Jefferson Unicode Meaning

= indicate no break or gap ≋ F1+ start continuation between TCUs

 +≋ end continuation between TCUs

≡ continuation within TCUs

(word) ⁇word ⁇ unsure hearing

( ) xxx possible talk

hhh hhh laughter and breathiness

((comment)) %com: transcriber’s description

[ ] ⌈ ⌉ ⌊ ⌋ overlap brackets

(.) (0.3) (.) (0.3) elapsed time

:: :: prolongation

↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ high and low pitch

 ·h ·h inbreath

- cut-off - ??? not yet decided

°word° °word° softer

– underscore high stress

wo:rd. If a letter preceding a colon is underscored, the letter is ‘punched up’, i.e., the underscored-letter-followed-by-colon combination indicates an ‘up-to-down’ contour.

wo:rd If the colon is underscored, then the colon is ‘punched up’, i.e., the letter-followed-by-underscored-colon combination indicates a ‘down-to-up’ contour.

wo:rd If underscoring occurs prior to the vowel preceding the colon, then the entire word is ‘punched up’, i.e., there is no mid-word shift in pitch”

. ⇘ F1-5 Intonation contours

; ↘ F1-4

, → F1-3

?.↗ F1-2

? ⇗ F1-1

> < ∆ ∆ faster

< > ∇ ∇ slower

 (h) (hh) s Ἡ laughter in a word

t\*,d\*. An asterisk following a consonant replaces the single sub- or superimposed dot which serves as a ‘hardener’in my typewritten transcripts.

We can use FE61 (small asterisk) for this.

The following six all remain as in the original:

ä,ë,ï Two dots (trema, diaresis, umlaut) over a vowel replace the single sub- or superimposed dot which, as well as a ‘hardener’, serves as a ‘shortener’ in my typewritten transcripts.

(*b*) A parenthesized italicized letter replaces the parenthesized letter with a sub- or superscribed degree sign which, in my typewritten transcripts, indicates an ‘incipient sound’.

W*h*en An italicized ‘h’appearing in such a word as ‘which’, ‘where’, ‘what’, ‘when’, ‘whether’’, etc., indicates that (…) the ‘h’was sounded.

No*p*e An italicized letter replaces the sub- or superscribed degree sign which, in my typewritten transcripts, indicates unvoiced production.

W*gh*ord An italicized *‘gh*’stuck into a word indicates gutteralness.

Oh – this goes against what I just suggested since there is a difference between *b and (b)*

*I’m not sure what to do*

 (Ø) A null sign indicates that there may or may not be talk occurring in the designated space.

We are adding:

t ⁑ FE61 hardening F1-t

<word ⤇ 2907 hurried start F1-q

word> 2906 ⤆ sudden stop F1-x