

Transcription Symbols and Conventions

.	stopping fall in tone, with some sense of completion
,	a slightly rising tone giving a sense of continuation
...	pause
?	raising intonation (marking uncertainty or a question)
!	emphasis (marked prominence through pitch or increase in volume)
^	raising intonation on accented syllables, followed by an oral gap that a speaker (e.g. teacher) expects the listener(s) (e.g. pupils) to fill with a syllable, word or phrase
[	overlapping turns
[	
xxx	completely unintelligible utterances
" "	indicates the beginning and end of a direct quotation (reported speech) or parts of reading from textbooks, blackboard, etc.
' '	translation (Portuguese or English glosses)
(...)	indicates that parts of the episode transcribed have been omitted
((text))	contextual information
[word or text]	word, phrase or text not uttered but implicit in speaker's speech
<i>Italics</i>	marks utterances or words in Changana or Chope
Italics	marks utterances or words in Portuguese
(emboldened)	
UPPER CASE	indicates louder speech than the surrounding talk
no::o	one or more colons indicate a stretched sound (marks the length of the preceding vowel)
/ri/	phonological representation
S:	non identified student
Ss:	several or all students speaking simultaneously

