

Appendix 19

Prosodic Transcription Key

Orthographic tier

A:	speaker A;	B:	speaker B;	I:	interviewer
[]	overlapping speech: the less prominent speaker is bracketed		
()	inaudible		
{		}	sounds like what is contained in the brackets		
.	silent pause of 0.5 - 1.0 seconds				
..	silent pause of 1.0 - 1.5 seconds				
(etc according to length)					
erm	filled pause that resembles central vowel /ɜ:/				
//	major demarcation, marking the end of an IP				
/	minor demarcation, within an IP				
to <u>hear</u> the <u>fight</u>	single underlining: rhythmic stress: double underlining: accentual stress				
the <i>regular train</i>	italics denote nuclear contour (stretch from final accent onset to end of IP)				

Intonational tier

H	pitch is higher than previous contour point marked
L	pitch is lower than previous contour point marked
0	pitch is the same as previous contour point marked
↑	pitch span of rise is 3 – 6 semitones
↑↑	pitch span of rise is 7 semi-tones or more
↓	pitch span of fall is 3 – 6 semitones
↓↓	pitch span of fall is 7 semi-tones or more
L*+H	accent contour
*	the contour-point aligned with the stress
+	the contour-points joined into the accent contour
L*+H...<L*+H	the second L*+H is up-stepped (starts higher) than the first
L*+H...>L*+H	the second L*+H is down-stepped (starts lower) than the first
%	end of the IP, and of the terminal tone

Miscellaneous Tiers

1.0; 3.5; 8.0 etc	pitch level used by speaker, where 0 = bottom of his range & 10 = top. <i>(these levels are only put in where an acoustic record is available)</i>
high key	speaker is using higher than normal pitch register and larger pitch spans
low key	speaker is using lower than normal pitch register and smaller pitch spans
lento; presto; rall	tempo of speech
piano; forte; dim	loudness of speech
(coughs) etc	non-linguistic events