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CONTACT, CONTEXT AND CORE FUNCTIONS

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UTTERANCE-FINAL PARTICLES IN TAIWAN MANDARIN:
CONTACT, CONTEXT AND CORE FUNCTIONS

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TRANSCRIPTION CONVENTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The transcription conventions in this dissertation basically follows Jefferson (2004), R. Wu (2004) and Tung (2001), but with some modifications.

[starting point of overlap in a conversation
[]	square brackets enclose interpolations into quotations
→	item under discussion
↑	high-pitch (of an utterance-final particle)
↓	low-pitch (of an utterance-final particle)
(.)	a notable micro-pause but of no significant length
(0.0)	length of silence, represented in tenths of a second
@	laughter (the more ampersands, the longer the laughter)
=	follows the previous line without any gap
:	a notable lengthened syllable (the more colons, the longer the syllable)
-	truncated word, for instance, a cut-off or a self-interruption
()	transcriber's description
<S S>	code-switching from Mandarin to Southern Mǐn
<E E>	code-switching from Mandarin to English
<M M>	code-switching from Southern Mǐn to Mandarin
1 _{SG}	first person singular
1 _{PL}	first person plural
2 _{SG}	second person singular
2 _{PL}	second person plural
3 _{SG}	third person singular
3 _{PL}	third person plural
ASP	aspect marker
BA	disposal marker <i>bǎ</i> (把)
BC	backchannel (short, non-lexical utterances, produced by the speaker who plays a listener's role, such as <i>mhm</i> , <i>uh huh</i> in English)

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BEI	passive marker <i>bèi</i> (被)
CL	classifier
DE	structural particles DE (的, 得)
NEG	negation
PN	proper noun
PRT	particle (including interjections and utterance-final particles)
ZAI	progressive marker <i>zài</i> (在)

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