

Appendix A

Transcription system developed by Gail Jefferson and described in Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson 1974 "A Simplest Systematics for the Organization of Turn-Talking for Conversation", *Language* 50: 731-733.

Modified by Marjorie Harness Goodwin's *He-Said-She-Said: Talk as Social Organization Among Black Children* (1990) Indiana University Press, pp. 256-257.

- [Left square bracket, on two successive lines with utterance by different speakers marks the point at which the talk above is overlapped by the other talk a line below
- = Equal signs in pairs indicates that there is no discernable silence between the end of the first and the start of the next utterance, the first is 'latched' to the following
- A dash marks a sudden cut-off of the current sound
- (0.5) Number in parentheses indicate silence in seconds
- ° A degree sign indicates that talk it precedes is low in volume
- : Colons indicates that the sound that immediately precedes the colon has been sensibly prolonged or stretched
- word** Bold and italic indicates some kind of stress or emphasis, which maybe signaled by a change in pitch and/or amplitude
- Word Capital letters indicate raised pitch or volume
- (()) Double parentheses enclose comment by the transcriber
- Intonation: Punctuation symbols are used to mark intonational changes rather than as grammatical symbols:
 - . A period indicates a falling contour
 - ? A question mark indicates a rising contour
 - , A comma indicates a falling-rising contour.
- (hh) indicates breathiness rather than laughter in the midst of a word; in the cases included it is near sobbing.
The arrows indicate nods:
 - ↑ *the head going up* (↑)
 - ↓ *the head going down* (↓)