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APENDIX A

Transcription of the Data

Conversation 1

1 Ring
 2 R: ada deh, knapa?
 3 C: oh, lg sm nyonya tah?
 4 R: macet
 5 C: macet?
 6 R: he eh
 7 C: nggak↓, mau tak kasih sesuatu,
 8 yowes ngga jd deh↓
 9 R: opo toh?
 10 C: ada deh(.) (0.2)Daripada nunggu
 11 tanggal 7 mendingan tak
 12 kasihin hari ini(.) ((girl sound)) ::bun::
 13 R: aPa↑
 14 C: yowes lah yowes lah itu
 15 macet-maceto dulu(.)
 16 Nantik ae tak telpon lagi↓
 17 R: eh kamu dmn SEH?↑
 18 C: di kampus (0.4)
 19 R: ya ya ya udah ya udah
 20 C: yowes↓
 21 Ntar ae kapan kapan tak telpon lagi↓
 22 R: yok, he eh
 23 C: yok, dada
 24 R: dada

Conversation 2

1 Ring
 2 R: haloh
 3 C: Ta'↑ jadi ke kos?
 4 R: ngga jadi(.)Aku udah
 5 C: eemm,kamu dimana sekarang?
 6 R: eh, aku masih diwarnet(.) Mau pulang
 7 C: apa?↑
 8 R: masih di warnet mau pulang↓
 9 C: oh
 10 R: ini apa namanya, aku udah punya ini(.)
 11 ::Punya::
 12 C: udah punya?
 13 R: punya soft copinya

14 C: darimana?
 15 R: dari mega
 16 C: oe,apa aja isinya?nanti smsen ke aku ya
 17 R: he eh, yowes↓(.)
 18 kamu dimana ini?
 19 C: aku di bemo
 20 R: dimana?bemo?
 21 C: dibemo,he eh
 22 R: oh yawes, tak sms aja ya
 23 C: ya
 24 R: yok

Conversation 3

1 Ring
 2 R: halo
 3 C: heh,kamu dimana?
 4 R: di kos
 5 C: heh, aku ke tempat mu jadi
 6 tapi kayake agak nanti
 7 R: jam berapa? Emboh tah Sek sek
 8 C: emboh
 9 R: jam berapa?
 10 C: jam berapa ya?jam 8-an paling
 11 R: jam 8-an?
 12 C: he eh paling(.)
 13 Devi baru masih mau pulang kerja dia
 14 R: sek sek, tantri muntah-muntah(.)
 15 Nanti tak telpon lagi
 16 C: oh yawes(.) Ok ok↓

Conversation 4

1 Ring
 2 C: haloh(.)
 3 R: kenapa
 4 C: heh,ji' ini. Dipta lho baru mandi↑
 5 R: Dipta?
 6 C: he eh
 7 R: lha terus?((laughing))
 8 C: ini apa namanya?((clear throat))pinjem anak,
 sek(.)
 9 Temene awak ndewe sopo?pinjem
 10 anak-anak di situ aja,
 11 nanti kita fotocopy di pink ya(.)
 12 Ni ku mau berangkat sama tantri↓
 13 R: owya, he eh(.)

14 Ne aku sek macak
 15 C: ((scream))
 16 Ya wes↓(.) tak tunggu di kampus
 17 R: ya↑, pokok'e nek kamu udah di situ
 18 lek ketemu langsung fotocopyen dulu,
 19 ntar tak susul ke pink ya
 20 C: yo, he eh(.) oke↓
 21 R: yow
 22 C: yawes, shippo
 23 R: tata

Conversation 5

1 Ring
 2 C: Haloh, heh
 3 R: Opo ndul↑
 4 C: ::whoh:: katanya suruh mbangunin jam 5↑
 5 R: wes bangun aku(.) Lali gak sms
 6 C: woa, yowes(.) (0.3)Tadi kamu bangun jam berapa?
 7 R: jam enem
 8 C: hoah↑,tak miskol sampe kesel kok(.)
 9 (0.2)yawes↓
 10 R: ((laughing))
 11 C: sms ndul
 12 R: (0.2)yow yow
 13 C: yow,yowes↓
 14 R: yow↓
 15 C: dah
 16 R: dah

Conversation 6

1 Ring
 2 C: hah↓
 3 C: heh,taz(.) Awak mu mlebu jepang ta?
 4 R: iyow
 5 C: eh,taz(.) Engko' aku iso njaluk tulung
 6 mampir rene ga?dilut ae(.)
 7 Aku soale kan jam songo iku janjian karo iku
 wong
 8 gae wawancara pi'ar ngunu lho
 9 R: truz↓
 10 C: wong e kesusu(.) Selak,
 11 ngene, aku kan gak mlebu,
 12 R: hem
 13 C: lha terus,

14 bukune anggi iku kan gak onok kan, jepange
 15 R: trus↓
 16 C: lha aku isok njaluk tulung awak mu mampir rene,
 17 terus aku nitipno ngono lho gawe de'e
 18 R: pancet ae anggong iku, yawes lah↓
 19 C: yow, aku njaluk tulung yow
 20 R: yow↓
 21 C: jam piro awak mu kiro-kiro rene?
 22 R: ya,mbari ngene aku budhal kok
 23 C: ouwh,cek isuke?
 24 R: lho,emang saiki jam piro?
 25 C: saiki jek jam enem seprapat toh
 26 R: iyo ta?↑
 27 C: iyo
 28 R: nang nggon ku setengah pitu e
 29 C: walah halah
 30 R: yawes, entenono ae lah
 31 C: iyow he eh(.)
 32 Yowes suwun yow taz(.)
 33 Samlekom
 34 R: waalaikumsallam

Conversation 7

1 Ring
 2 R: halo
 3 C: heh,kon nangdi?
 4 R: apa?
 5 C: kon nangdi kon?
 6 R: masih di rumah
 7 C: oh,asem ((laughing)) (.) Jarene melok?
 8 R: melok apa?
 9 C: sosling
 10 R: lho, kan aku bilang ngga ikut↓
 11 C: ikut,kon ngomong ngono kok
 12 R: lho, lha kamu nawarin ikut ngga?
 13 ikut ke bu ema maksute. Yow,aku ikud
 14 C: oh,kurang ajar((laughing)) (.)
 15 Tiwase aku nang kene wisan, tes tes
 16 R: lho sukirman endi lho?
 17 C: gurung teko kok arek iku(.)
 18 Arek iku ae wes teko
 19 R: itu derita elo↓
 20 C: yawes,ndang budalo
 21 R: he, aku kulakan sek jeh
 22 C: nangdi?
 23 R: heh, nak kapasan sek aku
 24 C: ambek sopo?dewe ta?
 25 R: iyow(.) Engkok langsung rono(.)

9 C: xxx
 10 R: gak eruh, aku ngga tau (0.3)
 11 C: lho, anak-anak gak ada yg tau jg?
 12 R: heh↑
 13 C: anak-anak gak ada yg tau juga
 14 R: (0.3)iyo
 15 C: halo,halo
 16 R: apa?↑
 17 C: anak-anak gak ada yang tau juga
 18 R: gak tau↑
 19 C: oh, yawes(.) (0.2)halo
 20 R: apa seh?↑
 21 C: halo(.) Eh kamu udah maem?
 22 R: belum
 23 C: belum?
 24 R: belum
 25 C: oalah, sama anak-anak tah?
 26 R: iyo
 27 C: oh, ada vivi?
 28 R: gak onok
 29 C: oh, bertiga tok ta?
 30 R: iyo
 31 C: (0.2)yawes lah(.) Udah belajar kamu?
 32 R: belajar opo?↑yo gak lah
 33 C: ((laughing))(0.2)yawes lah klo gitu
 34 R: lapo, kon gak onok ujian a?
 35 C: apanya?
 36 R: kamu lho gak onok ujian ta↑
 37 C: ya ada↑(.) Nanti itu kan
 38 R: yowes↓ (0.3)
 39 C: sasteng toh
 40 R: lho nggak, tadi ini lho
 41 C: oh, ngga ada
 42 R: yowes↓
 43 C: iya. (0.2)halo
 44 R: opo seh↑
 45 C: yowes klo gitu↓
 46 R: iyo iyo
 47 C: udah ya↓
 48 R: yowes↓

Conversation 10

1 Ring
 2 R: haloh
 3 C: kamu ndek mana?
 4 R: fotokopi
 5 C: lhe ya apa se? lha iki

- 6 R: fotokopi nang ngarep
7 C: ngaerep endi?
8 R: nang ngarep iki lho. Opo?fotokopi ktm
9 C: lho menyisan ngeprin iki lho. Wes mari
10 R: lha iya nang ngarep iki(.) Ayo metu
pisan mangan
11 C: nak emping ta iki kamu?
12 R: hah?
13 C: Nak emping
14 R: opo,aku ta?
15 C: he eh
16 R: (0.2) iyo
17 C: (0.2) lhez yo opo↑ lha terus?
18 R: hah↑ apane lha terus
19 C: .hh gobes iki(.)
20 Lho nek metu ya ayo(.)
21 Sekalian ngeprin
22 R: yo ayo. Lha iyo
23 C: ha ah(.) Yowes yowes↓
24 R: (talk to others)
25 C: mbok enteni nangdi?
26 R: hah↑
27 C: mbok enteni nangdi?
28 R: kon ngeprin nangdi?nak ping a
29 C: hah↑
30 R: yawes, tak enteni nang ngarepmu wes↓
31 C: ha↓yawes ayo cepetan(.)
32 Wes ya
33 R: ((laughing)) ya

Conversation 11

- 1 Ring
2 C: tasya, ada sama hohok ngga?
3 R: hohok di ruang dosen(.)
4 Lha iya nanyain itu lho, tanda tangannya
5 C: lho, ya apa ini? Aku di rumah e
6 R: kamu dimana?
7 C: dirumah↑
8 R: lho ya udah berangkato,gak pa pa(.)
9 Di tungguin↑(.)
10 Anak-anak yang belum tadi juga disms sama si,
hoho
11 C: oh, tanda tangan di depan dosennya ta?
12 R: hah?di bawa hoho absennya itu soalnya(.)
13 Hoho juga muterin apa,
14 anak-anak yg belom tanda tangan

15 C: lho, yo opo iki?eh,
 16 itu oleh gak yo nitip tanda tangan ngunu?
 17 R: kenapa?
 18 C: titip tnda tangan, titip absen
 19 R: lho masalahnya,
 20 sapa yang bisa tanda tangan mu?
 21 C: itu gak ono vivi disana?
 22 R: ada sapa?
 23 C: vivi
 24 R: kiki?
 25 C: vi vi. mayak mayak
 26 R: :mayak: onok(.)
 27 Oh, de'e bisa tanda tangan mu tah?
 28 C: iso, he eh(.)
 29 Tolong po'o
 30 R: oya, nanti tak bilangin ae
 31 C: he eh(.)
 32 Ntar tak telpon lagi ya tas
 33 R: iya, yawes
 34 C: he eh, yawes(.)
 35 Tengkyu tengkyu
 36 R: yok
 37 C: samlekom
 38 R: komsalam

Conversation 12

1 Ring
 2 C: mas ada dirumah dek?
 3 R: ada
 4 C: diimana?
 5 R: disebelahku
 6 C: kok nggak ke kantor?
 7 R: lho iya bis gini katanya mau brangkat(.) Mbok
 tunggu ta?
 8 C: oalah
 9 R: tak tinggal mole ae nek ngono
 10 C: ooo, mau ngomong ta mbek arek'e?
 11 R: mana mana
 12 C: sek bijim
 13 R: (0.5) halo
 14 C: om nangdi om? Masyaallah
 15 R: koen lapo kok telpon adekku
 16 C: lha telpon gak iso dihubungi e hape mu iku
 17 R: kampret mosok seh?
 18 C: lho aku telpon peng loro
 19 R: kon bolak balek ta telpone?
 20 C: hah?
 21 R: kon bolak balek ngebele aq ta iki mau?

22 C: iyo peng loro
 23 C: heh, ayo mreneo(.)
 24 Lapo nang omah?
 25 R: kon iki nang kantor tah?
 26 C: lhev aku iki wes mari ngurus-ngurusi
 27 karek ngenteni stempel ambek tanda tangan
 28 R: lhoalah. Iyo iyo tak rono tak rono
 29 C: oh kampret(.) Lambe
 30 R: lek karepku si rodok,
 31 rodok bengi ronoe karepku soale
 32 C: yawes tak tinggal yo,
 33 tapi engkok terno yo nang nggonku yo
 34 R: hem(.)
 35 He em he em
 36 C: oh yowes
 37 R: insyaalloh
 38 C: (0.2) oh jambret .hh
 39 R: .hh
 40 C: yawes tuhan bersamamu Leo
 41 R: yawes
 42 C: yok samlekom
 43 R: yok waalaikummsallam

Conversation 13

1 Ring
 2 C: halo chika?
 3 R: hem (silent)
 4 C: kamu sekarng ndek mana?
 5 R: apapa?
 6 C: (0.2)hei ayo aku pengen nonton
 7 tapi ni aku gi bawa laptop ni sekarang
 8 R: yow deleh omahku sek lah
 9 C: iyow di dekek nang omah mu xxx
 10 trus kita brangkat deh (silent) (.)Sido ta
 11 gak seh iki?
 12 R: opo?↓
 13 C: sido ta gak?↓
 14 R: (0.2)nontok opo se?
 15 C: lha embo, yang lagi in sekarang apa ga tau
 16 R: lha jare mbari broseng↓
 17 C: ah pengen pengen pengen (Silent)
 18 Eh, xxx aku tak nang omah mu ae yow
 19 R: saiki a?
 20 C: yo iyolah. Jam berapa sie?Ya saiki(.)
 21 sempet gak ya↓
 22 R: embo↓(0.3). Nek gak jam siji yow jam telu iku
 23 C: jam tiga?yoweslah↓(0.2)(.)
 24 Yok yawes ya(.)

25 R: he em↓
 26 C: samlekum (.)
 27 R: kumsalam

Conversation 14

1 Ring
 2 C: mlelum ((clear throat))
 3 R: kumssalam, napa dek?
 4 C: mau berangkat ((clear throat))
 5 R: mau berangkat?
 6 C: heem
 7 R: naek apa?
 8 C: motor
 9 R: naek apa?
 10 C: motor
 11 R: sudah makan sudah makan
 12 C: sampun
 13 R: emm,xxxx makan beli ta kamu?
 14 C: hem?di bliin
 15 R: makan. Lho di bliin, ojek ngrepoti koen
 16 C: hem
 17 R: oohh(.) Engkok mole lho yow
 18 C: iya,sama bapak
 19 R: yawes (silent)
 20 Hem?
 21 C: sama bapak
 22 R: iyawes(.) Ati-ati(.)
 23 C: ha ah
 24 R: Asmlekum
 25 C: kumsalam
 26 R: engkok nek nyampe sms yow
 27 C: nyampe apa?
 28 R: Nyampe xxx
 29 C: ne
 30 R: yow
 31 C: hem
 32 R: heem yawes(.)
 33 Samlekum
 34 C: kumsalam

Conversation 15

1 Ring
 2 R: haloh
 3 C: haloh. sai
 4 R: hem

5 C: sai sai(.) Itu apa namanya eh tufelnya itu
 6 Cuman bisanya selasa sama rebokamu bisa?
 7 R: selasa? Jam brapa slasa?↑ (.)
 8 Aku slasa asa kuliah e jam sembilan
 9 C: slasa jam Sembilan sai ((talk to others)) (.)
 10 nek gag gitu apa kemis
 11 C: kemis?
 12 R: oh, kemis ndak oleh se
 13 R: (0.2)wes rebo aja po'o(.)
 14 soalnya aku slasa rebo xxx
 15 C: rebo ndak bisa kai(.)
 16 Rebo anak-anak ndak isa sai ((talk to others))
 17 C: oh banyak yang kelas sai. Kemis ada? (.)
 18 R: nggak, soalnya slasa itu (0.2)
 19 C: he eh
 20 R: halo, nek slasa kan jek
 21 C: kemis(.) Kemis kamu bisa nggak?
 22 R: kemis bisa
 23 C: bisa(.) Oke oke jam brapa?
 24 R: heh? Jam Sembilan bisa aku
 25 C: tapi ni sek di telpono sai(.)
 26 nek gak iso sloso sai yo opo kamu
 27 R: knapa knapa?
 28 C: ini sek ditelponin bole apa nggak
 29 soalnya kalo hari kemis(.)
 30 Kalo misale gag oleh,
 31 klo hari slasa yo opo sai
 32 R: slasa jangan jam sembila po'o,
 33 soalnya DA ku udah brapa kali tu nggak ada(.)
 34 Aku takut ntar absennya dobel dobel gitu lho↓
 35 C: soalnya adae Cuma jam Sembilan tok masalahe(.)
 ((girl sound))
 36 Setengah dua dibuat les
 37 R: yowes↓, gak ikut wes aku(.)
 38 DA ku soalnya udah brapa kali nggak ada(.)
 39 aku takutnya ntar masuk langsung tugas ta apa
 gitu
 40 C: oh nek slasa kamu nggak ikut gitu?
 41 R: iyo wes(.) Lha ya apa↓
 42 C: oh yawes yawes(.)
 43 Ntar tak kabari ya(.)
 44 Ni sek di tanyakno lek kemise
 45 R: ehem ehem
 46 C: oke, yawes ya(.) Da

Appendix B

Transcription Conversations (from Schegloff 2000)

I. Temporal and sequential relationships

Overlapping or simultaneous talk is indicated in a variety ways.

[Separate left square brackets, one above the other on two successive lines with utterances by different speakers, indicates a point of overlap onset, whether at the start of an utterance or later.

] Separate right square brackets, one above the other on two successive lines with utterances by different speakers indicates a point at which two overlapping utterances both end, where one ends while the other continues, or simultaneous moments in overlaps which continue.

= Equal signs ordinarily come in pairs – one at the end of a line, and another at the start of the next line or one shortly thereafter. They are used to indicate two things:

(1) If the two lines connected by the equal signs are by the same speaker, then there was a single, continuous utterance with no break or pause, which was broken up in order to accommodate the placement of overlapping talk.

(2) If the lines connected by two equal signs are by different speakers, then the second followed the first with no discernable silence between them, or was “latched” to it.

A single equal sign indicates no break in an ongoing piece of talk, where one might otherwise expect it, e.g., after a completed sentence.

(0.5) Numbers in parentheses indicate silence, represented in tenths of a second; what is given here in the left margin indicates 0.5 seconds

of silence. Silences may be marked either within an utterance or between utterances.

- (.) A dot in parentheses indicates a “micropause.” Hearable but not readily measurable without instrumentation; ordinarily less than 0.2 of a second

II. Aspect of speech delivery, including aspects of intonation

The punctuation marks are not used grammatically, but to indicate intonation.

- . The period indicates a falling, or final, intonation contour, not necessarily the end of sentence.
- ? A question mark indicates rising intonation, not necessarily a question.
- ,
- a comma indicates “continuing” intonation, not necessarily a clause boundary.
- ¿ The inverted question mark is used to indicate a rise stronger than a comma but weaker than a question mark.
- :: Colons are used to indicate the prolongation or stretching of the sound just preceding them. The more colons, the longer the stretching. On the other hand, graphically stretching a word on the page by inserting blank spaces between the letters does not necessarily indicate how it was pronounced; it is used to allow alignment with overlapping talk.
- .
- A hyphen after a word or part of a word indicates a cut-off or self-interruption, often done with glottal or dental stop.

word Underlining is used to indicate some form of stress or emphasis, either by increased loudness or higher pitch. The more underlining, the greater the emphasis.

Word Therefore, underlining sometimes is placed under the first letter or two of a word, rather than under the letters which are actually raised in pitch or volume.

WOrd Especially loud talk may be indicated by upper case; again, the louder, the more letters in upper case. And in extreme cases, upper case may be underlined.

° The degree sign indicates that the talk following it was markedly quiet or soft.

°word° When there are two degree sign, the talk between them is markedly softer than the talk around it.

Combination of underlining and colons are used to indicate intonation contours:

_: If the letter(s) preceding a colon is/are underlined, then there is an “inflected” falling intonation contour on the vowel (you can hear the pitch turn downward)

: If a colon is itself underlined, then there is an inflected rising intonation contour on the vowel (i.e., you can hear the pitch turn upward)

↑↓ The up and down arrows mark sharper rises or falls in pitch than would be indicated by combinations of colons and underlining, or they mark a whole shift, or resetting, of the pitch register at which the talk is being produced.

> < The combination of “more than” and “less than” symbols indicates that the talk between them is compressed or rushed.

< Used in the reverse order, they can indicate that a stretch of talk is markedly slowed or drawn out. The “less than” symbol itself

indicates that the immediately following talk is “jump-started,” i.e., sounds like it starts with a rush.

- hhh Hearable aspiration is shown where it occurs in the talk by the
- (hh) letter h – the more h’s, the more aspiration. The aspiration may
- .hh represents breathing, laughter, etc. if it occurs inside the boundaries of a word; it may be enclosed in parentheses in order to set it apart from the sound of the word. If the aspiration is an inhalation, it is shown with a dot before it.

III. Other markings

- (()) Double parentheses are used to mark transcriber’s descriptions of events, rather than representations of them: ((cough)), ((sniff)), (telephone rings)), ((footsteps)), ((whispered)), ((pause)), and the like.
- (word) When all or part of an utterance is in parentheses, or the speaker identification is, this indicates uncertainty on the transcriber’s part, but represents a likely possibility.
- (lit/bit) Where alternate hearings are possible these are enclosed in parentheses and separated by a back slash.
- () Empty parentheses indicate that something is being said, but no hearing (or, in some cases, speaker identification) can be achieved.