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" Patterns Of Speech and Thought Presentation in Kurt Vonnegut's Slaughterhouse-Five: A Linguistic Critique"

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Abstract

This study intended to explore categories of speech and thought presentation in novel Slaughterhouse-Five by Kurt Vonnegut along with the post-war experiences of characters presented through these categories. For this purpose, Speech and Thought presentation model by Leach and Short was applied on the novel by the researcher. Accordingly, this study reveals that in the novel Direct and Free Direct, Indirect and Free Indirect modes of discourse presentation are applied. For bringing the past experiences of the character and travelling in time forward and backward free indirect mode is used with their own (character's) words rather than the words of narrator. Due to absence of reporting clause in Free Direct mode it becomes difficult to recognize who is speaking to whom? Furthermore, in the novel modes direct/indirect, free direct and free indirect thought presentation are used in the novel. Moreover, for portraying the character's conscious free indirect mode of thought presentation is applied and also to create the sympathy and ridicule the character. More forthright, the Indirect Speech is applied to give information has a foundation impact. Post-war experiences of the character such as anger, frustration, fear, disillusionment, absurdity are presented through different modes of speech presentation. For portraying the real horrors of war direct and free direct mode is used frequently in order to feel the readers exactly what characters feel in the novel and show real horrible picture of war.

Keywords: Speech and thought presentation, post-war experiences, slaughterhouse-Five

Introduction

The phenomenon of speech and thought presentation falls under stylistics. Stylistics is one of the branches of linguistics which is deeply linked with the teaching of foreign language. This is applicable to both literary and linguistic stylistics. Learners of new language should know about

the preferred linguistic devices used by native speakers in their specific contexts (Leech & Short, 1981). *Slaughterhouse-Five* is the narrative of Billy Pilgrim, a man who has become "unstuck in time," based on Vonnegut's own experiences as a World War II IT prisoner who watched the Allied firebombing of Dresden, Germany. He finds himself unexpectedly transferred to different places in time in his own past or future with no warning. *Slaughterhouse-Five* highlights many of Vonnegut's themes by narrating the remarkable events that happened to Billy, from witnessing the Dresden firebombing to being kidnapped by aliens. Almost thirty years after its initial publication, *Slaughterhouse-Five* (1969) remains Vonnegut's most discussed and widely admired novel. In *Style in Fiction*, Leech and Short (1981) presented categories for the portrayal of character speech and thought in prose fiction. The classifications were based on the extent of narratorial involvement in the reporting of characters' speech and thought in the fiction (Leech & Short 2007: 255-281).

The following are the speech presentation categories:

- a) **Direct Speech:** He said "I will go to seminar tomorrow."
- b) **Indirect Speech:** He said that he would go to seminar the following day.
- c) **Free Direct Speech:** 'I will go to seminar tomorrow.'
- d) **Free Indirect Speech:** He would go to seminar the following day.
- e) **Narrative Report of Speech Act:** He told her about seminar.

The following are thought presentation categories:

- a) **Direct Thought:** He wondered 'Does she still take interest in me?'
- b) **Indirect Thought:** He wondered if she still took interest in him.
- c) **Free Direct Thought:** Does she still take interest in me?
- d) **Free Indirect Thought:** Did she still take interest in him?
- e) **Narrative Report of Thought Act:** He wondered about her interest in him.

Along with the speech and thought presentation categories, Leech and Short (1981) maintained that direct speech (DS) is the norm for speech and indirect thought is the norm for thought presentation (IT) (Leech & Short 2007: 276). The difference is due to the fact that speech can be directly perceived by hearing, whilst thoughts cannot be accessed directly. We may envision hearing directly presented spoken words in fictional literature without the involvement of a narrator because we believe we have direct access to speech without the intervention of a narrator. Accessing a person's thoughts is a phenomenon that only occurs in fiction, and it necessitates a narrator who readers think has access to a character's head. Only through the norms of fictional writing, through the words of an omniscient narrator, thoughts can be presented (Leech & Short 2007: 274).

Given the nature of thinking, IT, which gives the narrator's report of thought in his or her own words, appears to be the most fitting category for thought presentation, since it emphasizes the narrator's intervening role in presenting thoughts. Moving away from the DS norm and toward free indirect speech (FIS) creates a sense of separation between the reader and the character(s) whose speech is being reported, which is frequently connected with irony. However, a movement to Free indirect thought (FIT) from the IT norm has the opposite consequence of putting the reader directly into the character's thoughts, bringing us closer to their thought process (Leech & Short 2007:276). FIS moves away from the DS norm in favor of narratorial involvement, whereas FIT moves away from the IT norm in favor of a character's thought.

Because people's thoughts aren't easily available, an indirect narrator's description of a character's thinking is more acceptable as a standard. By not claiming to be accurate representations of thoughts, indirect forms of thought presentation preserve part of its inaccessibility. Kurt Vonnegut possesses a prominent place and has gained immense fame in English literature. His works got much attention of the researchers and have been explored by the researchers from different perspectives. *Slaughterhouse-Five* (1969) still remains unexplored through the above mentioned perspective and the researcher in this study has attempted to explore his work *Slaughterhouse-Five* (1969) through this neglected aspect.

Literature Review

A long tradition was there of applying model of speech and thought presentation on literary texts. For example, (Semino, Elena, Short, & Culpeper, 1997) applied Leech and Short's model for the purpose of test on contemporary press stories and prose fiction. Outcomes of study were that the demarcating lines between different modes of speech and thought presentation are gradual in nature which go hand in hand with the idea of Leech and Short that, rather than a series of different categories, speech and thought presentation scale is a cline. E. Semino (2004) took an extract from the novel and carried out analysis of the text in terms of how speech and thoughts of characters are presented, how projection of point of view is affected by it and what is the projection of the sympathy of reader towards the characters. Her study revealed that, the model extended by E. Semino and Short (2004) helps in revealing subtle ways in which through manipulation of speech and thought, many significant effects can be achieved.

Ernst (2008), more recently applied model of speech and thought presentation proposed by Leech and Short on 'Pride and Prejudice' novel by Jane Austin and Film Adaptation of Joe Wright. Two major findings were revealed in his study. Its first finding was that, on the novel 'Pride and Prejudice' model of Leach and Short can be applied for investigating different modes and functions of speech and thought presentation, due to the reason novel is written in dramatic style most of the speech act account is given in direct speech. Second finding of his study is that because film does not reflect the feelings and thought of the character thought presentation cannot be applied to the film adaptation of the said novel. Urbanova (2012) revealed in her study on newspaper reports that multiplicity of the perspective and voices were contributed by the presence of direct and free direct modes of speech and thought presentation.

Tang (2016) applied the model on comics. Results of her study indicated that the interference of narrator is involved in Diegetic form of direct speech and direct thought. Narrative knowledge and awareness may be demonstrated by them, and narrative information may be provided. Narrator is allowed by them to communicate the message through direct voices of the character and also to narrate in a mimetic form. Guo (2017) and (Afaq et al.,2022) in their studies carried out analysis to find out the cohesive chains and non-structural cohesive devices and to examine the unique contribution of these devices to the portrayal of characters distinctive personalities and thought process. Results of the study indicated that more instances ellipsis and substitution are in found in the extract taken from novel *Mrs Dalloway*, and her portrayal is susceptible and sensitive to external factors, she was switching constantly between outside world and her mental world.

Tuncer (2017) applied model of speech and thought presentation on non-native speaker. Her study indicates that when the presentation of speech thought modes move toward character control parts from the narrator-controlled parts, readers loose grasp and attention of who is

talking and what is happening in the text. Despite the fact that many studies in the area of speech and thought presentation have been conducted by different researcher, for innumerable studies Leech and Short (1981) model served as a framework. Slaughterhouse-five has not been explored by these perspectives and researcher will analyze this work through the neglected aspects.

Methodology:

Design and nature of the study is exploratory and qualitative, and Kurt Vonnegut's novel Slaughterhouse-five (1969) was used for the purpose of analysis. Relevant passages from the novel Slaughterhouse-five written by Kurt Vonnegut were consisted in this study. All the passages which included modes of speech or thought presentation were taken as data for this study. Relevant passages from the novel were data for this study. For making the data able to be analyzed, the researcher carefully and closely read the passages and distinguished both the speech and thought of the narrator and character from the novel. Every passage which contains the speech and thought of the narrator and character was taken out from the novel for the purpose of analysis. Leech and Short (1981) model was applied on the novel for analysis in which originally five modes of speech and thought presentation are included which are Direct speech or thought, Indirect speech or thought, Free direct speech or thought, Free indirect speech or thought and Narrative report of speech or thought act.

Analysis and Findings

Through the analysis it will be explored how speeches and thoughts of the characters are represented along with post-war experiences, Besides, the effect of these modes of speech and thought presentation categories will also be viewed here. Thorough discussion of the selected extracts will be made through this end.

Speech Presentation Categories

On the relation of the speaker, the categorization of speech is based. Various categories presented by Leech and Short are: Direct Speech, Free Direct Speech, Indirect Speech, Free Indirect Speech and Narrative Report of Speech Acts.

Direct Speech

Kurt Vonnegut's Slaughterhouse-five contains direct speech. The dialogues and conversation of the character can be analyzed to view direct speech in the novel.

I asked O'Hare what I'd said or done to make her act that way.

'It's all right,' he said. "Don't worry about it. It doesn't have anything to do with you." That was kind of him. He was lying. It had everything to do with me. (p. 11:1969)

The above extract starts with the narrator's report of speech act as it is in first person narration and the narrator is giving account of the speech act happened. After starting with narrator's report of speech act the passage slips into the direct speech and exact words of character are given to the readers. Tense of the above passage is simple present tense as it is one of the main features of direct speech (Leech & Short, 1981). The above conversation is between Billy and his friend O'Hare whom he has visited. Both the reporting and reported clauses are present in the above extract. One of the reasons of using direct speech in fiction is that narrator let the readers feel things like they are happening in real in front of them. Same effect is also rendered by this mode of presentation which we explored in the earlier passage which is to reduce the distance between the character and reader and very less intervention from the narrator is allowed in this mode of speech presentation. Although, it is presented indirectly but the anger of O'Hare's wife is

portrayed here in this passage, and we know that from the direct dialogue uttered from the mouth of protagonist Billy. It is the result of frustration which caused anger from the O'Hare's wife for Billy without any reason and this frustration is caused just due to horrors of war which directly affected the psychological side of people due to which different negative effects were produced and anger and frustration are some of them.

So I held up my right hand and I made her a promise 'Mary,' I said, 'I don't think this book is ever going to be finished. I must have written five thousand pages by now, and thrown them all away. If I ever do finish it, though, I give you my word of honor: there won't be a part for Frank Sinatra or John Wayne.

'I tell you what,' I said, 'I'll call it The Children's Crusade.' (p. 13:1969)

In the above extract there is conversation between Marry and Billy. Billy Pilgrim is talking to Marry about the book he is writing now a days the book is about bombing of Drysden by American forces in which millions of people died in just one day. Tense of the above passage is simple present as it is the main feature of direct speech. Exact words of the character Billy are closed in quotation marks are they are not altered by the narrator and presented as they were uttered by the Billy. Reported and reporting clauses both are present. Direct speech here is used to portray the horrors of war and reader can experience the effects of war directly. Another aspect of the war which can be seen here is absurdity as Billy is having the intensions to write thousands of ages about his war experiences in Dresden but at the same time, he is talking about wasting them which make his this act as an absurd. It is just due to the horrors of war that he is using a term Children's Crusade for it.

Free Direct Speech

Its main feature is it is totally free from narrator's control. There is zero intervention of narrator in this mode of speech presentation. It is more freer version of direct speech. (Leech & Short, 1981).

Billy stopped, shook his head. 'You go on,' he said. 'What?'

'You guys go on without me. I'm all right.'

'You're what?'

'I'm O.K.' (p. 29:1969)

The aforementioned text is in free direct mode as the reporting clauses or tags are removed and readers are given more freer version of direct speech. The tense of the above text is simple present tense, and their dialogues are closed in inverted commas as they are the exact words of character without any changes being made by the narrator. Conversation is between Billy and his mate soldiers during the war when they were escaping, Billy was so afraid and dumb due to the horror of war that he could not move. On insisting by his mates, he just told them you move on I am alright. The main reason of giving this conversation in free direct version is to show the readers real horrors and, in this mode, they can feel as the characters feel in the story. It is due to the horrors of war which made character mentally paralyzed and dumb here the protagonist is unble to move forward which clearly indicates how war has affected his mind and soul.

Now Billy sat up, too-wretched, close to tears.

'Get out of here! I want to sleep!'

'Shut up,' said somebody else.

'I'll shut up when Pilgrim gets away from here.'

So Billy stood up again, clung to the cross-brace. 'Where can I sleep?' he asked quietly.

'Not with me.'

'Not with me, you son of a bitch,' said somebody else. 'You yell. Youkick.' 'I do?'

"You're God damn right you do. Andwhimper.' 'Ido?'

'Keep the hell away from here, Pilgrim.' (p. 42:1969)

In the above text the conversation is between Billy and other soldiers in train when they were travelling as a war prisoner. His mates were so arrogant as they were not allowing Billy to sleep with them and were pushing him away for themselves. Billy was so dishearten and was about to cry. The conversation begins with the narrator's comment and then moves into free direct speech as reporting clauses and tags are removed and the tense used in the text is simple present tense which is one of the main features of free direct speech. It is vivid in the above passage that how war has emotionally destroyed people which can be seen in the phrase which describe the situation of Billy as too wretched, close to tear. Further, it is the frustration of war which was causing fight between the soldiers and Billy their arrogant attitude towards him was just because they were mentally frustrated and tired due to war, and they were using abusive language full of anger.

Indirect Speech

In this mode of speech presentation original words of the character are altered and presented by the narrator in his own words. The following extract from the novel reveals the speech of characters which is in indirect mode of representation.

He didn't have anything against the Germans, he said. Also, he said he liked to take his enemies one at a time. He was proud of never having hurt an innocent bystander. 'Nobody ever got it from Lazzaro,' he said, 'who didn't have it coming.' (p. 75:1969)

The passage is in indirect mode as Billy's words are presented by the narrator. Billy is telling them about his war experience that he is proud he never hurt anyone in the war. As for as tense is concerned, in indirect speech tense is back shifted and changed like in the above passage simple present is changed into simple past tense reporting verb says is changed in to said and verbs of reported clauses are also changed into past tense. Last two sentences are in direct speech as exact words of the characters are presented having simple present tense and are closed in inverted commas. One thing researcher noticed from the analysis of the above passage is that less important details and conversations are presented in this mode of speech presentation. Here in this mode narrator has taken full control of the conversation and what Billy said is presented in the words of narrator rather than presenting to readers what exactly he uttered. Although Billy has been affected by war in different ways but the human inside him is still not dead which we can assume from his conversation that he has not killed any innocent in the war and that how he killed his enemy is also gentle as he says he killed his enemies one by one gently not brutally.

She asked Gluck if he wasn't awfully young to be in the army. He admitted that he was.

She asked Edgar Derby if he wasn't awfully old to be in the army. He said he was.

She asked Billy Pilgrim what he was supposed to be. Billy said he didn't know. He was just trying to keep warm. (p. 85:1969)

The above conversation is between O'Hare, his wife and Billy. Whole conversation is presented in indirect speech as their words are presented by the narrator itself. She is asking her husband that was not he so young when he fought in army and his response was yes then she asked the same from Billy and he responded that he does not know. He was not taking interest in the conversation and was trying to keep himself warm from the outside severe cold. The tense used in the above passage is past tense along with the reporting verb which are the main features of

indirect speech. Verbs in the above conversation are used of past like admitted, was, asked, supposed etc. The above conversation also reveals that all the people whether young or old were flung into the war to experience horrors and brutalities of the war. Many of the innocents who were just teenagers were thrown into the brutal war where they experienced brutal death and real horrors of war.

Free Indirect Speech

In free indirect discourse conscience and unconscious of the character is depicted. This is one of the modes which presents stream of consciousness of the characters in the fiction.

A ranger was explaining that the Caverns had been discovered by a cowboy who saw a huge cloud of bats come out of a hole in the ground. And then he said that I am going to turn out all the lights, and that it would probably be the first time in the lives of most people there that they have ever been in darkness that is total. (p. 48:1969)

The above passage taken from the novel is in free indirect discourse because of the reason that reporting verbs and tags are removed from the speech. As free indirect discourse is the amalgamation of direct and indirect discourse, it is partly in control of narrator and partly in control of the character itself which often mislead the reader. This mode of discourse presentation is often used for the purpose of irony. The above passage starts with the comment of narrator and then slips into the free indirect discourse as the pronouns used are backshifted from past to present tense and voice of character takes over the voice of narrator and character himself starts speaking. The above passage also indicates that how war thrown the naive masses into the darkness as darkness represents gloomy and no development. So, war hugely affected the development and their wish to turn on all the lights shows their quest for development and search of meaning in life.

If what Billy Pilgrim learned from the Tralfamadorians is true, that we will all live forever, no matter how dead we may sometimes seem to be, I am not overjoyed. Still-if I am going to spend eternity visiting this moment and that, I'm grateful that so many of those moments are nice. (p. 108:1969)

The above extract from the novel opens with the narrator's comment on the experience of Billy Pilgrim which he got from the planet tralfamadore where he was kept after the abduction by the aliens. Then the speech moves into free indirect speech as character himself take the control of the speech from the narrator and the narration moves from third person in to the first person narration. Which is the main characteristic of free indirect speech. Billy is telling about what he learned from those aliens that there is no concept of death, if someone dies here, he is alive in some other moment of his life, this life is eternal. Then he shows gratefulness that even going through so many worst situations there are still some moments in his life which are nice. The horrors of brutal death have shaken people so much that they started escaping from the death as the protagonist has experienced brutal death into the war now he has created such concepts in his mind of longevity just to escape the brutal death.

Narrator's Representation of Speech

This category of speech presentation is fully in the control of narrator. This is also most widely used category in the fiction by the writers.

He told about having come unstuck in time. He said, too, that he had been kidnapped by a flying saucer in 1967. (p. 17:1969)

In the above extract what is said by the protagonist Billy Pilgrims is represented in the words of narrator we do not know about what exactly he said but it is the only narrator who is giving us the account of some speech has happened. First sentence is the narrator's representation of speech as we know through the narrator that some speech has happened, but we do not about the exact speech. Then the passage moves into indirect speech as speech of character is represented by the narrator indirectly.

He told them about his father's collection of guns and swords and torture instruments and leg irons and so on. (p. 22:1969)

We are given the account of speech has happened, but we do not know about what has been said. That is because of this category is in total control of narrator. Narrator in this category just tell the reader about speech has happened but does not give access to the readers what has been said and this is the main feature of this category. Further, the passage indicates how brutalities of war have affected minds of the people as one-character talks about the collections of his father in which there are several instruments which are used to torture other people. War experiences has made them masochists and they were taking pleasure in torturing and giving pain to other people.

Thought Presentation Categories

The above-mentioned categories used for the presentation of speech can also be applied for the presentation of thought, but the effect created by these categories will be slightly different from each other. The norm for speech presentation was direct speech while the norm for thought presentation is indirect thought due to the main reason that human thoughts cannot be accessed directly as we cannot enter someone's mind (Short, 1996 Gul et al.,2023).

Direct Thought

For representing the consciousness of the character in the novel, direct thought is most commonly used mode of thought presentation. The passage given below shows what is going on in the mind of the character.

'It is entirely Billy's fault that this fighting organization no longer exists' Weary felt...(p. 30:1969)

In the above-mentioned extract, we only came to know through the reporting verb Weary felt that the thoughts are going in the mind of the character. As the thoughts are in present tense and also have reporting verb that's why the thoughts are in direct mode of thought presentation. This mode is more mimetic in nature due to the reason thoughts cannot be accessed directly. Further, this passage indicates disillusionment of Weary who was one of the soldiers and Billy companions in war. He was blaming Billy for breaking the fighting organization as he was naïve and was not exposed to the horrors of war earlier therefore, he could no fought as he was expected. But her Weary who was considering fighting something holy and epic was blaming Billy for breaking down the fighting organization.

He asked himself this: 'Where have all the years gone?'(p. 33:1969)

The above-mentioned extract is in direct mode of thought presentation as through reporting verb he asked himself we knew that something is going in the mind of the character. The question was asked by the protagonist Billy Pilgrim to himself in the war when he saw the sufferings and brutalities of the war, he felt nostalgic and asked himself a question about the past glorious years which were normal where there were no sufferings and people were living with peace and happiness. It reveals the disparate state of Billy's mind due to war experiences and he was admiring past years which were glorious without war.

Free Direct Thought

Free direct thought and free direct speech both are same. In this mode of discourse presentation, the term free suggests that it is free from any kind of the influence of narrator.

And I asked myself about the present: how wide it was, how deep it was, how much was mine to keep. (p. 14:1969)

Readers are given access to peep into the mind of the character without the intervention of author; readers get the exact thoughts which are going in the mind of character. Here the protagonist Billy is thinking about his past he is feeling nostalgic and the thoughts which are going in his mind are represented without any kind of alteration by the narrator. As the thoughts are represented without reporting verb and quotation marks which are main features of free direct thought. It is only through the comments of narrator through which we come to know something is going on in the mind of character. In the above passage the admiration of Billy for past years shows that how people were frustrated with the present due to horrible war. As past years were without war, they are considering those past years as glorious years and admiring these years.

Billy knew what the cripples were up to: They are selling subscriptions to magazines that will never come. People subscribe to them because the salesmen are so pitiful. (p. 36:1969)

The protagonist Billy is standing in the bookstore and starts thinking about the subscription of magazine, he thinks that people subscribe to them, but they never send magazines to the people and people also know it but subscribe just because of the pity which they have for the salesman. The reporting verb and quotation marks are absent in the above extract, and we are presented with the exact thoughts which are going in the mind of character without any kind of intervention from the author. One of the results of war was poverty. Economy suffered badly and millions of people were slipped into the poverty just due to the destruction created by war. This passage also indicates and from the thoughts of Billy we know the economic conditions of people how bad it is that people subscribe to magazine just due to pitiful condition magazine seller.

Indirect Thought

For presenting the thoughts of other people mode of indirect thought is considered as more mimetic in nature. This mode is considered as norm for thought presentation due to its mimetic nature (Leech & Short, 2007).

And she thought wars were partly encouraged by books and movies. (p. 13:1969)

The above extract taken from the novel is presented in indirect thought. As the thoughts of the character are changed and presented in the words of narrator therefore this mode of thought presentation is more in the control of narrator than in the control of character. In indirect mode past tense is used that's why the verb are is replaced with were. O'Hare's wife is angry and thinking about the she does not want her children or of any other to be killed in the war she thinks that these are movies and books which encourage and push people into the wars. The effect produced by this mode of thought presentation is to create distance among the readers and characters in the novel as thoughts of the characters are controlled and presented by the narrator in his own words rather than presenting real thoughts to the readers. This passage reveals how masses were disillusioned by the government through magazines and books. Fighting for country was presented at that time something epic and glorious and this was done with the help of magazines and books as they have wide readers and people gets influenced from them easily.

Billy wondered if there was a telephone somewhere. He wanted to call his mother, to tell her he was alive and well. (p. 51:1969)

Billy the protagonist in the prison camp as a war prisoner of Germans. He was so worried about his mother and family and was searching for telephone so he could say to his mother that he is well. Here, the thought of Billy is represented by the narrator in his own words. If we retrieve the above text into the direct thought so it would be I wanted to call my mother, to tell her that I am alive and well. The main difference between direct and indirect thought is that in direct thought exact thoughts are presented in the words of character himself but in indirect thought it is the narrator who distance the readers from narrator and present his/her thought in his/her own words. This passage shows how emotionally soldiers were attached to their families and in the war the horrors and brutalities made them nostalgic and emotionally weak about their families as death was dancing in front of their eyes and they were missing deeply their families. Same is the case with the Billy protagonist of the novel.

Free Indirect Thought

This mode of presentation yet is very ambiguous. Direct speech and thought have quoted and reporting clause. While the presence of these signals, is reduced to zero in free indirect thought and speech. In point of fact, it is confused with the narrator. (Short, 1996)

Barbara was only twenty-one years old, but she thought of her father as senile, even though he is only forty-six-senile because of damage to his brain in the airplane crash.(p. 18:1969)

In the above extract the thoughts of Barbara daughter of Billy Pilgrim are represented in free indirect mode of thought presentation. As the passage opens with the comment of narrator and the slowly slips into character's mind. It is the main feature of free indirect mode that narrator's and character's voices are mixed with each other. Here, in this passage too the voice of Barbara and narrator are mixed with each other. Thinking of her about his father as senile is represented by the narrator while the reason for being of his father as senile which is damage to his brain in an airplane crash is presented in the words of Barbara.

She is thinking of her father as senile and is due to the airplane crash which Billy survived in the war this shows how dreadful wars are. Billy who experienced war and plane crash has become senile just due to this accident in war if war would not have happened, he would have lived his normal life but war is responsible for his present situation.

The soldiers' blue eyes were filled with bleary civilian curiosity as to why one American would try to murder another one so far from home, and why the victim should laugh?(p. 30:1969)

Billy who was an American but was fighting for Germans in a war against his own country. When his fellow heard from Billy that he is American he started thinking about Billy that how one American can kill his own countrymen. The opening clauses of the passage are the comments of narrator from which readers can assume that something is happening in the mind of the character then the point of view shifts from the narrator to the character and readers are presented with the thoughts running in the head of the character which is main feature of free indirect thought. This passage also reveals that how much Billy was disillusioned that he even became ready to fight against his own country. In the same manner people were disillusioned and made them fight in the war.

Narrative Report of Thought Act

Narrative Report of Thought Act and Narrative Report of Speech act both share the same feature. What characters speaks or thinks narrator just give the account of speech or thought has

happened, but he does not present exactly what is happened or what has been said by the character. This mode of discourse presentation is full in the control of narrator.

Billy imagined dropping bombs on those lights, those villages and cities and towns. (p. 17:1969)

In the above passage the narrator himself is giving the account of thoughts that have happened in his mind. We are just given the account of about what the thinking has been happened but not exactly what the thoughts are. This mode of thought presentation also produces effect of creating distance between character and reader as thoughts are controlled by narrator and he himself give account of thoughts happened in the mind of characters. Horrors of war were so brutal that it became permanently fixed in the memory of protagonist it has become a scary dream of which there is no escape possible, and he is imagining the brutal bombing of the Dresden city in which millions of people lost their lives and Billy was one the few survivors. The neighborhood reminded Billy of some of the towns he had seen in the war. (Vonnegut, 1972, p. 34). The protagonist Billy was moving in a town towards his friend on the way he saw some wrecked houses which reminded him of the war in which he had participated. Here the thoughts of Billy are represented by the narrator. We are just given account of what has happened in the mind of Billy, the thing about which he was thinking. But not the exact thoughts which were happening in the mind of Billy. Due to the reason this mode is fully in control of the narrator, and he present what he wants to show to the readers. World War II created a lot of destruction and whole cities were just transformed into ashes within a minute, through years signs of destructions remained and they reminded people of the horrors of the war.

Conclusion

This study focused on exploring categories of speech and thought presentation in the novel *Slaughterhouse-Five*. This study revealed All the modes mentioned in the Leech and Short's Model are found in the novel. Most of the characters' speeches are presented in direct mode of speech presentation in the novel. Due to less intervention from narrator in direct mode of speech presentation distance between the protagonist Billy and readers is minimalized. Absence of reporting clauses in FD mode creates confusion in understanding dialogues and it is difficult to recognize who is speaking to whom? As Free Indirect mode is the amalgamation of two voices i.e voice of character and narrator. Due to its confusing nature, it has been used as vehicle for irony in the novel and sympathies for the protagonist and major characters are created in the readers. As in free direct thought reporting clause is removed and it is difficult to recognize it, but it can be recognized with closely observing the use of adjectives and portrayal of emotions. Vonnegut's intention is revealed in *Slaughterhouse-five* to depict the real picture of war and the horrors created by the war along with its effects on people. As an effect, World War filled people with frustration which resulted in anger and is vivid through the speeches of characters in the novel. The pervasive theme of sufferings, order of narrating events and life like portray of Dresden war front and soldiers are presented in such a manner which in itself present Model of Leech and Short.

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