



Appendix

CA transcription conventions

Overlap is indicated by square brackets:

Colin: Yeh Pe:rsia's the[ir o:ld name.]
Denise: [I r a : n : .]

Latched talk is indicated by equal signs:

Denise: Is it Ira:nç=
Colin: =Ira:n.

Intervals are measured in tenths of a second, and placed within curved brackets.

Roberta: Mm:, b't- (0.6) jus:t (0.8) I don' know how
to ca:ll it.

Micropauses are indicated by a full-stop between brackets:

Edina: She: (.) just said that (.) today there's
a holiday (.) toda:y?

Prosodic features of utterances

- . A full-stop/period indicates a falling terminal contour
- , A comma indicates a continuing terminal contour
- ? A question mark indicates a rising terminal contour

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ː An inverted question mark indicates a terminal contour that rises more than a continuing contour, but less than the question mark contour

Intonation contours are indicated by combinations of colons and underscores

ː indicates a fall-rise contour
Eric: D'you want one of tho:se ones.

_: indicates a rise-fall contour
Emma: I cin ↑try again in J̄a:nuary?

Stress is indicated by underlining:

Denise: An' I haven' had much lu:ck.

Sound stretch is marked through colons:

Edina: Yeh wih have: (1.1) ha:ve n:o:rml:?

A **marked shift in pitch** is indicated by up or down arrows:

Denise: ↑An' I haven' had much ↑luck.

Roberta: We need ↓one (.) we- (.) we n- (0.4) we ca:n't
↓recy:cle.

Loud talk is indicated by upper case:

Denise: D'you wannoo (0.4) y'kna:h LOOK,= put this:

Soft talk is indicated by degree signs:

Denise: °What's° the n:ew name, Persia's the old..name.

An **abrupt cutoff** is represented by a single dash.

Colin: It's not- the mou:ntains.

Audible aspirations are represented by h's, **audible inhalations** by h's preceded by a raised dot

Denise: Except I ca:n't see:m to (0.2) get it
to wo:rk. hhhh

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Denise: ·hhh Suppose d'they ca:re in Brazil;

Fast talk is enclosed by a right-pointing carat at its beginning, and a left pointing carat at its conclusion. With **slow talk**, the carats are reversed:

Edina: >Yeh we have<

Denise: Ev'ry two weeks they collect <all thuh
green rubbish>

Laughter is represented by an approximate phonetic rendition of the laugh:

Edina: hih hih heh heh

Smile talk is enclosed by \$

Roberta: That's a \$Brazilian thing\$ too

Where no satisfactory transcription is possible, or reference is made to other contextual features, double parentheses are used:

Colin: ((soft throat clearing))

For **no hearing**, or **uncertain hearing**, parentheses are used:

Roberta: ()

Roberta: or maybe just feel (this is what you do)

