

Excerpt (adapted from Roschelle, 1992)

01 3:30:24 Carol: (.hh) Oh y'know what I think it is? It's
02 like the [li:ne (.) (that/fat) arrow is the=
03 3:30:26 Carol: [((traces the acceleration vector
04 with forefinger of her right hand))
05 Carol: =li:ne, of where it [pulls that down.=
06 3:30:28 Carol: [((using thumb and
07 forefinger gesturally pinches the tip of the
08 velocity vector and pulls it down))
09 Carol: =Like see how that makes [this dotted=
10 3:30:30 Carol: [((retraces the
11 acceleration vector twice with her
12 forefinger))
13 Carol: =li:ne? (.hhh)/(0.2) That was the black=
14 Carol: =arrow:. (.) It [pulls it.
15 3:30:33 Carol: [((repeats pulling
gesture))

Speech Timing		
Timed silence	(1.8)	Represents intervals of silence occurring within (i.e., pauses) and between (i.e., gaps or lapses) turns at talk. (Measured to a tenth of a second)
Micropause	(.)	A timed pause of less than 0.2 sec.
Brackets	[]	Marks the beginning (and sometimes end) of speech produced in overlap by two or more speakers. When two or more speakers begin in overlap, double brackets are used.
Equal sign	=	Marks two sequential 'latched' fragments of talk that occur without intervening pause.
Other Prosodic Features		
Period	No.	Indicates a falling pitch or intonational contour at the conclusion of a turn constructional unit (TCU).
Question mark	No?	Rising vocal pitch or intonational contour at the conclusion of a TCU. Partial rise indicated with an inverted Q mark (¿) .
Exclamation point	No!	Marks the conclusion of a TCU delivered emphatically.
Comma	no,	Indicates a continuing intonation with slight upward contour, as in the enunciation of an item in a not yet completed list.
Hyphen	yup-	An abrupt (glottal) halt at the conclusion of a syllable.
Sustained enunciation	no:	A sustained enunciation of a syllable vowel, or consonant is transcribed using one or more colons.
Pace	> < < >	Portions of an utterance delivered at a noticeably quicker (> <) or slower (< >) pace than surrounding talk.

Volume	°no ° NO	Degree symbols mark speech produced softly or at a lower volume than surrounding talk. Capitalization represents speech delivered more loudly than surrounding talk.
Stress	<u>yes</u>	Underscoring indicates stress on a word, syllable or sound.
Pitch	↑no↓	Arrows mark a rise (↑) or fall (↓) in intonation.
Special symbols	#, \$	Talk delivered in ‘creaky’ or ‘smiley’ voice is enclosed in pound or dollar signs, respectively. Speech delivered as if quoted is enclosed in quotation marks.
Breath sounds	Hhh •hh	Audible sounds made either by expelling the breath (e.g., laughter, sighing) or sharp inhalation are presented as a series of ‘H’s (with a preceding dot for inhalation). When breath sound occurs within a word, it is set off with parentheses.
Additional Transcript Notation		
Parentheses	()	Speech transcribed with some uncertainty.
Double parentheses	(())	Annotation (in italics) describing action or providing other commentary.