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Chapter B: 8-03-2003  
Baked Frito

BETH: Next volunteer,  

(1.0)  

VIC: Oh well (I’m a)-since [I’m so=]  

BETH: [>Let’s hear it<] =  

VIC: =So new-new to the group=  

BETH: =Okay=  

VIC: =so I guess I’ll start=  

BETH: =>Let’s hear it for V[ic]<  

VIC: [So]  

ALL: [((clap))]  

BETH: [(( ))]  

(NATE): Heh

VIC: Yes [so yes]=  

(X): =[(  )]  

VIC: =This being my first uh time (in doing) this speech thing, so I’m not sure how I’ll do, but I’ll just see how it goes. so hi I’m uh Vic uh umm (XX), uh I’ve been uh in uh New-uh-port Beach slash uh So uh Cal for like uh six or ten months now, (.4) I-I just moved here from like Boulder uh like ten uh months back or so, (.4) and I’ve been here and I work in a-for a chip company doing some uh stuff with chips and its most like uh (. ) more like uh product applications, engineering for chips and all, so I’ve been doing that for a while, uhm I’ve been out of school for uh six uh se-se-se::ven ( ) years (now) six (.7) or seven years or so (2.0), huh huh, and uh and I a-uh moved to US like six years back or so (uh and I came) and my home country is (. ) is (. ) India, uh that is where I came from, and I’ve been here since then, uhm (.6) and I’m sure what else should I say, so I guess I’ll just s:stop here for now, [( . )]

BETH: [(( ])]  

ALL: [((Clap))]  

BETH: [Vic? is ↑that ↓chips] like the chips that you eat?  

(.6)  

VIC: Oh I uh (wish) [( . )]=  

BETH: [>({Do you<})]  

NATE: [Heh heh]  

VIC: =Actually those-those are the chips for the (cards) and all like you know (in a)/(for the) [PCs]=  

BETH: [(O::h)/(O::k-)]
“Introductions” in California American English Stuttering Speech Communities

Study Objectives
- To demonstrate the significance of this social and cultural routine as a discourse genre that aids in the building of a California speech community that uses stuttering-as-reduplication as one of its primary grammatical varieties
- To illustrate the interactive resources (pre-expansion, repair sequences, multi-turn units, intonation, syntax) that social actors use to build an ongoing social order in the moment

Transcription Conventions
Conventions are adopted from the Jefferson system (2004) as used in Conversation Analysis.

Turn Shape
- “?” represents a rising intonation at the end of a turn-construction unit (TCU). “.” represents a falling intonation at the end of a TCU. “,” represents a slightly rising intonation at the end of a TCU. “Wo:rd” represents an elongation of a sound, usually for expressive purposes. The more the colons, the longer the elongations. “Wo:rd” represents a word or sound that has a falling intonation contour. “Wo:rd” represents a word or sound that has a rising intonation contour. “↑” represents a sharp rising intonation and “↓” represents a sharp falling intonation. “> <” indicate the onset and termination of rushed talk. “Word” represents emphasis in some part of the talk, such as loudness. “-“ represents either an indication of the stuttering construction or sound cut-off.

Turn Sequence
- “NAME:” represents the name of the interactant (all names are pseudonyms). “[“ indicates the onset of overlapped talk and “]” represents the termination of overlapped talk. “-” represents talk that is latched onto the previous utterance. (O. #) represents a measurement of pauses in tenths of a second.

Analyst’s Annotations
- “(WORD)” indicates a best guess at talk that is difficult to hear. “( )” represents inaudible talk. “((WORD))” represents non-verbal actions. (XX) represents a last name or some other identifier that was removed for confidentiality purposes.