

Clause delimitation in Spanish Sign Language (LSE): exploring projections

Carmen Cabeza, José M. García-Miguel, Ania Pérez, Juan R. Valiño

Universidade de Vigo

1. Starting point

Theoretical background

- I) Halliday (2014)
 - “clause” as experience
 - “projection”: a logical-semantic relationship whereby a clause represents an idea or a locution
- II) Subjectivity and speech act
 - Benveniste (1966), Kerbrat-Orecchioni (1980), Stein & Wright (1995)
- III) Constructed discourse (CD) and reported discourse in SL
 - Hodge & Cormier (2019), Quer (2019), both on Spronck & Nikitina (2019)

Aims

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

Our data

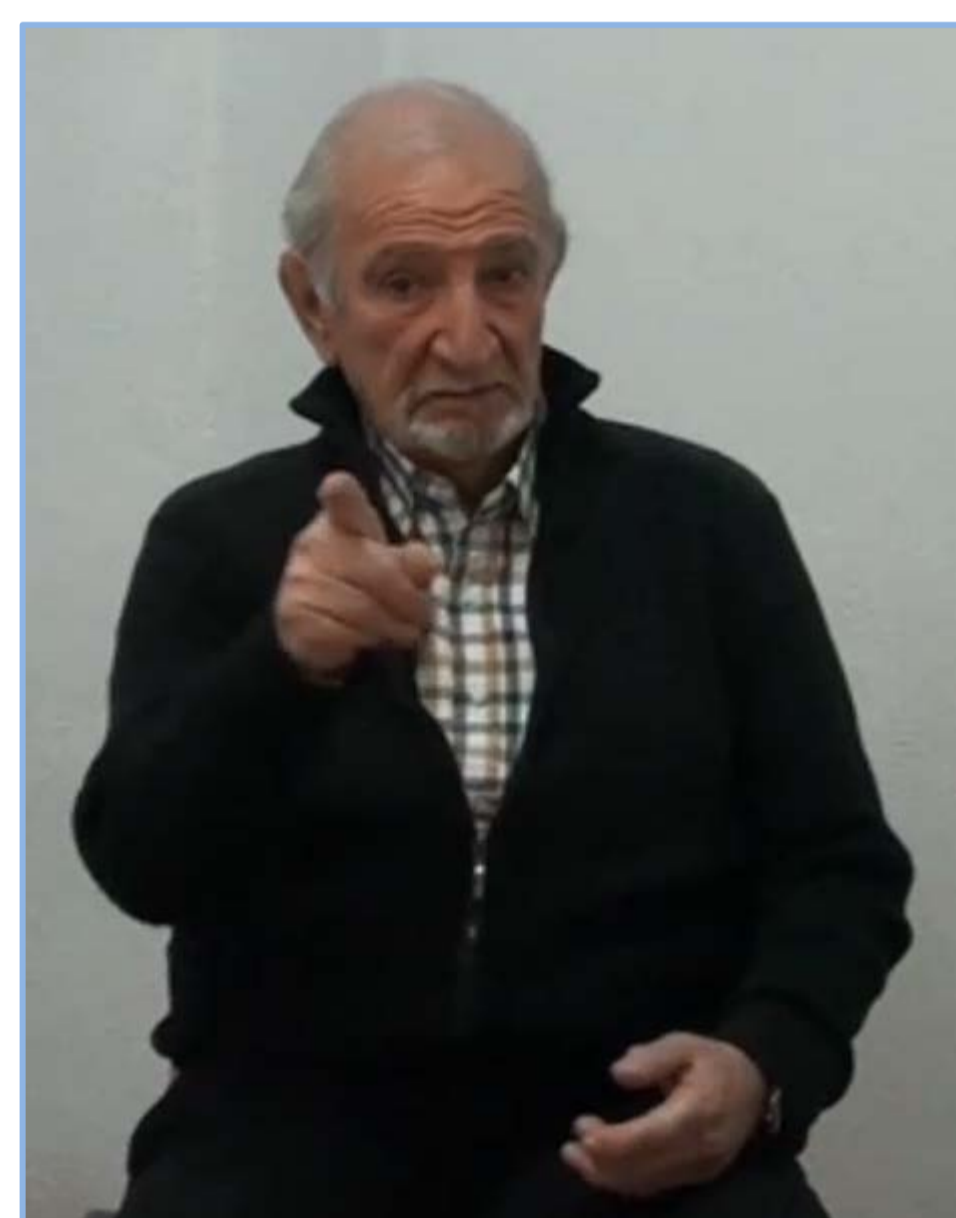
- 13 exhaustively analysed recordings:
 - Argument structure
 - Serial verbs
 - Projections and other extra-clausal relationships
- Different types of texts:
 - 8 narratives
 - 2 elicited discourses
 - 1 interview
 - 1 Deaf life story
 - 1 webserie
- Cláusulas analizadas: 1213
- Identified projections: 69

2. Analysis of projections in LSE

V (32)	a) What is said or thought is projected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a verb as THINK or SAY in the main clause • There is not constructed action (CA) or constructed discourse (CD) 	(WS-201#043-045)
CA/CD (26)	b) What the character in the role thinks or says is projected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	(HC-JRV#121-122)
V+CA (21)		<CA wolf ___ > <CD wolf _____ > RH: WOLF CALM NOW LAST B.L(3) BE.SURE LH: IX:3 B:IX “The wolf is calm: now it is sure that the last and third house will fall”
c) Other projection types identified: facts and indirect questions.		

3. Speaker’s subjectivity marks

[Only in projections with CD]



Indexicality

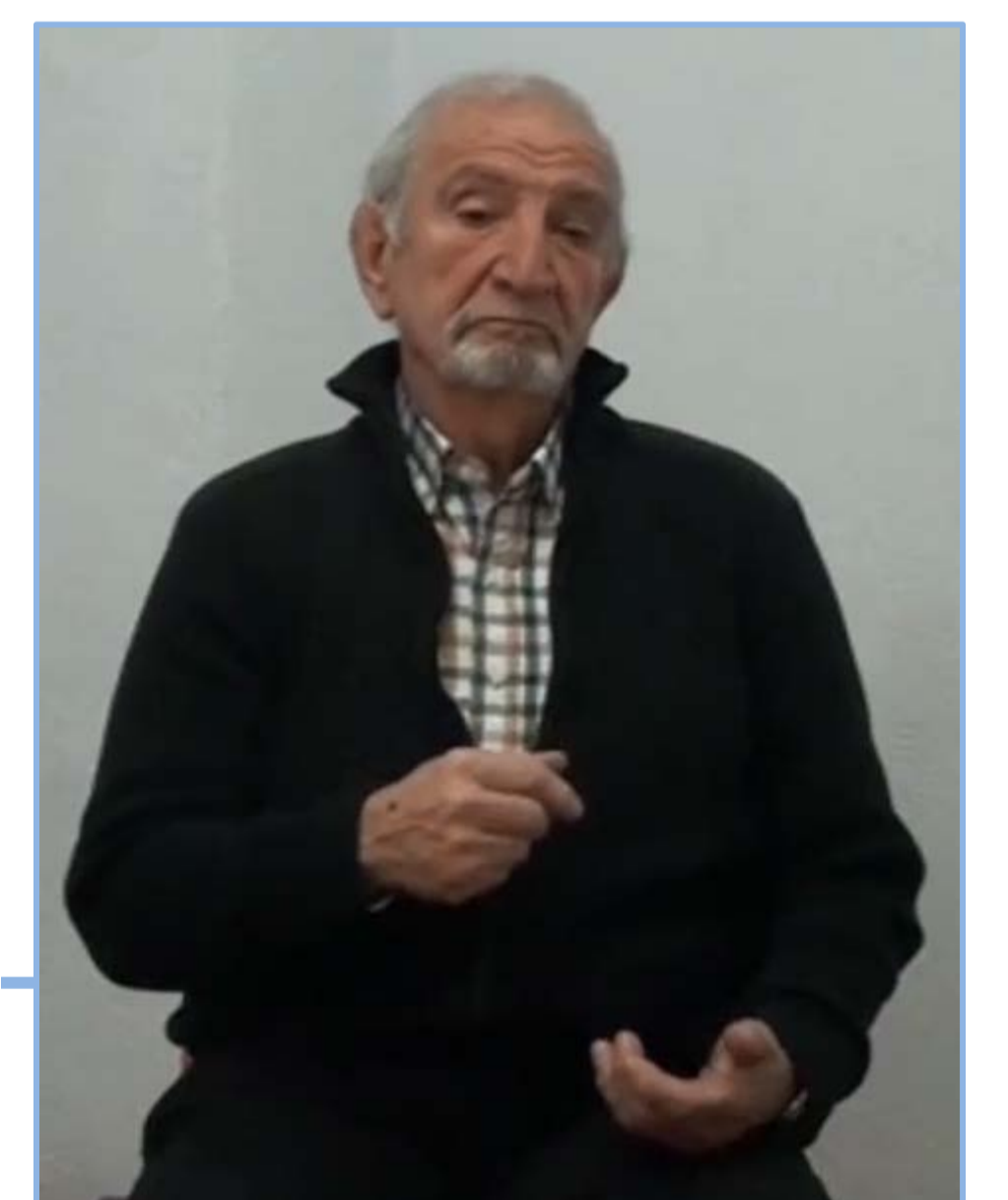
The signer points to the locus associated with the person / place identified as the source of the reported discourse.

Ref [15]	DC-JMR#001		
Trad [15]	Él dice...		
MD_Glosa [42]	INDX	DECIR	B
MD_Cat [38]	Pro/Loc	V	
MI_Glosa [41]			G(5):evidencia

“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

- Benveniste, É. (1966). *Problèmes de linguistique générale*. Paris: Gallimard.
- Halliday, M.A. K. (2014). *Halliday’s introduction to functional grammar* (4th Edition). Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
- Hodge, G., & Cormier, K. (2019). Reported speech as enactment. *Linguistic Typology*, 23(1), 185–196.
- Kerbrat-Orecchioni, C. (1980). *L’énonciation: De la subjectivité dans le langage*. Paris: Armand Colin.
- Quer, J. (2019). Delimiting reported discourse: Cross-modal criteria. *Linguistic Typology*, 23(1), 221–228.
- Spronck, S., & Nikitina, T. (2019). Reported speech forms a dedicated syntactic domain. *Linguistic Typology*, 23(1), 119–159.
- Stein, D., & Wright, S. (Eds.). (1995). *Subjectivity and subjectivisation: linguistic perspectives*. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press.