

Transcription conventions

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Metalanguage in Interaction: Hebrew discourse markers

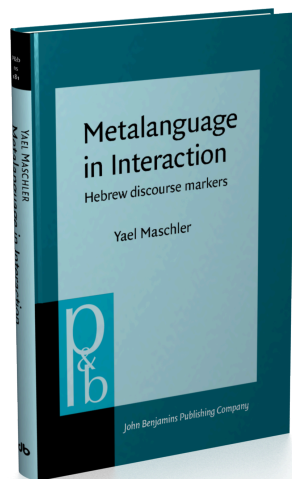
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Transcription conventions

Each line denotes an intonation unit (Chafe 1994).

For Hebrew texts, each line is followed by an English gloss. Where this gloss is not close enough to an English utterance, it is followed by a third line supplying a usually literal (but sometimes functional) translation.

Transcription basically follows Chafe 1994, with a few additions:

... – half second pause (each extra dot = another 1/2 second)

.. – perceptible pause of less than half a second

(3.22) – measured pause of 3.22 seconds

' – primary stress

` – secondary stress

'' – particularly marked primary stress

, – comma at end of line – continuing intonation ('more to come')

. – period at end of line – sentence final falling intonation

? – question mark at end of line – sentence final rising intonation, 'appeal intonation'
(Du Bois et al. 1992).

! – exclamation mark at end of line – sentence final exclamatory intonation

∅ – lack of punctuation at end of line – a fragmentary intonation unit, one which never reached completion.

-- two hyphens – elongation of preceding vowel sound

square bracket to the left of two consecutive lines indicates

overlapping speech, two speakers talking at once

alignment such that the right of the top line

is placed over the left of the bottom line

indicates latching, no interturn pause

/?????/? – transcription impossible

/words within slashes/ indicate uncertain transcription

p – piano (spoken softly)

pp – pianissimo (spoken very softly)

mp – mezzo-piano (spoken fairly softly)

f – forte (spoken loudly)

ff – fortissimo (spoken very loudly)

mf – mezzo-forte (spoken fairly loudly)

acc. – accelerando (speeding up)

ritard. – ritardando (slowing down)

cresc. – crescendo (progressively louder in volume)

decresc. – decrescendo (progressively softer in volume)

{in curly brackets} – transcriber's comments concerning paralinguistics and prosody which do not have an agreed upon symbol in this transcription system.

[xxxxx] – material within square brackets *in the gloss* indicates exuberances of translation (what is not there in the original (Ortega y Gasset 1959, Becker 1982)).

' – uninverted quotation mark in the middle of a transliterated word indicates the glottal stop phoneme.

' – inverted quotation mark in the middle of a transliterated word indicates an elided form (e.g., ts'xa instead of tsrixa ('needs', fem. sg.)).

Utterances under consideration are given in **boldface**.