1. M2U00061 (L: Leandro, K: Kelvin, V: Vanessa)

*(At the dinner table, Kelvin, Leandro and Vanessa are talking about the meat they are eating at the moment. They were all present when it was being cooked in the oven. The dinner takes palce at Leandro’s and Vanessa’s place and Kelvin is a visitor.)*

24 L: Otan to [‘vgala ego tote: pu: ipes ine mov (.) tote ‘prepe

25 na to vgalume.

 **When [I took it out then: when: you said it is purple (.) then we should have taken it out.**

26 L: **[((upward movement of the face))**

27 **(0.6)**

28 V: Ne tote tha ihe zumia bra[vo afto: li:: afto lipi]

 **Yes then it would have had juices exac[tly this: is mi:: this is missing]**

29 K: [Otan ekopsa ego::] to telefteo de

30 masi↓tan re pedia

 **[When I:: cut] the last one it could not be che↓wed re guys**

31 **(0.1)**

32 L:→ [E↓la re Kelvin.

 **[Co↓me on re Kelvin.**

33 L: **[((mouth full of food))=**

34 K: =I- ine analoga ke pos itan opos ipes

 **=I- it also depends how it was as you said**

35 **[(0.5)**

36 L: **[((nods))**

37 K: to psisimo

 **the roasting**

38 **(0.5)**

39 K: Telospanton=

 **Anyway=**

40 L: =Kalo itan.

  **=It was good.**

1. M2U00061 (L: Leandro, K : Kelvin, V: Vanessa)

*(Leandro has bought a new stove for his parents and they are wondering whether they will manage to turn it on.)*

9 L: [>’a [dume tha ‘n eh’ anameni ti soba?==[de tha ‘n eh’.<

 **[>Let’s [see will he have it turned on the stove?==[he won’t have it.<**

10 **(0.8)**

11 K: Tha fi’is tri:s tha ‘se pent[emis’

 **You will leave at three: you will be at five th[irty**

12 L: **[((raises his eyebrows and**

13 **slightly moves his head back to indicate no))**

14 **(0.1)**

15 L: Ime [si[guros

 **I am [su[re**

16 V: [Les¿

 **[You think¿**

17 L: E [hi-hilia] ta ekato

 **E [a hu-hundred] per cent**

18 **(0.6)**

19 K: O: pate↓ras su les

 **You:r fa↓ther you mean**

20 **(0.2)**

21 L: **[hhh**

22 L: Pateras den bori more i mana m’=

 **My father can’t more my mother=**

23 V: [Aftos tha tin anapsi omos tha dis aftos tha- ki ama [tha:

24 rotisis aftos tha t’n eh’ ana[ps’

 **[He will turn it on however you will see he will- and if [you will: ask he will have tu[rned it on**

25 K: [Bori na min eh’ ke krio more:

 **[Maybe it won’t be so cold more:**

26 **(0.3)**

27 V:→ Ela re: Kelvin den eh’ ºkr[ioº

 **Come on re: Kelvin it won’t be ºco[ldº**

28 L: [Eh’.

 **[It is.**

29 K: [Ala tha m’ pis an den eh’ to:

30 kalo[rifer

 **[But then if he hasn’t got the: [radiator**

31 V: [Ets’ opos ehun math’ afti:::

32 **[As they::: are used to**

33 **(0.2)**

34 V: den tus ftan’ to kalorifer

 **the radiator is not enough for them**

1. Συζήτηση για τις πολιτικές εξελίξεις (Discussion over the political developments)- 06.06.2013 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yujtjYkIRCc&index=55&list=WL> 29/09/2014, 07:49)

(13:58-14:46)

Elena Kountoura (congressman of Anexartitoi Ellines), Basilis Luritzis (journalist), Dimitris Oikonomou (journalist), Alexandros Bistis (Member of the committee of Suriza)

*(This extract comes from a news programme in the Greek channel ‘Skai’. On that day 3 representatives, each from a different political party, were invited to talk about the political developments in Greece. Each speaker is allocated some time to inform the citizens about their position towards an ongoing subject. Mrs. Kountoura, from Syriza, was given the last slot.)*

5 E: ke [fisika pali distihos tha po dikeonomaste=

 **and [of course again unfortunately I will say we are vindicated=**

6 D: =[Oli dikeoneste [pali ta idia]

 **=[Everyone is vindicated [again the same]**

7 B: [( )]

8 E: [di- o↓h’ oh’ >mono emis dikeo[nomaste giati oli

9 ligo poli alazun tis thesis tus==emis imaste [statheri apo tin

10 proti stigmi giati ehume [pi<

 **[ven- no↓ no >only we are vendi[cated because everyone more or less change their positions==we are [constant from the first moment because we have [said<**

11 D: [Ma ki o Siriza dikeonete [ºetsi leiº

 **[But Siriza is also vindicated [ºso they sayº**

12 E: [E:hume pi oti ehume mia

13 [<politiki stathe]ri>

 **[We ha:ve said that we have a [<consta]nt policy>**

14 D: [Ki i kivernisi dikeonete ºtha sas piº]

 **[The government is also vindicated ºthey will tell youº]**

15 **(0.2)**

16 B:→ [Elate kiria Kountoura]

 **[Come Mrs. Kountoura]**

17 E: [I: a-]

 **[The: a-]**

18 **(0.2)**

19 E: >Kitakste ama ine na milane i ali apo ena tetarto ki emena na mu

20 [lete elate me to pu [aniksa to stoma mu:↑<

 **>Look if the others talk for a quarter and to me [you say come the moment [I opened my mouth:↑<**

21 B: [Ela↑te ohi na mili↑sete leo [na mi sas

22 diakoptume ( )

 **[Co↑me no I mean ta↑lk [so that we don’t interrupt you ( )**

23 D: [Elate

24 proho[riste leme de leme sama[ti↓ste=

 **[Come go ah[ead we say we don’t say st[o↓p=**

25 E: [ººE neºº ((nods))

 **[ººE yesºº ((nods))**

26 E: [Afto leo e:m

 **[That’s what I mean e:m**

27 B: =Prohoriste ne

 **=Go ahead yes**

28 E: £Pro[spatho£

 **£I am t[rying£**

**Transcription Conventions**

Originally developed by Gail Jefferson (cited in Hutchby and Wooffitt, 2002, ppvi-vii) the transcriptions of my data utilise the following conventions:

(0.5) Number in brackets indicates a time gap in tenths of a second.

(.) A dot enclosed in brackets indicates a pause in the talk of less than two-tenths of a second.

= ‘Equals’ sign indicates ‘latching’ between utterances.

[ ] Square brackets between adjacent lines of concurrent speech indicate the onset and end of a spate of overlapping talk.

(( )) A description enclosed in a double bracket indicates a non-verbal activity.

- A dash indicates the sharp cut-off of the prior sound or word.

: Colons indicate that the speaker has stretched the preceding sound or letter.

(inaudible) Indicates speech that is difficult to make out. Details may also be given with regards to the nature of this speech (eg. shouting).

. A full stop indicates a stopping fall in tone. It does not necessarily indicate the end of a sentence.

? A question mark indicates a rising inflection. It does not necessarily indicate a question.

↑↓ Pointed arrows indicate a marked falling or rising intonational shift. They are placed immediately before the onset of the shift.

Under Underlined fragments indicate speaker emphasis.

CAPITALS Words in capitals mark a section of speech noticeably louder than that surrounding it.

° ° Degree signs are used to indicate that the talk they encompass is spoken noticeably quieter than the surrounding talk.

< > ‘Less than’ and ‘More than’ signs indicate that the talk they encompass was produced noticeable slower than the surrounding talk.