Schegloff Sequencing Labels Cheat Sheet

13/02/2015

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This cheat sheet provides all the symbols you will encounter in Schegloff (2007): a useful reminder while doing an initial sequential analysis of your data. Use with caution, and remember to re-read the last chapter, as well as Schegloff (2005) beforehand. Usages are referenced with example and page numbers.

Adjacency pair labels

- F / FPP : First Pair Part
- S / SPP : Second Pair Part (2.01 p. 17)

Sequence management markers:

- $_1$ / $_2$ / $_3$: subscript numbering for multi-sequence analyses e.g.: F_{b1}, F_{b1} (5.30, p.75)
- + : more of a FPP or SPP i.e.: +F / +S (used in combination with other labels) (7.05, p. 121)[1]
- $_b$: base pair i.e. F_b or S_b
- $_{pre}$: pre-sequence marker

    - e.g. F_{pre} or S_{pre} of a pre-expansion sequence (5.32, p. 77, see note 5 p. 27)
    - can take $_b$ and / or numbering for multi-sequence analyses.

- $_{ins}$ or $_i$: insert expansion FPP_{ins} or SPP_{ins} (can take $_b$ / numbering). (6.08, p.103 / 6.01, p.105)
- $_{insins}$: nested insert expansions (can be further nested e.g.: $_{insinsins}$) (6.17, p.110)
- $_{post}$: post-expansion (p. 27 note 5)

Position-specific markers:

- pre-S : a preliminary (e.g. anticipatory account) coming between F and S. (p. 69 ex. 5.19)
- $preS_b$: a preliminary to a base sequence (p. 84 ex. 5.38)
- SCT : sequence closing third (can be used with numbering, + and design feature labels) (7.03, p.119)
- PCM : post-completion musing (7.32, p. 143)

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[1]This is rather ambiguously described in passing as: " 'preferred' or '+ {plus]' second pair parts" (Schegloff, 2007, p. 120). However, these are not equivalents but alternatives. Confusingly, the literature does sometimes use the + sign to indicate preference in analytic transcripts. Schegloff (2007) uses it to indicate 'more' of an FPP or SPP.

Action labels

Obviously actions can be described in many ways, but Schegloff (2007) only uses these ones:

- $_{off}$: offer (could also be $_{req}$ for requests (10.14, pp 213-214), $_{ass}$ for assessments etc. etc.)[2]
- $_{acc}$: accept prior action (5.39, p. 85)
- $_{rej}$: reject prior action (5.39, p. 85)
- $_{prerej}$: a pre-rejection (could be used for any action) (5.39, p. 85)
- $_{req1}$ / $_{off2}$ / $_{acc2}$ / $_{acc1}$: numbered actions for multi/nested-sequence analyses. (5.38, p. 85)
- $_{retr}$: disavowal or retraction of prior action (9.03b, p. 185)
- $_{alt}$: alternative version of prior action (7.50c, pp. 166-167)
- $_{again}$: reissuing a prior action (7.50b, pp. 165-166)
- $_{redo}$: reworking/redoing of a prior action (7.49, pp. 163-164)
- $_{add}$: addition to prior action (7.49, pp. 163-164)

Design feature labels

- $_{up}$: upgrade (7.43, p. 157)
- $_{hedge}$ or $_{hdg}$: hedge (7.50b, pp. 165-166)
- $_{agree}$: agreement with preference (5.32, p. 77)
- $_{rev}$: reversal of preference / type conformity (5.32, p. 77)
- $_{cnt}$: counter (2.01 p.17)

References

Schegloff, E. A. (2005). On integrity in inquiry... of the investigated, not the investigator. *Discourse Studies*, 7(4-5), 455–480.

Schegloff, E. A. (2007). *Sequence organization in interaction: Volume 1: A primer in conversation analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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[2]NB: When using action labels with a $_b$ marker, separate them with a comma for clarity e.g.: $F_{b,\,req}$ (10.14, pp. 213-214).