and Conclusion

In this study, reported speech/quotations have been studied in the genre of op-ed articles. The findings of our research on the op-ed articles collected from 9 different daily newspapers with three different political ideologies reveal that all types quotations determined by Richardson (2007) are used in Turkish op-ed articles as well, with their usage frequency changing according to the political ideologies of the newspapers they are published in. According to the Chi-Square test applied to the findings, the most frequently preferred reporting type is direct reporting, and the second is indirect reporting. As for the reporting type and ideology relationship, direct quotation, strategic quotation and transformed indirect quotation is most frequently used by the writers of the op-ed articles of secular ideology. On the other hand, indirect quotation and ostensible direct quotation are most frequently used by the writers of the op-ed articles of Islamist ideology.

These findings can be explained in terms of the aims of the writers. Since op-

ed articles are essays in which the writers aim to convince their readers of a particular argument, they have to support their arguments with reliable evidence. For the writers, one of the most convenient ways of doing this is using direct quotations from a reliable source and have the readers feel that what is reported is objective. To achieve this, the writers tend to choose the reporting types that implies they are not reflecting their feelings and thus impartial. That is what the writers of secular ideology do in this case. They also use strategic quotation and transformed indirect quotation. As explained previously, strategic quotation is the reported speech type in which the writers bring to the attention of their readers the views and information that contradict with their own ideology. It is not surprising that these writers use this type more often since they aim to emphasize the opposing views. Relating their choice of transformed indirect quotation we can say that these writers prefer using a transformed indirect quotation to be able to make more free choices when reporting the speech and the opinions of the people they report.

As the findings reveal, indirect quotation and ostensible direct quotation are most frequently used by the writers of the op-ed articles of Islamist ideology. The more frequent use of indirect quotation by them can be discussed in terms of their aims. It can be argued that writers of Islamist ideology report the quotes from the source rearranging them according to their views to persuade their readers. The said writers generally prefer to use ostensible direct quotations to be "sarcastic" or "ironic", as in the example ...*bir fermanla buyurmuřtu* (...had issued a royal decree notifying...). In this example, the writer uses *imperial order* purposefully and ironically since Turkey is governed by a republican regime and prime ministers cannot issue an imperial order, which can only be issued by a king or queen.

As for the functions of quotations, in Turkish op-ed articles they are used with eight different functions, namely, (i) the writers' tangibly supporting their arguments to make themselves more creditable, increase the reliability of their arguments, legitimize/validate their own statements; (ii) dramatizing events; (iii) evading responsibility by distancing themselves from the source of information; (iv) creating an authoritarian and traditional environment (by using commonly used expressions such as proverbs); (v) describing and disparaging the characteristics of the person they quote or report; (vi) bringing the opposing opinions to the attention of the readers; (vii) providing the background of a piece of information; (viii) describing the characteristics of the person quoted and praising them. Except for the last function (h), all the functions have been mentioned in the related literature. The said function is authentic to the genre of Turkish op-ed articles. Thus, this might be notable contribution to the literature of reported speech.

Relating the third function (iii) above, it is linguistically formed using the Turkish evidential marker *{-mİş}*. In her study on the use of hedging in Turkish op-ed articles, Ercan (2003) argues that in the context of hedging, this evidential marker has the function of *allowing the writer to evade responsibility by emphasizing that his suggestion is hearsay* and this finding is supported by our findings.

In sum, analyzing the quotations and reported speech in op-ed articles according to their types and discursive functions and discussing them making use of CDA theory reveal that it is a resourceful theory for the critical analysis of linguistic resources otherwise seem to be quite objective. CDA, in this study had made it possible to discuss how op-ed articles, hence media discourse, transfers and reproduces the unequal sovereignty and power relations according to their ideologies.

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