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Nota di contenuto	Prosody in Interaction; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Foreword; References; Preface; The contributions to this volume; The event inspiring this volume; Acknowledgements; References; List of contributors; Introduction; Prosody in interaction; Introduction and overview; 1. What is prosody?; 2. Why should scholars and students concerned with the analysis of conversation or interaction study prosody?; 2.1 The construction of units; 2.2 The construction of multi-unit turns; 2.3 The organization of turn-taking; 2.4 The construction of actions 2.5 The contextualization of genres (kommunikative Gattungen), modalities, styles, emotive involvement etc.3 Why should phoneticians and phonologists study the forms and uses and/or functions of prosody in interaction?; 3.1 New technological possibilities allow new methodologies in research on prosody; 3.2 Limitations of some other approaches' preference of more idealized data; 3.3 Some advantages of starting from natural data in the first place; 4. Who studies prosody in interaction currently in what way?; 4.1 Approaches; 4.2 Methodological principles

5. What are our current research questions and our future tasks in research on prosody? 5.1 Prosody in the organization of natural interaction; 5.2 Prosody and grammar/syntax in conversation; 5.3 Prosody and semantics: Signaling of information structure; 5.4 Prosody and language variation/language comparison/typology; 5.5 Prosody in conversation with specific kinds of participants; 5.6 Prosody and the contextualization of affect; 5.7 Prosody and the multimodality of interaction; 6. What are the challenges of research in prosody and interaction that we still need to come to terms with? 6.1 General problems 6.2 Specific open questions; 7. Conclusions; References; Future prospects of research on prosody: The need for publicly available corpora; 1. Publicly available corpora: Pros and cons; 2. Criteria for the design of publicly available corpora; 3. The adequate level of detail of transcription in publicly available corpora; References; Part I. Prosody and other levels of linguistic organization in interaction; The phonetic constitution of a turn-holding practice; 1. Introduction; 2. Phonetic analysis; 2.1 Duration; 2.2 Juncture; 2.3 Pitch; 2.4 Summary 3. Sequential organisation 4. Summary and implications; References; Appendix: Transcription conventions; Rush-throughs as social action; 1. Rush-throughs as a "kind of bridging between TCUs"; 2. Convergences of phonetic and conversation-analytic work: Gareth Walker's promising analysis; 3. Phonetics and beyond: Rush-throughs as social actions; References; Prosodic constructions in making complaints; 1. Constructing turns at talk; 2. Complaining and complaints; 2.1 Data; 3. Overview of A-complaints; 4. Analysis of data fragments; 4.1 A-Complaints which get affiliative responses 4.2 Reformulation of the complaint after a non-affiliative response

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Sommario/riassunto

Despite a vocabulary that consists of only three words Yes, No and And, Chil acts as a powerful speaker in conversation. He does this, embedding his limited lexicon within larger contextual configurations in which different kinds of meaning making processes including prosody, gesture, sequential organization, and operations on his talk by his interlocutors create a whole that goes beyond any of its constitutive parts. This paper explores the role played by prosody in this process. It focuses on how Chil is able to build varied action that is precisely fitted to its local environment by using d

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