conveyed is not yet in common ground, gestures are more elaborated and complex (Gerwing and Bavelas 2005).

A framing including all interlocutors may not be possible for communities who employ a communal broadcast model of talk (see Walsh 1991; 1997 for Aboriginal communities) rather than a dyadic or face-to-face model of talk. In such a situation, the social space of interlocutors should be framed such that the main actors are captured by the recording.

The video should be coupled with high-quality audio recording. Hence the choice of the right microphones and their placement is crucial (Margetts and Margetts, Chapter 1 above). Only this combination of video and audio data allows us to analyse the way speakers coordinate gesture and speech and other modalities like gaze or head movement. Field notes should include metadata details like identity of the speaker(s) and their relationship to each other, time and location of the recording, and type of speech event.

To obtain good data, the recording setup should be thought through and if possible prepared in advance. This includes choosing the position of the camera and finding a compromise between obtaining good recording quality and minimizing intrusiveness. Setting up in advance has the advantage that sound and picture are adjusted to the location and that one can start the recording beforehand without having to adjust the camera later on. The camera should be fixed on a tripod or placed on a steady straight surface to avoid jittery images; moving the camera in the middle of the recording should be avoided. The less one has to handle the camera during the recording session and in the presence of the consultants, the better. Fiddling with the camera attracts the attention of the people being recorded to the recording device and may lead to very controlled behaviour (Labov 1972a; for a discussion see Himmelmann 1998). Adjusting the camera, for example for panning and zooming, during a recording should be avoided also because there is a high risk of missing crucial parts of the interaction. Static continuous shots are recommended.

If one chooses to prepare a recording as suggested here, this involves two steps. The first step is to film the recording location itself, i.e. where the speakers will be located and what surrounds them. This constitutes important metadata that may be required for the analysis. In addition, a map of the location can be drawn, including again the position of the speakers and the objects or landmarks surrounding them. This may make it possible to analyse the location to which someone is pointing and/or how gestures are oriented spatially (Haviland 1993; Levinson and Wilkins 2006; Kita et al. 2001; LeGuen 2011).

In the second step, the camera is zoomed in to frame the interactional space. In staged communicative events, typically one or two speakers are present and the scene is relatively easy to frame. But natural

p. 162 situations pose a challenge for the recording, ↳ since the number of participants and their spatial arrangement change over time. When there are multiple interlocutors, ideally all of them should be recorded. This may be difficult when the participants are located too far apart for the camera to capture them all. Depending on the camera's lens (a wide-angle lens can capture a wider space), the camera needs to be moved further away, but increased distance from the speakers reduces the detail visible in the recordings (such as facial expressions) and potentially also the sound quality, depending on the recording setup and equipment. One way of handling such a situation is to focus the camera on the most active interlocutors and disregard the more distant overhearers who are not actively participating. Even when the focus is on gesture, the intelligibility of the speech should never be compromised. As mentioned above, speech and gesture need to be analysed together to assess meaning and function, and unintelligible speech minimizes the amount of specific information that can be taken from the recording.

One way of being relatively unobtrusive is to set up the camera and leave it running without attending to it (it can help to switch off the little red light that indicates that the camera is running). Speakers, who must be informed about the recording in advance, are more likely to forget or at least not focus on the fact that they