

## Conventions in the Transcriptions

Z-F1	the speech of Z-F1
Int	the speech of the interviewer (the second author for the UBDCSBE interviews)
<Z-F1>	mention of Z-F1's name in the conversation
F22	the speech of F22 from the UBDCSBE interviews
{f22-int:35}	an extract starting 35 s from the start of the interview with F22
50	in the transcript for the lunch conversations, the time in seconds from the start of the file is shown in the left-hand column
((laugh))	non-linguistic sound
((tsk))	alveolar click, sometimes transcribed as 'tut-tut'
((hh))	Audible intake of air
<hyb> testuck </hyb>	hybrid word
(.)	short pause (less than 0.5 s)
(2.3)	longer pause (duration in seconds given)
,	intonational phrase break where there is no pause
s-	incomplete word
word:	elongated word
WORD	unexpected emphasis (But note: use of capital 'I' for the first- person pronoun is adopted to follow normal orthography and does not indicate any extra emphasis on this pronoun.)
xxx	unintelligible words
<i>makan</i> ('eat')	non-English words (mostly Malay and occasionally Arabic) are italicised; a gloss is generally provided in brackets. (Note: in extracts from the local newspapers, we always try to present the text accurately, so italics are only used when they occur in the original text. This particularly affects the data in Chap. 6 on lexis, so the presentation in Chap. 6 differs from that in other chapters.)
{explanation}	textual explanation or elaboration
[	the start of overlapping speech
?	rising intonation
U B D	letters are spelt out
↗	(convention used in Chap. 5 on discourse) rising pitch
↘	(convention used in Chap. 5 on discourse) falling pitch
*	an ill-formed word or sentence