

Text Sync Tool - HTML

See file: `txt_sync_example.htm`

The body of the generated HTML for the Text Sync Tool has six sub-sections:

- Transcript Title
- Speaker Key
- Transcript Display (scrolling)
- Gloss Display
- Media Player
- JavaScript

Transcript Title

The transcript title is text within an `<h2>` tag.

```
<h2>When Timothy Fell in The Latrine</h2>
```

Speaker Key

The speaker key is an ordered list `` of the initials associated with the full names of all speakers that will appear in the transcript.

```
<ol id="spkr_keys">
  <li>
    <span class="spkr_key tr1">LD</span>
    <span> &middot; </span>
    <span class="spkr_name">Lise Dobrin</span>
  </li>
  <li>
    <span class="spkr_key tr2">SS</span>
    <span> &middot; </span>
    <span class="spkr_name">Scola Sonin</span>
  </li>
</ol>
```

The *class* attribute of the first `` within each `` has two values. The first value: “spkr_key” is unchanging. The second value has the form “tr#”, where # is 1-8: “tr1”, “tr2” ... “tr8” and is used by the CSS to distinguish individual speakers with different colors (see `txt_sync.css` and CSS documentation).

The second `` has no attributes and contains only a delimiting middle dot, for display purposes.

The third `` has a *class* attribute with an unchanging value, “spkr_name”, and contains the full name of the speaker.

Transcript Display (scrolling)

The transcript display area contains an unordered list `` of list items ``.

Each `` is an atomic unit of transcript; including start and stop times, and speaker identification.

```
<li class="txt_ln tr2" data-start="46.019" data-stop="46.979">
  <span class="spkr">SS</span>
  <span> : </span>
  <span class="spkn" id="a27">Na mapwe.</span>
</li>
```

Within the `` are three `` tags that contain the initials of the speaker's name, a delimiter (colon), and the transcript text of what is being spoken.

Metadata, for the synchronization process, is stored in the `` and `` tag attributes.

The `` tag has three attributes: *class*, *data-start*, and *data-stop*.

The *class* attribute has two values; the first, "txt_ln" is unchanging.

The second value has the form "tr#", where # is 1-8: "tr1", "tr2" ... "tr8". As in the speaker key above, this value is used by the CSS to distinguish individual speakers with different colors.

The *data-start* and *data-stop* attribute values are the times, in seconds, between which the transcript speech occurs in the playing audio file. These values are used by the JavaScript that controls the synchronization process (see **txt_sync.js** and JavaScript documentation).

Within the ``, the first `` has an unchanging *class* attribute value, "spkr" and contains the color coded initials of the name of the person speaking. These `` tags serve as buttons that allow a user to jump to the specific line of text. When the initials are clicked, the media-player starts (and plays to the end of) the transcript segment that is contained within that same `` (see JavaScript and CSS documentation).

The second `` has no attributes and contains only a delimiting colon. This colon is rendered invisible by the CSS and exists only for legibility in the absence of CSS, or for use with alternative display configurations.

The third `` contains one line of transcribed speech. This `` has an unchanging *class* attribute value, "spkn" and an *id* attribute. The value of the *id* is a unique identifier for that specific line of text.

Gloss Display

Gloss specific to individual `` transcript segments appears in the gloss display area, within `<div>` tags:

```
<div class="txt_ref" id="ra27">
  <span class="spkr">SS</span>
  <span> : </span>
  <span class="tran">Na mipela istap.</span>
</div>
```

The structure of the gloss `<div>` is almost identical to the transcript ``.

The *class* attribute values are unchanging: "txt_ref", "spkr" and "tran".

The *id* attribute value is used to associate the line of gloss text with a specific line of transcript text.

In the example above, the value: “ra27”, indicates the association with the transcript that has an *id* value of “a27” (in the third).

The value of the gloss <div> *id* attribute must be in the form “r(id)” where (id) is the value of the *id* attribute of the associated transcript .

Media Player

The media player is either an <audio> or <video> tag depending on the type of file being synchronized.

```
<audio onclick="sync(this.currentTime)" onmousemove="sync(this.currentTime)"
ontimeupdate="sync(this.currentTime)" id="sync_player" controls="controls">
    <source src="media_files/example_audio.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
</audio>
```

Or

```
<video onclick="sync(this.currentTime)" onmousemove="sync(this.currentTime)"
ontimeupdate="sync(this.currentTime)" id="sync_player" controls="controls">
    <source src="media_files/example_video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>
```

The <audio>/<video> tag attribute values are unchanging. They are used by the JavaScript that controls the synchronization process.

For audio files the <source> *type* attribute value must be “audio/mpeg”.

For video files the <source> *type* attribute value must be “video/mp4”.

JavaScript

At the end of the <body> of the HTML, two JavaScript variables, **initial_time** and **initial_time_end**, are assigned values and the external JavaScript file **txt_sync.js** is referenced.

If the two variables are set to zero (0), the synchronized playback will begin at the start of the media file and first line of the transcription, continuing to the end of the media unless manually paused.

However, if the variables are set to the *data-start* and *data-stop* attribute values of a particular transcript , then the process will be begin at that point in the media file and that line in the transcript. It will play to the end of that line and then stop.

These two variables are further described in the documentation for **txt_sync.js** and **txt_sync.php**.