

Transcription notation

Transcripts are based on Jefferson notation (Jefferson, 2004) and represent features of speech production, not the conventions of grammar. Other symbols not shown below are explained in individual papers.

bu-u-	hyphens mark a cut-off of the preceding sound.
[or	left bracket or bar indicates overlap onset of talk/non-verbal action.
] or	right bracket indicates the end of overlapped speech/non-verbal action
=	no break or gap between turns
(0.3)	number in second/tenths of a second indicates length of an interval
(.)	brief interval (less than 0.2) within or between utterances
so:::rry	colon represents a sound stretch of immediately prior sound with increases in the number of colons indicating the longer prolongation
<u>you</u>	underline indicates emphasis
↑	shifts into high pitch
↓	shifts into low pitch
DOG	loud talk is indicated by upper case
hey?	a question mark indicates a rising intonation
dog¿	a Spanish question mark indicates a substantial rise that ends up in the mid to mid-high end of the speaker's range
here,	a comma indicates a continuing intonation
did. (or did;)	a full stop (in some cases, semi-colon) indicates falling, final intonation
°soft°	softer, quieter sounds ((two circles indicate even quieter))
>quick<	talk is speeded up
<slow>	talk is slowed down.hhh a dot prior to h indicates an in-breath
hhh	indicates an out-breath or laughter
.hhh	indicates an in-breath
/a/	a phoneme
()	the talk is not audible
(house)	transcriber's best guess for the talk
((walking))	annotation of non-verbal activity
\$/£	dollar or pound sign indicates smile/laughing voice quality
!	surprise intonation

Source: Jefferson, G. (2004). Glossary of transcript symbols with an introduction. *Pragmatics and Beyond New Series*, 125, 13–34.