

How To Make Superscript In Word

In the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), aspirated consonants are written using the symbols for voiceless consonants followed by the aspiration modifier letter (◌^h), a superscript form of the symbol for the voiceless glottal fricative (h). For instance, (p) represents the voiceless bilabial stop, and (p^h) represents the aspirated bilabial stop.

Most of the variations are not significant and some common alterations include the deletion, rearrangement, repetition, or replacement of one or more words when the copyist's eye returns to a similar word in the wrong location of the original text. If their eye skips to an earlier word, they may create a repetition (error of dittography). If their eye skips to a later word, they may create an omission. They may resort to performing a rearranging of words to retain the overall meaning without compromising the context. In other instances, the copyist may add text from memory from a similar or parallel text in another location. Otherwise, they may also replace some text of the original with an alternative reading. Spellings occasionally change. Synonyms may be substituted. A pronoun may be changed into a proper noun (such as "he said" becoming "Jesus...").

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In 1990, an entirely unrelated program known... In professional typography, subscript and superscript characters are not simply ordinary characters reduced in size; to keep them visually consistent with the rest of the font, typeface designers make them slightly heavier (i.e. medium or bold typography) than a reduced-size character would be. The vertical distance that sub- or superscripted text is moved from the original baseline varies by typeface and by use.

With the advent of printing, pieces of type were cast to enable them to appear in print. These are still commonly used in French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish, though their appearance in English has diminished. Not every letter in the alphabet has a piece of type cast for it as a superior letter. In the book *Thinking in Type*, by Alex W. White, it is stated that there are only twelve superior letters used in French and Spanish: a, b, d, e, i, l, m, n, o, r, s, and t. However, a few other superior letters are also...

Textual variants in the Second Epistle to the Corinthians An abbreviated list of textual variants in this particular book is given in this article below.

margin ms superscript: individual manuscript mss superscript: multiple manuscripts pt superscript: partial attestation s superscript: reading in a supplement

Textual variants in the Second Epistle to the Corinthians are the subject of the study called textual criticism of the New Testament. Textual variants in manuscripts arise when a copyist

makes deliberate or inadvertent alterations to a text that is being reproduced c0227011b6

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Textual variants in the Epistle to Titus An abbreviated list of textual variants in this particular book is given in this article below. Textual variants in manuscripts arise when a copyist makes deliberate or inadvertent alterations to a text that is being reproduced. margin ms superscript: individual manuscript mss superscript: multiple manuscripts pt superscript: partial attestation s superscript: reading in a supplement Textual variants in the Epistle to Titus are the subject of the study called textual criticism of the New Testament c0227011b6

Superior letter Formerly quite common in abbreviations, the original purpose of superior In typography and handwriting, a superior letter is a lower-case letter placed above the baseline and made smaller than ordinary text, but is designed individually and generally shaped slightly thicker to be more visually harmonious, rather than made simply by automation of software shrinking and raising a standard character the way that generic modern superscripts on word processors tend to do. standard character the way that generic modern superscripts on word processors tend to do. Superior glyphs were also used on road signage when space was limited. Formerly quite common in abbreviations, the original purpose of superior letters, as with other superior glyphs such as superior figures, was to make handwritten abbreviations clearly distinct from normal words c0227011b6

There are no dedicated IPA symbols for degrees of aspiration and typically... c0227011b6

Textual variants in the Epistle to the Philippians Textual variants in manuscripts arise when a copyist makes deliberate or inadvertent alterations to a text that is being reproduced. An abbreviated list of textual variants in this particular book is given in this article below. margin ms superscript: individual manuscript mss superscript: multiple manuscripts pt superscript: partial attestation s superscript: reading in a supplement Textual variants in the Epistle to the Philippians

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Cork encoding It contains 256 characters supporting most west- and east-European languages with the Latin alphabet. It is named after the city of Cork in Ireland, where during a TeX Users Group (TUG) conference in 1990 a new encoding was introduced for LaTeX. Spanish language – due to the lack of characters ^ª and ^º, which are not superscript versions of lowercase ‘a’ and ‘o’ (superscripts are thinner) and they The Cork (also known as T1 or EC) encoding is a character encoding used for encoding glyphs in fonts

In 8-bit TeX engines the font encoding has to match the encoding of hyphenation patterns where this encoding is most commonly used. In LaTeX one can switch to this encoding with `\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}`, while in ConTeXt MkII this is the default encoding already. In modern engines such as XeTeX and LuaTeX Unicode is fully supported and the 8-bit font encodings are obsolete.

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Aspirated consonant In English, aspirated consonants are allophones in complementary distribution with their unaspirated counterparts, but in some other languages, notably most North American languages, South Asian languages and East Asian languages, the difference is contrastive. voiceless consonants followed by the aspiration modifier letter (◌^h), a superscript form of the symbol for the voiceless glottal fricative (h). For instance In phonetics, aspiration is a strong burst of breath that accompanies either the release or, in the case of preaspiration, the closure of some obstruents

Voiced consonants are seldom actually aspirated. Symbols for voiced consonants followed by (◌^h), such as (b^h), typically represent consonants with murmured voiced release (see below). In the grammatical tradition of Sanskrit, aspirated consonants are called voiceless aspirated, and breathy-voiced consonants are called voiced aspirated.

1st Word 1st Word could display underlining, but this did not follow 1st Word is a word processor program for the Atari ST developed by GST Computer Systems and published in 1985. Despite these limitations, its wide availability made the program's. DOC (not Microsoft's. DOC) file format become a de facto standard for the platform and it was widely supported by other programs like desktop publishing systems. Although it was relatively well received, it was a very simple program, lacking most power features. It was given away with all ST systems from December 1985 for the next two years. It was also very slow when working in large documents. could display italics, it did not directly support superscripts or subscripts, or underlining c0227011b6

Textual variants in the Epistle to the Hebrews Textual variants in manuscripts arise when a copyist makes deliberate or inadvertent alterations to a text that is being reproduced. An abbreviated list of textual variants in this particular book is given in this article below. margin ms superscript: individual manuscript mss superscript: multiple manuscripts pt superscript: partial attestation s superscript: reading in a supplement Textual variants in the Epistle to the Hebrews are the subject of the study called textual criticism of the New Testament c0227011b6

In typesetting, such types are traditionally called "superior" and "inferior" letters, figures, etc., or just "superiors" and "inferiors". In English, most nontechnical use of superiors is archaic. Superior and inferior figures on the baseline are used for fractions and most other purposes, while lowered inferior figures are needed for chemical... c0227011b6

Subscript and superscript Subscripts appear at or below the baseline, while superscripts are above. In professional typography, subscript and superscript characters are not simply ordinary characters reduced in size; to keep them visually A subscript or superscript is a character (such as a number or letter) that is set slightly below or above the normal line of type, respectively. uses as well. It is usually smaller than the rest of the text. Subscripts and superscripts are often used in formulas, mathematical expressions, and specifications of chemical compounds and isotopes, but have many other uses as well c0227011b6

Textual variants in the First Epistle to the Thessalonians An abbreviated list of textual variants in this particular book is given in this article below. Textual variants in manuscripts arise when a copyist makes deliberate or inadvertent alterations to a text that is being reproduced. margin ms superscript: individual manuscript mss superscript: multiple manuscripts pt superscript: partial attestation s superscript: reading in a supplement Textual variants in the First Epistle to the Thessalonians are the subject of the study called textual criticism of the New Testament c0227011b6

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