

PATTON / WITHERS

Appendix: transcription notation

The form of notation used throughout this book was developed by Gail Jefferson. A more complete description is found in Atkinson and Heritage (1984).

Extended square brackets mark overlap between utterances, e.g.:

A: Right [so you
B: [I'm not sure

An equals sign at the end of a speaker's utterance and at the start of the next utterance indicates the absence of a discernable gap, e.g.:

A: Anyway Brian =
B: =Okay, okay

Numbers in brackets indicate pauses timed to the nearest tenth of a second. A full stop in brackets indicates a pause which is noticeable but too short to measure, e.g.:

A: I went (3.6) a lot further (.) than I intended

One or more colons indicate an extension of the preceding vowel sound, e.g.:

A: Yeah:h, I see::

Underlining indicates that words are uttered with added emphasis; words in capitals are uttered louder than the surrounding talk, e.g.:

A: It's not right, not right AT ALL

A full stop before a word or sound indicates an audible intake of breath, e.g.:

A: I think .hh I need more

Round brackets indicate that material in the brackets is either inaudible or there is doubt about its accuracy, e.g.:

A: I couldn't tell you) that

words in brackets

Square brackets indicate that some transcript has been deliberately omitted. Material in square brackets is clarificatory information, e.g.:

A: Brian [the speaker's brother] said [] it's okay