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Installing CLAN – MacOS

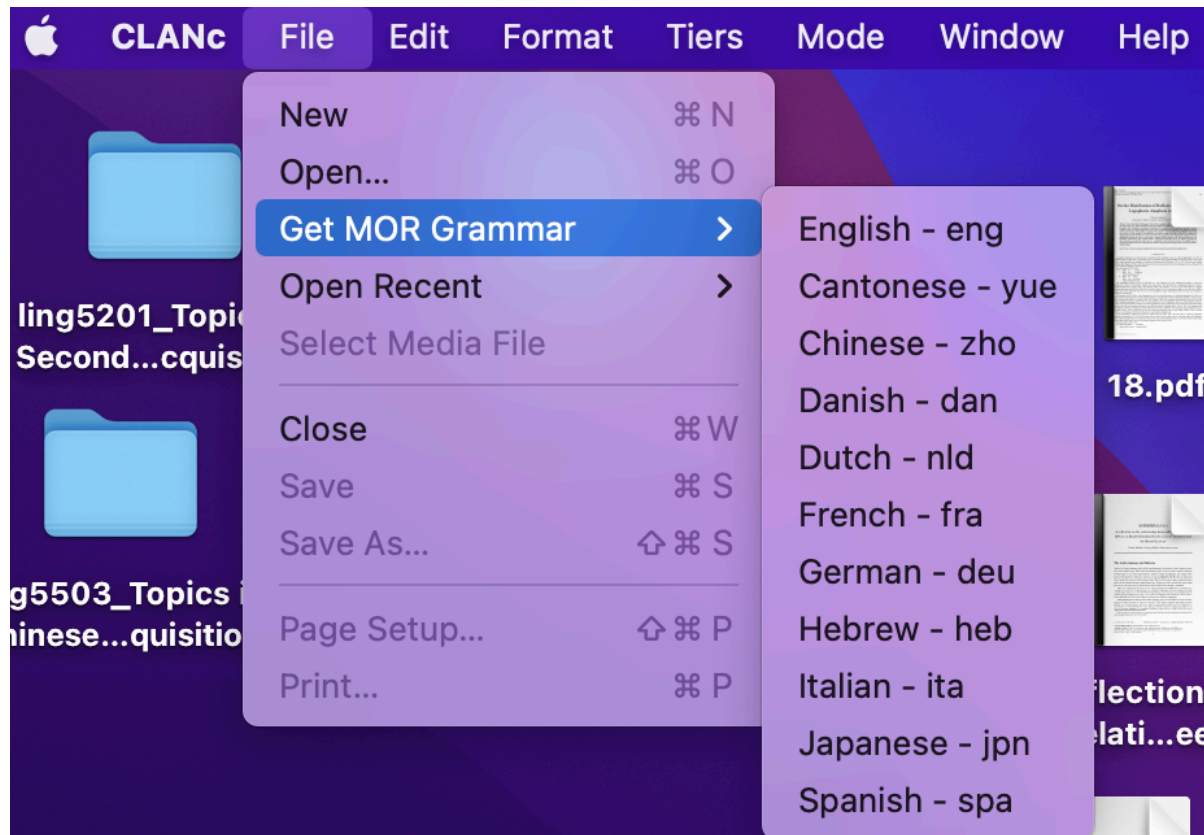
Here is how to install and configure CLAN for MacOS:

- Download the Mac version of CLAN from the link labeled “CLAN” at <https://dali.talkbank.org/clan/>
- Click to open clan.dmg and then click to start the installer
- The system will complain about something from an unidentified developer and then you will have to open the Security and Privacy Panel in System Preferences, select General, open the lock, and click on "**Anywhere**".
- CLAN will install in your Applications folder and your working directory will be: **Applications/CLAN/work**. For shared computers, there is also an option to install in ~/Applications.
- Drag the CLAN file icon into the dock to create a link for easy access.
- Go to System Preferences and select **Keyboard**. Check the two boxes there to use standard function keys and to show Keyboard Viewers in the menu bar.
- Once CLAN is installed, you will probably also want to install the MOR grammar for your language. You can do this by selecting “**Install MOR grammar**” from the File menu, as described at <https://talkbank.org/screencasts/mor-download.mp4>.

How to install CLAN mor grammar

File —> Get MOR Grammar —> English-eng

Then the mor grammar will be installed on your desktop “**MOR**” folder

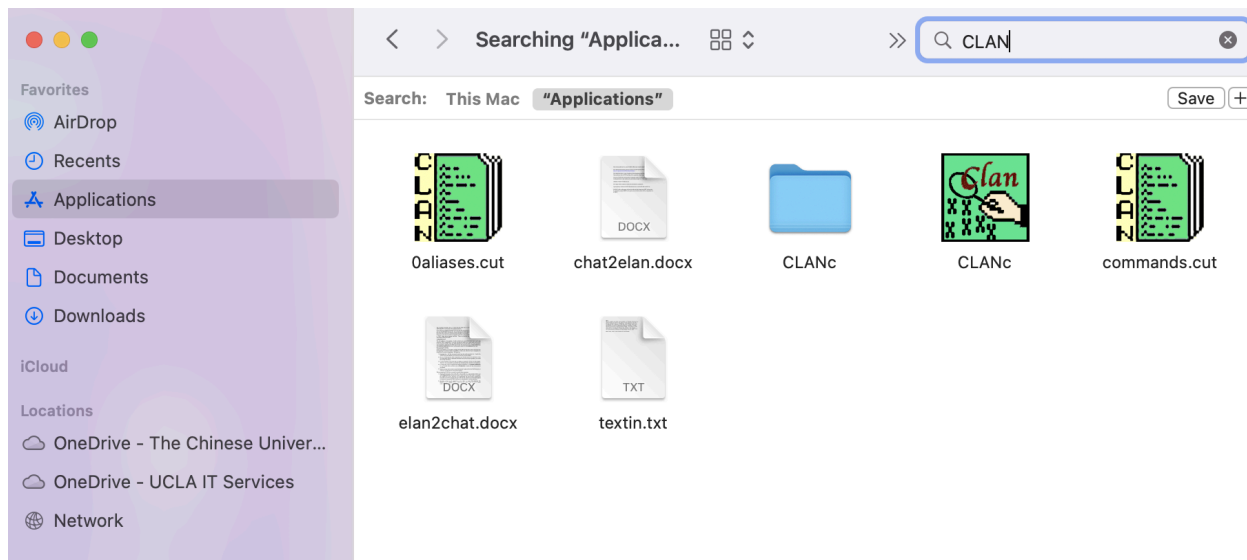


How to find CLAN on your laptop (MacOS)

1. Search → CLAN

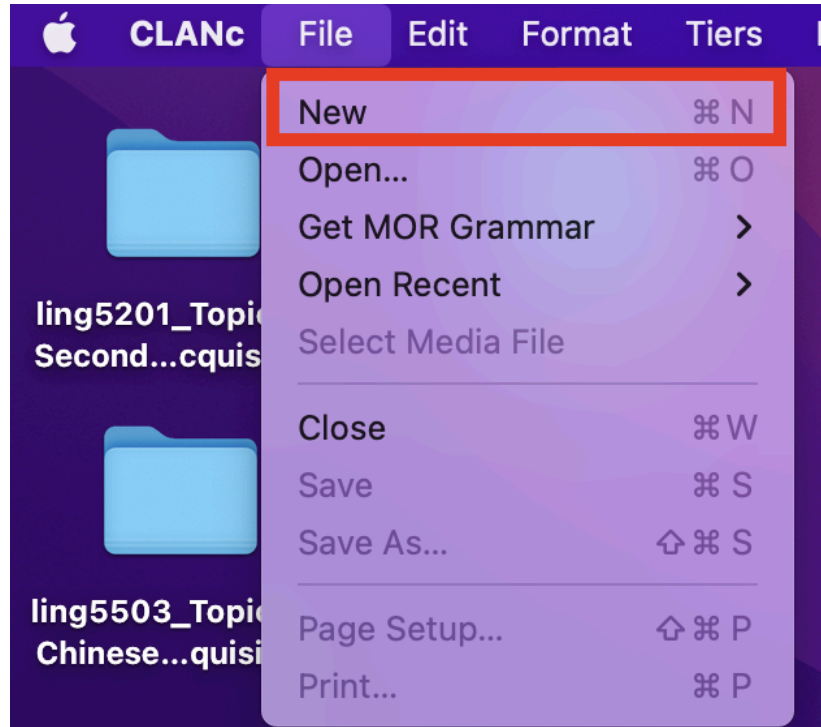


2. Finder → Applications → search → CLAN



What to start with (create a new script)?

File → New



Header lines example

@Begin

@Languages: zho

@Participants: GRAM Grandmother, MOT Mother, CHI Target_Child, INV Investigator

@ID: zho|Leo|GRAM||||Grandmother||

@ID: zho|Leo|MOT||||Mother||

@ID: zho|Leo|CHI|2;10.13 (year;month.day)|male||Target_Child||

@ID: zho|Leo|INV||||Investigator||

@Transcriber: NAME (transcriber's name → LASTNAME firstname)

@Media: file name (this should be the same file name of this transcription), audio

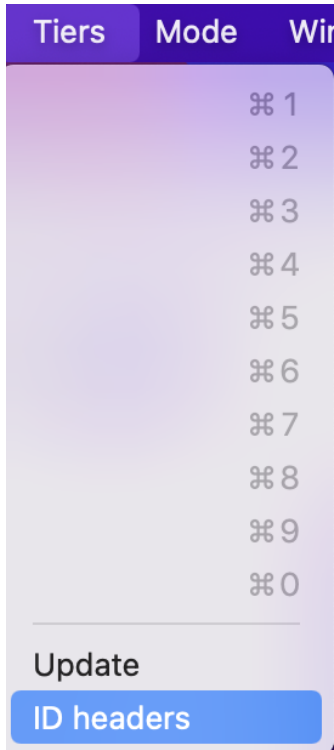
@Comment:

@End

ID header



Tiers —> ID headers



CLAN ID header collection and meanings

Target_Child (CHI): Use of this role is very important for CHILDES and PhonBank transcripts, because it allows users to search and analyze the output from the children who are the focus of many of the studies.

Target_Adult (TAR): This role serves a similar function to Target_Child by making it clear who which speaker was at the focus of the data collection.

Child (CHD): This role is used mostly in transcripts studying large groups of children, when it is not easy to determine whether a child is a boy or girl or perhaps a relative.

Mother (MOT): This should be the mother of the Target_Child.

Father (FAT): This should be the father of the Target_Child.

Brother (BRO): This should be a brother of the Target_Child.

Sister (SIS): This should be a sister of the Target_Child.

Sibling (SIB): This should be a sibling of the Target_Child.

Grandfather (GRF): This should be the grandfather of the Target_Child. Further details such as Paternal_Grandfather can be placed into the Specific Role field.

Grandmother (GRM): This should be the grandmother of the Target_Child. Further details such as Paternal_Grandmother can be placed into the Specific Role field.

Relative (REL): This role is designed to include all other relations, including *Aunt*, *Uncle*, *Cousin*, *Father_in_Law* etc. which can then be entered into the Specific Role field.

Participant (PAR): This is the generic role for adult participants in interviews and other conversations. Usually, these are coded as having a Participant and an Investigator. Other forms of this role include Patient, Informant, and Subject which can be listed in the Specific Role field or else just omitted.

Investigator (INV): Other terms for this role can be listed in the Specific Roles. These include Researcher, Clinician, Therapist, Observer, Camera_Operator, and so on.

Partner (PTR): This is the role for the person accompanying the Participant to the interview or conversation.

Boy (BOY): This is a generic role.

Girl (GIRL): This is a generic role.

Adult (ADU): This is a very generic role for use when little else is known.

Teenager (TEN): This is a generic role.

Male (MAL): Use this role when all we know is that the participant is an adult male.

Female (FEM): Use this role when all we know is that the participant is an adult female.

Visitor (VIS): This role assumes that the visitor is coming to a conversation in the home.

Friend (FND): This is a role for a Friend of the target participants.

Playmate (PMT): This is a role for a child that the Target_Child plays with.

Caretaker (CAR): This person takes care of the child. Other names for the Specific Role field include Housekeeper, Nursemaid, or Babysitter.

Environment (ENV): This role is used in the SBSCAE corpus.

Group (GRU): This role is used when transcribing simultaneous productions from a whole group.

Unidentified (UNI): This is a role for unidentifiable participants.

Uncertain (UNC): This role can be used when it is not clear who produced an utterance.

Other (OTH): This is a generic role. When it is used, there should be further specification in the Specific Role field. Roles defined by jobs such as Technician, Patron, Policeman, etc can be listed as Other and the details given in the Specific Role field.

Text (TXT): This role is used for written segments of TalkBank.

Media (MED): This role is used for speech from televisions, computers, or talking toys.

PlayRole (ROL): This role is used when speakers pretend to be something, such as an animal or another person.

LENA (LNA): This role is used in HomeBank LENA recordings. The specific LENA role is then listed in the Specific Role field.

Justice (JUS): This role is used in the SCOTUS corpus. It also includes the role of Judge.

Attorney (ATT): This is the general role for attorneys, lawyers, prosecutors, etc.

Doctor (DOC): This is the general role for doctors.

Nurse (NUR): This is the general role for nurses.

Student (STU): Specific forms of this general role include Graduate Student, Senior, High_Schooler, and so on. For classes with many students, one can have ST1, ST2, ST3, etc.

Teacher (TEA): This is the general role for Teachers. Specific forms of this general role include Instructor, Advisor, Faculty, Professor, Tutor, or T_A.

Host (HST): Specific forms of this general role include ShowHost, Interviewer, and CallTaker.

Guest (GST): Specific forms of this general role include ShowGuest, Interviewee, and Caller.

Leader (LDR): Specific forms of this general role include Group_Leader, Panel_Moderator, Committee_Chair, Facilitator, Tour_Guide, Tour_Leader, Peer_Leader, Chair, or Discussion_Leader.

Member (MEM): Specific forms of this general role include Committee_Member, Group_Member, Panelist, and Tour_Participant.

Narrator (NAR): This is a role for presentations of stories.

Speaker (SPE): Specific forms of this general role include Lecturer, Presenter, Introducer, Welcomer, and Main_Speaker.

Audience (AUD): This is the general role for single audience members.

CLAN Language Code

eng - English

zho - Mandarin Chinese

yue - Cantonese

dan - Danish

nld - Dutch

fra - French

deu - German

heb - Hebrew

ita - Italian

jpn - Japanese

spa - Spanish

CLAN Shortcut

Speaker header (MacOS)

Command+1

Command+2

Command+3

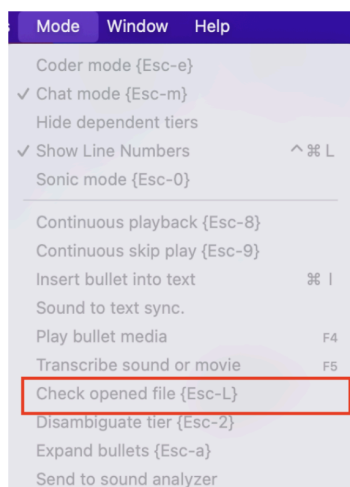
And so on

Check

MODE → Check Opened file

Or

ESC + L



Common questions

When to use Tab / space ?

- Only use TAB when it's after the ID header *CHI:
- Otherwise, use SPACE

When to use %exp

- Use %exp if there are any other things you want to explain
- Example: %exp: they went back to their seats.

Gesture

Mark **ONLY** the gestures that contribute meanings and without which the scripts are not comprehensible to readers who don't have access to the videos.

Common Gestures

Pointing

- Speaker **points** to object
- E.g., [=! points:book]

Showing

- Speaker shows to object
- E.g., [=! shows:book]

Contacts

- Speaker identifies objects by initiating physical contact with the object such as touching, moving, lifting, shaking it.
- E.g., [=! contacts:poster]

Gesture

- Speaker identifies objects by other gestures such as facial expression and head movement
- E.g., [=! ges:apple]

Imitates

- Speaker pretend to be something or pretend to do some actions
- E.g., [=! imitates:rabbit] , [=! imitates:drinking]

Code-switch

@s:

- Switch 1 word within an utterance
- E.g., okay@s:eng, 好@s:zho, 車@s:yue

[- LANGUAGE CODE]

- Switch 1 utterance
- E.g., [- zho] 我想吃这个 , [- eng] Okay .

Common Symbols

&=

- Use when it is an independent utterance
- e.g., &=nods or &=head:yes, &=laughs

[=! xxx]

- when the gesture happens at the same time as the utterance
- E.g., [=! head:yes] , [=! laughs]

&-

- Nonwords
- E.g., &- um , &- 嗯

[/]

- Reptition or stuttering
- E.g., 狐狸 [/] 狐狸 , no [/] no .
- If **more than 1 word**
- E.g. <你 不要> [/] 你 不要 , <not this one> [/] not this one, <对 对 对> [/] 对

[//]

- Speaker went back to the previous information and decided to restart (re-organize) their utterances
- E.g., <我> [/] 你 先 收拾 好 这 里 , <you could> [/] I think you should do this

+/.

- This symbol is used at the **end** of an utterance (that is not a question) when the speaker's utterance has been interrupted by another speaker
- E.g., 你 看 一 下 +/.
- **What if the interrupted utterance is a question?**
 - E.g. 你 看 一 下 好 +/?

+<

- This symbol is used at the **beginning** of an utterance when the utterances of two speakers overlap
- E.g., +< 啊 !

CLAN comments

mor +xb @ → File in

- Check all the lexicons of your transcription

mor +xi

- Open CLAN dictionary

What if I want to switch language

mor lib → zho/eng/yue

