**Theoretical background**

I) Halliday (2014)

“clause” as experience

“proyection”: a logical-semantic relationship whereby a clause represents an idea or a location

II) Subjectivity and speech act

Benveniste (1966), Kerbrat-Orecchioni (1980), Stein & Wright (1995)

III) Constructed discourse (CD) and reported discourse in SL


**Aims**

1. To identify types of projections in LSE
2. To recognise the elements contributing to subjectivity, namely in the locutor’s perspective

**2. Analysis of projections in LSE**

a) What is said or thought is projected.
   - There is a verb as THINK or SAY in the main clause
   - There is not constructed action (CA) or constructed discourse (CD)

b) What the character in the role thinks or says is projected.
   - There is not an introductory verb. There can be a manual or non-manual index (or a noun)
   - There appears CA or CD
   - “Mixed” examples, where a verb introduces CD, are common

c) Other projection types identified: facts and indirect questions.

**3. Speaker’s subjectivity marks**

[Image of a person pointing and a sign saying “He says…”]

- **Modality**
  - Facial expressions and manual gestures dissociating the signer with respect to the reported message

**Final reflexions**

- Different types of projections and a variety of linguistic resources have been identified in LSE
- Indexicality and modality have been alleged to be in the center of the characterization of reported discourse from a typological perspective (Spronck & Nikitina 2019), and they have also been identified in LSE. They represent the speaker’s subjectivity
- However, it is necessary to expand the sample and to go in depth in the study of the different linguistic phenomena implied, namely in the expression of the reported discourse.

**References**


