meta-phenomena

Fig. 7-20 The two basic patterns of projection — quoting speech and reporting thought

Table 7(19) Verbs serving as Process in 'verbal' clauses used to quote

	proposition	proposal
(1) general member	say*	say
(2) verbs specific to speech function: (a) giving	(a) statements: *tell* (+ Receiver), *remark, observe, point out, report, announce*	(a) offers: *suggest, offer; threaten* ('offer: undesirable'), *vow* ('offer: sacred'), *promise* ('offer: desirable'), *agree* ('offer: in response')
(b) demanding	(b) questions: *ask, demand, inquire, query*	(b) commands: *call, order, request, tell, propose, decide; urge* ('command: persuasive'), *plead* ('command: desperate'), *warn* ('command: undesirable consequences')
(3) verbs with additional circumstantial feature: (a)	*reply* ('say in response'), *explain* ('say in explanation'), *protest* ('say with reservation'), *continue* ('go on saying'), *add* ('say in addition'), *interrupt* ('say out of turn'), *warn* ('say: undesirable consequences')	[see (2) above]
(b) manner specifying connotation	*insist* ('say emphatically'), *complain* ('say irritably'), *cry, shout* ('say loudly'), *boast* ('say proudly'), *murmur* ('say sotto voce'), *stammer* ('say with embarrassment')	[largely the same as for propositions] *blare, thunder* ('order imperiously'), *moan* ('plead whiningly'), *yell* ('order vociferously'), *fuss* ('order officiously')

*In addition, we find the verb *go* used in quoting clauses. This verb is also used to project representations of non-linguistic semiosis, as in *the tyres went* [sound of screeching]. A recent addition to quoting verbs in casual speech is *be like*; for example. *I was like 'Are you in the right show?'; 'My friends were like, "Eddie, you're drinking too much, you're out too much, you've got to, like, slow down." And that was true,' he said.*

Source: IFG3