Transcription Symbols

Data are transcribed according to the system developed by Jefferson and described in Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974: 731-733). The following are the features most relevant to the present analysis.

Example Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bea</td>
<td>Twel-</td>
<td>Thir-</td>
<td>4teen.</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>↓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dave:</td>
<td>(chanting)</td>
<td>THIRteen (only) Thirtee(h)n.</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↑</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. **Low Volume:** A degree sign indicates that talk it precedes is low in volume.
2. **Bold Italics:** Italics indicate some form of emphasis, which may be signaled by changes in pitch and/or amplitude.
3. **Overlap Bracket:** A left bracket marks the point at which the current talk is overlapped by other talk. Thus Dave’s “Fourteen” begins during the last syllable of Bea’s “Thirteen.”
4. **Overlap Slashes:** Double slashes provide an alternative method of marking overlap. When they are used the overlapping talk is not indented to the point of overlap. Here Bea’s last line begins just after the “Four” in Dave’s “Fourteen.”
5. **Lengthening:** Colons indicate that the sound immediately preceding has been noticeably lengthened.
6. **Intonation:** Punctuation symbols are used to mark intonation changes rather than as grammatical symbols:
   - A period indicates a falling contour.
   - A question mark indicates a raising contour.
   - A comma indicates a falling-rising contour.
7. **Latching:** The equal sign indicates “latching”; there is no interval between the end of a prior turn and the start of a next piece of talk.
8. **Inbreath:** A series of h’s preceded by an asterisk marks an inbreath. Without the asterisk the h’s mark an outbreath.
9. **Problematic Hearing:** Material in parentheses indicates a hearing that the transcriber was uncertain about.
10. **Breathiness, Laughter:** An h in parentheses indicates plosive aspiration which could result from events such as breathiness, laughter, or crying.