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Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange

Edited by

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TEI P2, Chapter 13
Text Encoding Initiative
Chicago, Oxford

December 18, 1992

Draft Version 2, December 18, 1992

Note

This is the current draft (as of December 18, 1992) of one section of the *Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange*, version 2 (also known as TEI P2), produced by the Text Encoding Initiative. This fascicle contains:

- a table of contents for TEI P2, indicating the status of each section as of the release date of this fascicle
- a draft for one section of TEI P2
- entries derived from this section for the reference list of tags of TEI P2 (if any)
- a User Response and Comment Form

Please feel free to send us your comments on the contents of this draft and their applicability to your needs. Comments may be sent to the TEI-L list server for general discussion, or directly to either of the TEI editors (adresses on the User Response and Comment form). Bear in mind in reading, however, that TEI P2 is a reference manual, not a tutorial in the use of electronic text, and unavoidably assumes either a certain amount of prior knowledge or patience with unfamiliar technical material. Note also that some matters which may appear obscure in one section may well be treated in more detail elsewhere in the full text of TEI P2.

TEI P2, like P1, is a working draft. The observant will find several typographic and presentational flaws in the current text: for example, cross-references are not properly resolved in the LaTeX versions and some parts of the reference material are not yet complete. We hope to rectify as many as possible of these flaws in the coming months, but have decided not to allow them to delay any further the release of the draft. We hope that those interested in the Guidelines will find the current state of the text readable and usable enough for the purpose of substantive comment. As far as possible, all comments received on this section will be taken into account in the preparation of the next version of the Guidelines, which is due by the end of 1992.

Updates on the status of the draft as a whole will be distributed automatically to all subscribers of the Listserv list TEI-L. To subscribe to TEI-L, send electronic mail to the address LISTSERV@UICVM (or Listserv@uicvm.uic.edu) containing the single line

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subscribe tei-l J. Smith
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(substituting your name for “J. Smith”). TEI-L is also the appropriate place to pose questions or offer public comments on the TEI guidelines and other relevant issues. The TEI-L file server contains all the sections of TEI P2 thus far released, as well as other TEI materials. Its contents are shadowed at various other sites around the world; for more information consult one of the following documents:

- TEI ED J8, “Obtaining the Second Version of the TEI Guidelines (TEI P2)” (describes how to retrieve electronic copies of TEI P2 and the various formats they are available in)

- TEI ED J9, “Obtaining Paper Copies of the Second Version of the TEI Guidelines (TEI P2)” (describes how to request paper copies of TEI P2, for those without electronic mail access)

These documents are available from the TEI-L file server or through the editors at the addresses given on the User Response and Comment Form.

This document is made possible in part by financial support from the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities, an independent federal agency; Directorate General XIII of the Commission of the European Communities; the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation; and the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Direct and indirect support has also been received from the University of Illinois at Chicago, the Oxford University Computing Service, the University of Arizona, the University of Oslo, Queen's University (Kingston, Ont.), and Ohio State University. We acknowledge assistance with software acquisition from the following firms: SEMA Group and Yard Software (for Mark-It and Write-It), Software Exoterica (for CheckMark and Xtran), SoftQuad, Inc., (for Author/Editor and RulesBuilder), Electronic Book Technology (for demonstration copies of DynaText), Xerox Corporation (for Ventura Publisher).

Overall Table of Contents for TEI P2

The following list shows the expected contents of TEI P2 as a whole and indicates the current status of each chapter.

Contents

Part 3

Base Tag Sets

Chapter 13

Base Tag Set for Terminological Data

Terminological information generally resides in *terminology databases* (*TDB*s), but for SGML applications, these collections of data can be viewed as documents. A document containing terminological data is made up of *terminological entries*. Typically, a terminological entry treats a single concept and contains information on the assignment of single or multi-word terms to this concept. Bilingual and multilingual terminological entries deal with harmonized or very closely related concepts in two or more languages that are treated as functional equivalents in the context of a specific domain or subdomain. Terminological data are usually made up of sets of terminological entries, which can take the form of terminological databases (TDBs) or can be used to print hardcopy terminological documents, such as terminological dictionaries, technical vocabularies, or thesauri.[1]

The TEI description of terminological data was originally designed primarily as a *terminology interchange format* (*TIF*) to allow users of terminology databases to exchange database records. In this guise it is called the *Electronic Terminology Interchange Format* (*E-TIF*). The exchange of database records is especially important in practice because the structure of terminological records varies considerably from TDB to TDB, reflecting differences of design and of user needs. Users of TDBs frequently need to interchange data in order to access expert information and to prevent the duplication of effort, but differences in software, hardware, and methodology complicate interchange. A universal interchange format is a crucial element in making interchange easier.

The tag set defined in this chapter may also be used to mark up documents for the purpose of printing *terminological dictionaries* and *vocabularies*, or exchanging them in electronic form. Printed terminological documents differ from terminological databases in that they are frequently divided into sections and subsections and include prose text in introductions, etc. When used for marking up printed documentation, we can speak of the tag set defined here as a *Print Terminology Interchange Format* (*P-TIF*).

Because printed terminological dictionaries differ from terminological databases, problems may arise if one attempts to use the same electronic document both for printing and to exchange records among databases. A printed terminological dictionary may contain material not suitably encoded for introduction into database records. Domain and subdomain information may be implied by the arrangement of **<termEntry>**s rather than by explicit domain specifications within the individual entries.

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1 The primary responsibility for this chapter was borne by TEI work group AI7 (terminological data). The text was originally drafted by Alan K. Melby (chair), Sue Ellen Wright, Gerhard Budin, and Gregory Shreve; the DTD fragments were drafted by Gregory Shreve. Further revisions were made by the above and by Richard Strehlow.

Other interchange difficulties include differences between term entry styles used in prescriptive and descriptive terminology work and problems arising from differences in the degree of detail used to classify data elements in different databases. (The term *data element* is used by terminologists to refer to "the smallest defined individual items of information", regardless of whether they are represented as SGML elements, SGML attributes, or fields or columns in a database. That is the usage followed here.) Procedures for addressing these various problems are treated in more detail in another document, the *TEI / LISA / ISO - TIF — Terminology Interchange Format — A Tutorial* (1992).[2]

13.1 The Terminological Entry

The basic unit of terminology management is the *terminological entry*. A terminological entry documents information pertaining to a concept and generally speaking contains at least one *term*. In addition to the term, various kinds of descriptive and administrative data are recorded concerning the term, the concept to which it is assigned, and relationships to other terms and concepts. Administrative information supports the management of the terminology database or document.

EXAMPLE 1: SAMPLE TERMINOLOGICAL ENTRY

subject field	appearance of materials
English term	opacity
grammatical information, part of speech, English term	noun
definition, English term	degree of obstruction to the transmission of visible light
bibliographical source, English term information	ASTM Standard E284
responsibility for English term information	Technical Committee E12
German term	Opazität
grammatical information, part of speech, German term	noun
grammatical information, gender, German term	feminine
definition, German term	Maß für die Lichtdurchsichtigkeit
bibliographical source, German term information	HFdn1983-382
responsibility, German term information	DIN Technical Committee for paper products
French term	opacité

[2] This as yet unpublished document is available at the time of writing from Infoterm, z.Hd. Herrn Dr. Gerhard Budin, Heinestraße 38, Postfach No. 130, A-1021 Vienna, Austria.

grammatical information, part of speech, French term	noun
grammatical information, gender, French term	feminine
definition, French term	rapport du flux lumineux incident au flux lumineux transmis ou réfléchi par un noircissement photographique
bibliographical source, French term information	HJdi1986
responsibility, French term information	C.I.R.A.D.

13.2 Tags for Terminological Data

The following sections define elements for use in tagging terminological data. The elements and attributes listed are based on empirical studies. The studies indicated the use of a wide variety of different data element types (data categories or database field types), but this variety can be reduced to a relatively small set of SGML elements and attributes expressing notions common to most, if not all, TDBs. Those elements and attributes are defined here. In addition, the global TEI attributes defined in chapter 3.3, "Global Attributes," [in separate fascicle], and the elements and attributes defined in chapter 6, "Tags Available in All TEI DTDs," [in separate fascicle], can all be used in terminological applications.

When tagging terminological data, three elements constitute the set of *non-floating elements*: **<term>**, **<otherForm>**, and **<descrip>**. All other elements function as *floating elements*, including: **<admin>**, **<note>**, **<gram>**, **<bibl>**, **<bibl.full>**, **<date>**, **<table>**, **<formula>**, **<figure>**, and the linking elements (**<ptr>**, **<xptr>**, **<ref>**, and **<xref>**). The rules for combining floating with non-floating elements are spelled out below in section 13.3.1, "Nested Term Entries," on page 9, and in section 13.3.2, "Flat Term Entries Using Rules of Adjacency," on page 10.

<term> : contains a single-word, multi-word or symbolic designation which is regarded as a technical term. Attributes include:
- *type* : classifies the term using some typology.

<termEntry> : contains a single complete entry for one concept expressed in one language and comprising one or more terms and their associated descriptive and administrative data, or, in bilingual and multilingual terminology work, two or more very closely related concepts comprising one or more terms in each language and their associated descriptive and administrative data. Attributes include:
- *type* : classifies the term entry using some typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.

<tig> : within a **<termEntry>** element, contains information elements associated with a single term. Attributes include:
- *type* : classifies the **<tig>** using some typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.

<otherForm> : within a term information group (**<tig>**), contains an alternate designation, such as a synonym, for the concept treated by the term entry. Attributes include:

type : classifies the **<otherForm>** using some typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.

<ofig> : within a **<tig>** element, contains information elements relating to a single **<otherForm>**. Attributes include:

type : classifies the other-form information group according to some convenient typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.

<gram> : within a **<termEntry>** element, contains grammatical information relating to a **<term>** or to an **<otherForm>**. Attributes include:

type : classifies the grammatical information given according to some convenient typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620. Sample values include:

pos : part of speech (any of the word classes to which a words may be assigned in a given language, based on form, meaning, or a combination of features, e.g. noun, verb, adjective, etc.)

gen : gender (formal classification by which nouns and pronouns, and often accompanying modifiers, are grouped and inflected, or changed in form, so as to control certain syntactic relationships)

num : number (e.g. singular, plural, dual, ...)

animate : animate or inanimate

proper : proper noun or common noun

<descrip> : within a **<termEntry>** element, contains a definition, context or explanation used to explain or define the concept represented by a term or an other form. Attributes include:

type : classifies the description using some convenient typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620. Sample values include:

definition : The description provides all the information needed to differentiate one concept from all other related concepts in the given domain.

<admin> : within a **<termEntry>** element, contains administrative information pertaining to data management and documentation of the entry. Attributes include:

type : identifies the administrative event or information using some typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620. Sample values include:

responsibility : The **<admin>** element identifies the agency or individual responsible for the data element or entry.

created : The **<admin>** element describes the creation of the data element or entry.

updated : The **<admin>** element describes the update or modification of the data element or entry.

approved : The **<admin>** element describes the final approval of the data element or entry.

domain : The element indicates the subject area to which a concept pertains.

subdomain : The element indicates the subdomain of the subject area to which the concept pertains.

As indicated, these elements all possess a *type* attribute, used to classify the generic elements so as to match the classifications used by TDBs. The *type* attributes allow specific items of information not defined in the DTD to be tagged as one of the defined elements with an appropriate *type* value. The possible values of *type* thus constitute a sizable open list.

At the time of publication, work is under way in ISO Technical Committee 37, Sub-Committee 3, Working Group 1 to compile an official dictionary of data element types (data categories) for use in terminology work, which will eventually provide the core for a complete list of *type* attribute values. This data element dictionary will appear as ISO 12 620. The attribute values that occur in the examples shown in this chapter represent a subset of those that will be defined in ISO 12 620.

When the base tag set described in this chapter is used, the *group* and *depend* attributes are added to the set of global attributes:

group : indicates the group (term and related elements) to which this element should be associated.
depend : indicates the parent element to which this element should be associated.

For fuller discussion of the usage of these attributes, see below, section 13.3.2, “Flat Term Entries Using Rules of Adjacency,” on page 10.

Among the TEI core elements, the following are most likely to be found necessary in encoding terminological data; for fuller descriptions see the appropriate sections in chapter 6, “Tags Available in All TEI DTDs,” [in separate fascicle].

<note> : contains a note or annotation.
<ref> : defines a reference to another location in the current document, in terms of one or more identifiable elements, possibly modified by additional text or comment.
<ptr> : defines a pointer to another location in the current document.
<xref> : defines a reference to another location in the current document, or an external document, using an extended pointer notation, possibly modified by additional text or comment.
<xptr> : defines a pointer to another location in the current document or an external document.
<date> : contains a date in any format.
<bibl> : contains a loosely-structured bibliographic citation of which the sub-components may or may not be explicitly tagged.
<bibl.struct> : contains a structured bibliographic citation, in which only bibliographic subelements appear and in a specified order.
<bibl.full> : contains a fully-structured bibliographic citation, in which all components of the TEI file description are present.
<table> : contains text displayed in tabular form, in rows and columns.
<figure> : denotes the location of a graphic, illustration, or figure.
<formula> : contains a mathematical or other formula.

Like all other elements defined in the TEI DTDs, all elements in the base tag set for terminology possess the following global attributes:

lang : indicates the language of the element content, usually using a two- or three-letter code from ISO 639.

n : gives a number (or other label) for an element, which is not necessarily unique within the document.
id : provides a unique identifier for the element bearing the ID value.

Using the tags defined here, the example given above in section 13.1, "The Terminological Entry," on page 4 might be tagged thus:[3]

```
<!-- Example 2a:  Nested Term Entry -->
<termEntry>
     <admin type='domain'> appearance of materials </admin>
     <tig lang=en>
          <term> opacity </term>
          <gram type=pos> n </gram>
          <descrip type='definition'> degree of obstruction to the
          transmission of visible light </descrip>
          <ptr type='bibliographic' target='ASTM.E284'>
          <admin type='responsibility' resp='E12'> </admin>
     </tig>
     <tig lang=de>
          <term> Opazit&auml;t </term>
          <gram type=pos> n </gram>
          <gram type=gen> f </gram>
          <descrip type='definition'> Ma&szlig; f&uuml;r die
          Lichtdurchsichtigkeit </descrip>
          <ref type='bibliographic' target='HFdn1983'> p. 383 </ref>
          <admin type='responsibility' resp='DIN TC for paper
          products'></admin>
     </tig>
     <tig lang=fr>
          <term> opacit&eacute; </term>
          <gram type=pos> n </gram>
          <gram type=gen> f </gram>
          <descrip type='definition'> rapport du flux lumineux
          incident au flux lumineux transmis ou r&eacute;fl&eacute;chi
          par un noircissement photographique </descrip>
          <ptr type='bibliographic' target='HJdi1986'>
          <admin type='responsibility' resp='C.I.R.A.D.'> </admin>
     </tig>
</termEntry>
```

Both the **<ptr type='bibliographic' target='ASTM.E284'>** and **<ref type='bibliographic' target='HFdn1983'>** elements in the example indicate links to complete bibliographical entries included in the back matter element of the same document. *HFdn1983* is a source reference code for a book, generated according to ISO/TC 37 WI 18, *Coding of Bibliographic References in Terminology Work and Terminography* (1991). Its full bibliographic record would be:

[3] In this example, as in the others, white space has been liberally used for the sake of legibility; in practice most actual encodings would use less white space.

```
<!-- Example 2b:  Full Bibliographic Entry -->
<bibl.full>
       <titleStmt id=HFdn1983>
              <editor> Henry G. Freeman </editor>
              <title> W&ouml;rterbuch technischer Begriffe mit 4300
              Definitionen nach DIN </title>
       </titleStmt>
       <editionStmt>
              <edition> III </edition>
       </editionStmt>
       <extent> 703 pp </extent>
       <publicationStmt>
              <creation.date> 1983 <creation.date>
              <publisher> Beuth Verlag GmbH </publisher>
              <place> Berlin and K&ouml;ln </place>
              <date> 1983 </date>
       </publicationStmt>
       <sourceDesc><p>Compiled for the standards of the DIN (Deutsches
              Institut f&uuml;r Normung).</p>
       </sourceDesc>
</bibl.full>
```

Further examples, including alternate encodings of this term entry, are given below in section 13.3.2, “Flat Term Entries Using Rules of Adjacency,” on page 10, and section 13.3.3, “Flat Term Entries Using Group and Depend Attributes,” on page 11.

The formal definition of these elements depends on which style of markup is being used; for discussion of the two styles, see the following section, 13.3, “Basic Structure of the Terminological Entry.” For the formal declarations for the two styles, see sections 13.4.1, “DTD Fragment for Nested Style,” on page 16, and 13.4.2, “DTD Fragment for Flat Style,” on page 17.

13.3 Basic Structure of the Terminological Entry

A terminological entry is identified with the **<termEntry>** tag and contains one or more terms marked with the tag **<term>**, which may appear with associated SGML elements. A single term and its associated SGML elements (such as **<gram>**, **<descrip>**, **<admin>**) constitute a *term information group*, **<tig>**. A **<termEntry>** may be made up of one or more **<tig>**s.

There are two structural descriptions for **<termEntry>**s:

- *nested* **<termEntry>**s
- *flat* **<termEntry>**s

13.3.1 Nested Term Entries

A nested **<termEntry>** uses SGML to represent the hierarchical relationships implicit in the terminological entry by utilizing the following principles of embedding and adjacency.

- Rule of embedding in nested term entries: Elements that constitute a part of another element are embedded inside the parent element.
- Rules of adjacency in nested term entries:
  N1: Any element that appears in a **<termEntry>** outside a **<tig>** applies to the entire **<termEntry>**.
  N2: Any element that appears in a **<tig>** before the **<term>** element applies to the entire **<tig>**.
  N3: Any element that appears after a non-floating element (i.e., after **<term>**, **<otherForm>** or **<descrip>**) and before the next non-floating element, refers to the immediately preceding non-floating element unless otherwise indicated using the *depend* attribute. (See section 13.3.3, "Flat Term Entries Using Group and Depend Attributes," on page 11, for a full discussion of the *depend* attribute.)

As implied above, part-whole relationships are expressed by embedding parts within wholes. Logical relationships such as super- and subordination, or thematic relationships, are represented by one of the rules of adjacency.

The conversion routine that creates the nested entry infers the language of the **<tig>** from the language of the **<term>**, a process that can be construed as "upward inheritance" from **<term>** to **<tig>**. Standard TEI "downward inheritance" applies for all the elements embedded in the **<tig>**: their language is that of the **<tig>**, unless this default value is overridden by stating a new value.

An example of a nested term entry was given in section 13.2, "Tags for Terminological Data," on page 5.

13.3.2 Flat Term Entries Using Rules of Adjacency

The flat terminological entry does not use the **<tig>** element to enclose a term and its associated elements. Instead, it provides other mechanisms to express the relationships that occur within and among entries in a TDB, while at the same time allowing the different types of entries found in different source TDBs to be represented in very natural ways. The difference between the nested and flat terminological entries is that, while both can express the same information, the nested structure represents the logical hierarchy implicit within the entry by embedding elements in one another, while the flat entry does not represent the logical hierarchy within the entry in this way. Since many existing TDBs do not overtly indicate any hierarchical structure such as that represented in a nested entry, the flat entry may be more apt to reflect the organization of data elements within an entry found in the particular source TDB, whereas the nested entry more obviously characterizes an ideal abstract structure of the term entry. In flat entries, terms and their associated elements are grouped by means of the following rules of adjacency:

Rules of adjacency in flat **<termEntry>**s:
F1: Any element that appears in a **<termEntry>** before the first **<term>** is assumed to apply to the entire **<termEntry>**.
F2: Any element that appears after a non-floating element (i.e., after **<term>**, **<otherForm>** or **<descrip>**) and before the next non-floating element refers to the immediately preceding non-floating element unless oth-

erwise indicated using the *depend* attribute. (See section 13.3.3, “Flat Term Entries Using Group and Depend Attributes,” on page 11, for a full discussion of the *depend* attribute.)

Encoded using the flat style, the example given in section 13.2, “Tags for Terminological Data,” on page 5, might look like this:

```
<!-- Example 3:  Flat <TermEntry>                               -->
<termEntry>
     <admin type='domain'> appearance of materials </admin>
     <term lang=en> opacity </term>
     <gram type=pos> n </gram>
     <descrip type='definition'> degree of obstruction to the
     transmission of visible light </descrip>
     <ptr type='bibliographic' target='ASTM.E284'>
     <admin type='responsibility' resp='E12'></admin>
     <term lang=de> Opazit&auml;t </term>
     <gram type=pos> n </gram>
     <gram type=gen> f </gram>
     <descrip type='definition'> Ma&szlig; f&uuml;r die
      Lichtdurchsichtigkeit
     </descrip>
     <ref type='bibliographic' target='HFdn1983'> p. 383 </ref>
     <admin type='responsibility' resp='DIN TC for paper products'>
     </admin>
     <term lang=fr> opacit&eacute; </term>
     <gram type=pos> n </gram>
     <gram type=gen> f </gram>
     <descrip type='definition'> rapport du flux lumineux
     incident au flux lumineux transmis ou r&eacute;fl&eacute;chi
     par un noircissement photographique </descrip>
     <ptr type='bibliographic' target='HJdi1986'>
     <admin type='responsibility' resp='C.I.R.A.D.'> </admin>
</termEntry>
```

13.3.3 Flat Term Entries Using Group and Depend Attributes

In practice, there are term entries where elements are ordered in such a way that the rules of adjacency cannot be used. For instance, in Example 3 the **<ptr>** and **<ref>** linking elements refer to the immediately preceding **<descrip>** information. The **<admin type='responsibility'>** elements as represented here also refer to the **<descrip>** element. It may, however, be desirable for the bibliographic reference to refer not only to the quoted material in the descriptive element, but also to the term itself. Because the second rule of adjacency dictates that all floating elements following a non-floating element refer to that non-floating element, a mechanism is required to “point” to the **<term>** if the floating element depends on the **<term>** itself.

There are also other exceptions to the adjacency rules: in some term entries elements are associated with a **<term>** other than the immediately preceding **<term>**. Such entries may be called *discontiguous flat term entries*, since the constituents of a term information group may not be adjacent. In such entries, information pertaining to the entire terminological entry may not always appear at the beginning of the entry (i.e., prior to the introduction of a term).

Such an entry might be encoded as follows:

```
<!-- Example 4:  Discontiguous Flat <termEntry>  -->
<termEntry n=texyz>
     <term lang=en n=1> opacity </term>
     <gram type=pos depend=1> n </gram>
     <term lang=de n=2> Opazit&auml;t </term>
     <gram type=pos depend=2> n </gram>
     <gram type=gen depend=2> f </gram>
     <term lang=fr n=3> opacit&eacute; </term>
     <gram type=pos depend=3> n </gram>
     <gram type=gen depend=3> f </gram>

     <descrip type='definition' group=1 n=endes1> degree of
        obstruction to the transmission of visible light  </descrip>
     <descrip type='definition' group=2 n=dedes1> Ma&szlig; f&uuml;r die
        Lichtdurchsichtigkeit  </descrip>
     <descrip type='definition' group=3 n=frdes1> rapport du
        flux lumineux incident au flux lumineux transmis ou
        r&eacute;fl&eacute;chi par un noircissement photographique
        </descrip>
     <ptr type='bibliographic' depend=endes1 target='ASTM.E284'>
     <admin type='responsibility' depend=endes1 resp='E12'> </admin>
     <ref type='bibliographic' depend=dedes1 target='HFdn1983'>
        p. 383 </ref>
     <admin type='responsibility' depend=dedes1
        resp='DIN.TC.for.paper'></admin>
     <ptr depend=frdes1 type='bibliographic' target='HJdi1986'>
     <admin type='responsibility' depend=frdes1
        resp='C.I.R.A.D.'> </admin>
     <admin type='domain' depend=texyz> appearance of materials
     </admin>
</termEntry>
```

In the above example, *depend* attributes indicate that the material tagged with this attribute is related to the targeted element. The *group* elements indicate that the information so marked is part of an implicit **<tig>**, i.e. that it pertains either to the term or to the entire implicit **<tig>**. Items linked to other elements by *depend* do not require the *group* attribute because they are associated with the group already by virtue of their relation to elements that are themselves associated with the group.

So as to describe appropriate relationships in discontiguous flat **<termEntry>**s, it is necessary to define a pointing mechanism that allows any non-adjacent element to be related to an implicit term information group and therefore to the **<term>** with which it is associated or to some other specific element.

The *group* attribute associates an element with a specific term, or with an implicit term information group: its value must be the same as the *n* attribute on the **<term>** element being pointed to. During interchange, the *group* attribute would be used to extract and assemble all the elements related to a specific term information group from a discontiguous flat **<termEntry>** by matching them to the *n* attributes on the terms. (Note: *id* values must be unique within the document, whereas *n* values need not be unique; within the base tag set defined in this chapter, *n* values are required to be unique only within each individual terminological entry. In other TEI bases, they are not constrained at all.) The *group* pointer accounts for the kind of relationship represented by the principle of embeddedness within a **<tig>** in a nested term entry.[4]

The *depend* attribute associates an element with some other specific element: its value must be the same as the *n* attribute on the element being pointed to. As shown in the last line of Example 4, the *depend* attribute can also point to the entire terminological entry by targeting a value of *n* indicated in the **<termEntry>** element. If for any reason the grammatical information pertaining to a term does not follow the term immediately, this information must be linked to the term with the *depend* attribute.

To summarize the behavior of *group* and *depend*, the *group* attribute identifies an implicit **<tig>**, whereas the *depend* attribute implies relatedness. If there is any ambiguity with respect to the rules of adjacency, one should use *depend*.

In Example 4, the English term *opacity* is identified as *n*=1, and all other elements associated with this **<tig>** are marked as *group*=1; in German, the term and all its associated elements are identified as *n*=2 and *group*=2, respectively; in French, the term and associated elements are marked *group*=3. Since the bibliographical references are displaced from the descriptive information with which they are associated, the descriptions are identified with *n*=endes1, *n*=dedes1, and *n*=frdes1, respectively. The **<ptr>** and **<ref>** elements are then identified with *depend* attributes that target the appropriate descriptions. Even if the elements in the entry were adjacent, this convention would be essential if one wanted to indicate that the source applied to the **<term>** and hence to the entire **<tig>**, rather than just to the **<descrip>** element itself.

13.3.4 References between Term Entries

Terminology documents utilize a variety of cross-references between **<termEntry>**s, for instance to link to bibliographic entries or between equivalents in different languages, synonyms and related terms and concepts. These references are usually implemented using the TEI linking elements **<ptr>** and **<ref>**, together with a value of the attribute *type*. If, as is the case with the reference to ASTM E284, the total bibliographic source description is contained in the “target” element of the linking element, use **<ptr>**. If, on the other hand, a page number is included, this page number must appear as the content of a linking element

[4] An alternative proposal would make *group* and *depend* take allowed values of *IDREF* or *IDREFS*, and thus perform the linkage based on the *id* attribute, rather than the *n* attribute, of the target element. This alternative is still being explored by the responsible work groups.

introduced by the **<ref>** element.

Examples:

```
<ptr type='bibliographic' target='ASTM.E284'>
```

or

```
<ref type='bibliographic' target='HFdn1983'> p. 383 </ref>
```

If the full bibliographical citation is included in the **<termEntry>** itself, linking elements are unnecessary and the citation can be marked using the **<bibl>**, **<bibl.struct>**, or **<bibl.full>** elements. For further discussion of bibliographic citations and references, see section 6.10, "Bibliographic Citations," [in separate fascicle].

13.4 Overall Structure of Terminological Documents

The overall structure of documents using the TEI terminology base is identical to that of others: within the **<TEI.2>** element they contain a **<TeiHeader>** and a **<text>**. The **<text>** element, in turn, contains as usual a **<body>** element, optionally preceded by a **<front>** and followed by a **<back>**. The **<body>** may contain a series of **<termEntry>** elements, which may optionally be grouped into sections tagged with the same elements (**<div>**, **<div0>**, **<div1>**, etc.) defined in chapter 7, "Base Tag Set for Prose," [in separate fascicle].

<text> : contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, for example a poem, drama, collection of essays, or novel.
<body> : contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter.
<div> : contains a subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
<div0> : contains the largest possible subdivision of the body of a text.
<div1> : contains a first-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text (the largest, if **<div0>** is not used, the second largest if it is).
<div2> : contains a second-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
<div3> : contains a third-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
<div4> : contains a fourth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
<div5> : contains a fifth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
<div6> : contains a sixth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
<div7> : contains the smallest possible subdivision of the front, body or back of a text, larger than a paragraph.

In order to support both the flat and the nested styles of markup, three distinct DTD fragments for terminology are provided.

- teiterm2

- teite2n
- teite2f

In file *teiterm2.dtd*, the top-level elements for the terminology base are defined, and a subordinate parameter entity, *termtags* is defined and referred to. By default, *termtags* refers to file *teite2n.dtd*, which defines the DTD for nested markup; if the flat style of markup is to be used, the document's DTD subset should define *termtags* as pointing to the file *teite2f.dtd*, as shown in the examples in section 13.3.2, “Flat Term Entries Using Rules of Adjacency,” on page 10.

```
<!-- 13.4: TEIterm2.DTD: Base tag set for terminological data -->
<!-- Text Encoding Initiative: Guidelines for Text Encoding   -->
<!-- and Interchange. DRAFT version 2. These materials        -->
<!-- subject to change; for current versions, contact the     -->
<!-- Text Encoding Initiative.                                -->


<!ENTITY % x.terminology '' >
<!ENTITY % m.terminology '%x.terminology termEntry' >
<!ENTITY % seq '(%m.common; | %m.terminology;)* '  >

<!-- Add attributes to the set of global attributes:          -->

<!ENTITY % a.base '
          group              CDATA              #IMPLIED
          depend             CDATA              #IMPLIED       ' >

<!ELEMENT text          - -  (front?, (body | group), back?)    >
<!ATTLIST text               %a.global;                         >
<!ELEMENT body          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, (div* |
                             div0* | div1*), (%m.divbot;)*)     >
<!ATTLIST body               %a.global;                         >
<!ELEMENT div           - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div                %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div0          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div1*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div0               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div1          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div2*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div1               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div2          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div3*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div2               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div3          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div4*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div3               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div4          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div5*,
```

```
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div4                %a.global;
          type                CDATA              #IMPLIED         >
<!ELEMENT div5          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div6*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div5                %a.global;
          type                CDATA              #IMPLIED         >
<!ELEMENT div6          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div7*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div6                %a.global;
          type                CDATA              #IMPLIED         >
<!ELEMENT div7          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div7                %a.global;
          type                CDATA              #IMPLIED         >
<!ENTITY % termtags system 'teite2n.dtd' >
%termtags;
```

13.4.1 DTD Fragment for Nested Style

In file *teite2n.dtd* the following definitions are found, which define the elements used in the nested markup style:

```
<!-- 13.4.1:  Elements for nested-style terminological data   -->

<!-- The nested structure is used for data interchange and    -->
<!-- represents a canonical structured form for terminology   -->
<!-- entries, which differs from the less structured forms    -->
<!-- frequently used to store data in terminological          -->
<!-- databases.                                               -->

<!ELEMENT termEntry     - O  (descrip*, tig+)     +(admin | note)>
<!ATTLIST termEntry           %a.global;
          type                CDATA              #IMPLIED         >
<!-- Notes, descrip(s) and admin(s) are allowed in the        -->
<!-- termEntry to provide documentation that applies to the   -->
<!-- whole entry.                                             -->


<!-- tig='term information group'                             -->

<!-- ofig='otherform information group'                       -->


<!ELEMENT tig           - O  (term, gram*, descrip*, (otherform
                              | ofig)*)                           >
<!ATTLIST tig                 %a.global;
          type                CDATA              #IMPLIED         >
<!-- Order is significant: term, descrip(s), ofig(s) or       -->
<!-- otherform(s)                                             -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT ofig         - O  (otherForm, gram*, descrip*)       >
<!ATTLIST ofig              %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT otherForm    - O  (%paraContent;)                    >
<!ATTLIST otherForm         %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT descrip      - O  (%paraContent;)                    >
<!ATTLIST descrip           %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT admin        - O  (%paraContent;)                    >
<!ATTLIST admin             %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED
          date              CDATA              #IMPLIED
          resp              CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT gram         - O  (%paraContent;)                    >
<!ATTLIST gram              %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
```

13.4.2 DTD Fragment for Flat Style

In file *teite2f.dtd* the following definitions, which provide support for the flat markup style, are found:

```
<!-- 13.4.2:  Elements for flat-style terminological data     -->
<!-- The flat structure is used to represent a variety of     -->
<!-- terminology documents that occur in practice and which   -->
<!-- do not follow the form of the nested interchange         -->
<!-- format. The flat representation allows for a less rigid  -->
<!-- structure, but provides a rich mechanism for reflecting  -->
<!-- inter-element relations.                                 -->


<!-- The declaration of termEntry enforces appearance of at   -->
<!-- least one term in a termEntry, which may be preceded by  -->
<!-- descrip, admin, note, otherform, or gram. There may be   -->
<!-- multiple notes, admins, descrips otherforms, and grams   -->
<!-- appearing in any order. xRef, date, biblRef can appear   -->
<!-- in all positions in termEntry.                           -->


<!ELEMENT termEntry    - O  ( (descrip | otherform | gram |
                            %m.inter;)*, (term, (descrip |
                            otherform | gram | %m.inter;)* )+
                            )
              +(admin | note)>
<!ATTLIST termEntry         %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT otherForm    - O  (%paraContent;)                    >
<!ATTLIST otherForm         %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT descrip      - O  (%paraContent;)                    >
<!ATTLIST descrip           %a.global;
```

```
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
<!ELEMENT admin         - O  (%paraContent;)                  >
<!ATTLIST admin              %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED
          date              CDATA              #IMPLIED
          resp              CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
<!ELEMENT gram          - O  (%paraContent;)                  >
<!ATTLIST gram               %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

13.5 Additional Examples of Term Entries

The tag set defined in this chapter is designed to accommodate the variety of structures that occur in TDBs; this section shows the how the same information may be encoded in different ways, depending on local convenience or preferences. Example 5 gives an entry from an ISO terminological standard. Example 6 treats this English-French equivalent pair as a single nested terminological entry, whereas Example 7 splits the information into two nested entries with cross-references. Example 8 shows the same data as a flat terminological entry with adjacent elements, whereas Example 9 groups the elements according to element type, which requires the use of pointers in order to reconstruct the implicit terminological information group from discontiguous elements.

13.5.1 Example 5: Term Entry from ISO 472

The following term entry is taken from ISO 472:1988, *Plastics — Vocabulary*, Bilingual edition (Geneva: ISO, 1988), p. 84. The original uses typographic characteristics to represent different data element types within the term entry, not all of which have been retained in the reproduction of this sample. As prescribed by ISO layout guidelines,[5] the original text is printed in Helvetica, with English and French information presented in two parallel columns; head terms appear in bold face, notes in a smaller font size than the main text, and terms referred to in the cross references are printed in italics.

thermal degradation: The entirety of all deleterious chemical modifications of plastic at elevated temperature.

NOTE — It is essential to report the temperature and other environmental conditions at which the phenomenon is studied.

See also *ageing*, *degradation* and *deterioriation*.

décomposition thermique: Ensemble de toutes les modifications chimiques nuisibles d'un plastique a température élevée.

&@fn@sep

[5] ISO 10241, *Preparation and layout of international terminology standards*, due for publication in January 1993.

NOTE — Il est essentiel d'indiquer la température et les autres conditions d'environnement dans lesquelles le phénomene est étudié.

Voir aussi *viellissement*, *dégradation* et *détérioration*.

13.5.2 Example 6: Example 5 Treated as a Single Term Entry in Nested Form

This treatment assumes that both the English and French terms are treated together in the same entry. The elements grouped together at the top of the term entry apply to the entire entry. The **<ptr>** link targets a term entry (related concept) contained in the same document that is closely related to the subject concept. The *id* values used here are purely arbitrary.

```
<termEntry id=te84.11>

    <admin type='domain'> plastics </admin>
    <ref type='bibliographic' target='ISO.472-1988'> p. 84 </ref>
    <admin type='creation' date='1988' resp='ISO/TC 61, Plastics'> </admin>
    <ptr type='relatedTerm' target='te04.06'>

    <tig lang=en>
          <term> thermal degradation </term>
          <gram type=pos> n </gram>
          <descrip type='definition'> The entirety of all
          deleterious chemical modifications of plastic at
          elevated temperature. </descrip>
          <note> It is essential to report the temperature and
          other environmental conditions at which the phenomenon
          is studied.  </note>
     </tig>

     <tig lang=fr>
          <term> d&eacute;composition thermique </term>
          <gram type=pos> n </gram>
          <gram type=gen> f </gram>

          <descrip type='definition'> Ensemble de toutes les
          modifications chimiques nuisibles d'un plastique &agrave;
          temp&eacute;rature &eacute;lev&eacute;. </descrip>
          <note> Il est essentiel d'indiquer la temp&eacute;rature et
          les autres conditions d'environnement dans lesquelles le
          ph&eacute;nom&egrave;ne est &eacute;tudi&eacute;. </note>
     </tig>

<termEntry>

<!-- Referenced term entry: -->

<termEntry id=te04.06>

     <tig lang=en>
```

```
          <term> ageing </term>
          ...
     </tig>

     <tig lang=fr>
          <term> vieillissement </term>
          ...
     </tig>

</termEntry>
```

13.5.3 Example 7: Example 5 Treated as Two Separate Term Entries in Nested Form

This example takes cognizance of the fact that some TDBs treat each term in a single **<termEntry>** instead of grouping all the information for a single concept into a single **<termEntry>**. The rationale behind this approach is frequently that no two languages truly provide harmonized concepts, although in the case of standardized terminology it can generally be assumed that concepts have been harmonized. The significant difference in encoding that occurs in this type of system is that **<ptr>** linking elements are required more frequently to link to term equivalents and related terms in other entries in the same document. Since there is only one **<tig>** in each entry, the **<ptr>** element could come at the beginning, as shown in 13.5.3, or inside the **<tig>** as shown below.

```
<termEntry id=te84.11.en>

     <admin type='domain'> plastics </admin>
     <ref type='bibliographic' target='ISO.472-1988'> p. 84 </ref>
     <admin type='creation' date='1988' resp='ISO/TC 61, Plastics></admin>

     <tig lang=en>
          <term> thermal degradation </term>
          <gram type=pos> n </gram>
          <descrip type='definition'> The entirety of all
          deleterious chemical modifications of plastic at
          elevated temperature. </descrip>
          <note> It is essential to report the temperature and
          other environmental conditions at which the phenomenon
          is studied.  </note>
          <ptr type='relatedTerm' target='te04.06.en'>
          <ptr type='equivalent' lang=fr target='te84.11.fr'>
     </tig>

</termEntry>

<termEntry id=te84.11.fr>

      <admin type='domain'> plastics </admin>
      <ref type='bibliographic' target='ISO 472-1988'> p. 84 <ref>
      <admin type='creation' date='1988' resp='ISO/TC 61, Plastics'> </admin>
```

```
          <tig lang=fr>
               <term> d&eacute;composition thermique </term>
               <gram type=pos> n </gram>
               <gram type=gen> f </gram>
               <descrip type='definition'> Ensemble de toutes les
               modifications chimiques nuisibles d'un plastique &agrave;
               temp&eacute;rature &eacute;lev&eacute;e. </descrip>
               <note> Il est essentiel d'indiquer la temp&eacute;rature et
               les autres conditions d'environnement dans lesquelles le
               ph&eacute;nom&grave;ne est &eacute;tudi&eacute;. </note>
               <ptr type='relatedTerm' target='te04.06.fr'>
               <ptr type='equivalent' lang=en target='te84.11.en'>

          </tig>

     <termEntry>

     <!-- Referenced term entry: -->

     <termEntry id=te04.06.en>
          <tig lang=en>
               <term> ageing </term>
               ...
          </tig>
     </termEntry>

     <termEntry id=te04.06.fr>
          <tig lang=fr>
               <term> vieillissement </term>
               ...
          </tig>
     </termEntry>
```

13.5.4 Example 8: Example 5 Treated as a Flat Term Entry Using Adjacency Rules

This version of Example 5 uses a flat style of encoding, following the pattern of many existing TDBs; elements associated with a given term follow it immediately:

```
     <termEntry id=te84.11>
          <admin type='domain'> plastics </admin>
          <ref type='bibliographic' target='ISO.472-1988'> p. 84 </ref>
          <admin type='creation' date='1988' resp='ISO/TC 61, Plastics'> </admin>
          <term lang=en> thermal degradation </term>
          <gram type=pos> n </gram>
          <descrip type='definition'> The entirety of all deleterious
          chemical modifications of plastic at elevated temperature.
          </descrip>
          <note> It is essential to report the temperature and other
          environmental conditions at which the phenomenon is studied.
          </note>
```

```
          <term lang=fr> d&eacute;composition thermique </term>
          <gram type=pos> n </gram>
          <gram type=gen> f </gram>
          <descrip type='definition'> Ensemble de toutes les
          modifications chimiques nuisibles d'un plastique &agrave;
          temp&eacute;rature &eacute;lev&eacute;e. </descrip>
          <note> Il est essentiel d'indiquer la temp&eacute;rature et les
          autres conditions d'environnement dans lesquelles le
          ph&eacute;nom&egrave;ne est &eacute;tudi&eacute;. </note>
          <ptr type='relatedTerm' target='te04.06'>
     <termEntry>

     <!-- Referenced term entry: -->

     <termEntry id=te04.06>
          <term lang=en> ageing </term>
          ...
          <term lang=fr> vieillissement </term>
          ...
     </termEntry>
```

13.5.5 Example 9: Example 5 Treated as a Flat Term Entry Not Using Adjacency Rules

Many translation-oriented terminologists who work with half-screen popup windows prefer the following layout because it enables them to see the various **<term>** options at the top part of their display window without having to scroll into the body of the **<termEntry>**. Note in this case that the **<ref>** element links the bibliographic information to the entire entry.

```
     <termEntry id=te84.11 n=te84.11>
          <term lang=en n=1> thermal degradation </term>
          <gram type=pos depend=1> n </gram>
          <term lang=fr n=2> d&eacute;composition thermique
          </term>
          <gram type=pos depend=2> n </gram>
          <gram type=gen depend=2> f </gram>

          <descrip type='definition' group=1> The entirety of all
          deleterious chemical modifications of plastic at elevated
          temperature. </descrip>
          <descrip type='definition' group=2> Ensemble de toutes les
          modifications chimiques nuisibles d'un plastique &agrave;
          temp&eacute;rature &eacute;lev&eacute;e. </descrip>
          <note group=1> It is essential to report the temperature and
          other environmental conditions at which the phenomenon is
          studied. </note>
          <note group=2> Il est essentiel d'indiquer la temp&eacute;rature et
          les autres conditions d'environnement dans lesquelles le
          ph&eacute;nom&egrave;ne est &eacute;tudi&eacute;. </note>

          <ptr type='relatedConcept' target='te04.06'>
```

```
     <admin depend=te84.11 type='domain'> plastics </admin>
     <ref type='bibliographic' depend=te84.11 target='ISO.472-1988'>
     p. 84 </ref>
     <admin depend=te84.11 type='creation' date='1988'
     resp='ISO/TC 61, Plastics'>
     </admin>
<termEntry>

<termEntry>

<!-- Referenced term entry: -->
<termEntry id=te04.06 n=te04.06>
     <term lang=en n=1> ageing </term>
     ...
     <term lang=fr n=2> vieillissement </term>
     ...
</termEntry>
```

Part 7

Alphabetic Reference List of Tags

<admin> (i.e. administrative information)

Description: within a **<termEntry>** element, contains administrative information pertaining to data management and documentation of the entry.

Attributes:

type: identifies the administrative event or information using some dypology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.

Data type: CDATA

Suggested values include:

responsibility : The **<admin>** element identifies the agency or individual responsible for the data element or entry.

created : The **<admin>** element describes the creation of the data element or entry.

updated : The **<admin>** element describes the update or modification of the data element or entry.

approved : The **<admin>** element describes the final approval of the data element or entry.

domain : The element indicates the subject area to which a concept pertains.

subdomain : The element indicates the subdomain of the subject area to which the concept pertains.

Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks: A much fuller list of values for the *type* attribute may be generated from the dictionary of data element types under preparation as ISO TC 37/SC 3/WD 12 620, Computational Aids in Terminology. See ISO 12 620 for fuller details.

This attribute is optional.

date: indicates the date of the administrative event or information marked by the element.

Data type: CDATA

Value: a date in ISO standard form (yyyy-mm-dd).

Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks: The *date* attribute should be used on the **<admin>** element to indicate the date of the administrative process (creation, update,

approval, etc.) being recorded, rather than a separate **<date>** element linked to the **<admin>** element by a *depend* attribute.
This attribute is recommended when applicable.

resp (i.e. responsibility): indicates the agency or individual responsible for the entry or data element on which the **<admin>** element depends, or for the administrative procedure recorded by the **<admin>** element.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters (usually the acronym of the agency or the initials of an individual).
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks: Some terminological database systems treat responsibility as a cross reference to a personnel entry.
This attribute is recommended when applicable.

Example:

For domain or other similar information, the **<admin>** element should be used to provide the domain information as the content of the element:

```
<admin depend=te84.11
       type='domain'
       resp='ISO/TC 61, Plastics'>plastics</admin>
```

In the case of responsibility information or information about maintenance of the entry, the **<admin>** element may have no content at all, its information all having been conveyed by the attributes *type*, *date*, and *resp*:

```
<admin depend=te84.11
       type='responsibility'
       resp='ISO/TC 61, Plastics'></admin>

<admin depend=te84.11
       type='created'
       date='1991-10-23'
       resp='SEW'></admin>
<admin depend=te84.11
       type='updated'
       date='1992-12-15'
       resp='MSM'></admin>
```

Remarks: Administrative data take widely varying forms in different terminological databases; the *type* attribute should be used to indicate the particular class of administrative information involved. The **<admin>** element should also be used to record dates of major changes to the term entry, if these are to be recorded.
Part: base tag set for terminological data.

Member of classes:
DTD file: teite2f
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within: termEntry
May contain: %paraContent;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT admin         - O  (%paraContent;)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST admin              %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED
          date               CDATA              #IMPLIED
          resp               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

13.2, “Tags for Terminological Data,” on page 5
This tag is recommended.

Class Name: **base** (i.e. global attributes for terminological data.)
Description: defines attributes for all elements in documents which use the base tag set for terminological data.
Attributes:

group: indicates the group (term and related elements) to which this element should be associated.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string matching the *n* attribute value on the **<term>** element to which the group is attached.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks: The *group* attribute provides a specialized pointing mechanism for use within **<termEntry>** elements.
This attribute is optional.

depend: indicates the parent element to which this element should be associated.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string matching the *n* attribute value on the element to which the dependent element is attached.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks: If no *depend* or *group* attribute is specified, the element is assumed to relate to the most recently specified **<term>** or **<otherForm>** element.
This attribute is optional.

Remarks: The attributes shared by this element class are used for linking elements, possibly not adjacent in the record, which are related (e.g. a grammatical annotation and the term it describes). The usual ID/IDREF-based pointing mechanisms are not used, primarily because the requirement that SGML ID values be unique within a document places an impractical burden on the encoder when terminological data from several sources are to be merged.
Part: base tag set for terminological data.
Member of classes:
DTD file: teiterm2 13.2, “Tags for Terminological Data,” on page 513.3.3, “Flat Term Entries Using Group and Depend Attributes,” on page 1113.4, “Overall Structure of Terminological Documents,” on page 14

<bibl> (i.e. bibliographic citation)

Description: contains a loosely-structured bibliographic citation of which the sub-components may or may not be explicitly tagged.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<bibl>Blain, Clements and Grundy: Feminist Companion to Literature in
English (Yale, 1990)
</bibl>

<bibl><title.piece>The Interesting story of the Children in the
 Wood<title.piece>.
    In <author>Victor E Neuberg</author>,
    <title>The Penny Histories</title>.
    <publisher>OUP</publisher>
    <date>1968</date>.
</bibl>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: clbibl
DTD file:
Data description: Contains either just prose, or any combination of elements from the *citation* class
May occur within:
May contain: %m.bibl.part; %m.phrase; #PCDATA
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT bibl          - o  (#PCDATA | %m.phrase; |
                             %m.bibl.part;)*                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST bibl               %a.global;                         >
```

6.10, “Bibliographic Citations,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is optional.

Class Name: **bibl**
Description: bibliographic elements.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: inter
DTD file: 6.10, “Bibliographic Citations,” [in separate fascicle]

<bibl.full>

Description: contains a fully-structured bibliographic citation, in which all components of the TEI file description are present.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<bibl.full>
        <title.stmt>
           <author>Blain, Virginia
           <author>Clements, Patricia
           <author>Grundy, Isobel
           <title>The Feminist Companion to Literature in English:
               women writers from the middle ages to the present
        </title.stmt>
        <edition.stmt>
           <edition>UK edition</edition>
        <extent>1231 pp</extent>
        <publication.stmt>
          <creation.date>1990
          <publisher>Yale University Press
          <place>New Haven and London
          <date>1990
        </publication.stmt>
        <source.desc>No source: this is an original work</source.desc>
</bibl.full>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: clbibl
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within:
May contain: edition.stmt extent notes.stmt publication.stmt series.stmt source.desc title.stmt
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT bibl.full     - o  (title.stmt, edition.stmt?,
                              extent?, publication.stmt,
                              series.stmt?, notes.stmt?,
                              source.desc*)                      >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST bibl.full          %a.global;                          >
```

6.10, “Bibliographic Citations,” [in separate fascicle]5.2.7, “The Source Description,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is optional.

<bibl.struct> (i.e. structured bibliographic citation)

Description: contains a structured bibliographic citation, in which only bibliographic subelements appear and in a specified order.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<bibl.struct>
    <monogr>
         <author>Blain, Virginia
         <author>Clements, Patricia
         <author>Grundy, Isobel
         <title>The Feminist Companion to Literature in
                English: women writers from the middle ages
                to the present</>
         <imprint><publisher>Yale University Press</>
                  <city>New Haven and London</>
                  <date>1990</>
</monogr>
</bibl.struct>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: clbibl
DTD file:
Data description:

May occur within:
May contain: analytic idno monogr note series
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT bibl.struct   - o  (analytic?, (monogr, series*)+,
                              (note | idno)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST bibl.struct        %a.global;                          >
```

6.10, “Bibliographic Citations,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is optional.

Class Name: # bibl.part (i.e. bibliographic citation part)

Description: elements which can appear within bibliographic citations, but cannot appear freely in running text outside bibliographic citations.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks: This class is used in defining the content model of **<bibl>**.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file: 6.10, “Bibliographic Citations,” [in separate fascicle]

<body> (i.e. text body)

Description: contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
May occur within: text
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div div0 div1
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT body          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, (div* |
                              div0* | div1*), (%m.divbot;)*)     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST body              %a.global;                         >
```

7.1, “Divisions of the Body,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is required.

Class Name: # data

Description: phrase-level elements containing names, dates, numbers, measures, and similar data.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: phrase
DTD file: 6.4, “Names, Numbers, Dates, and Abbreviations,” [in separate fascicle]

<date>

Description: contains a date in any format.
Attributes:

calendar: indicates the system or calendar to which the date belongs.
Data type: CDATA
Value: Recommended values include: *Gregorian*, *Julian*, *Roman*, *Mosaic*, *Revolutionary*, *Islamic*.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

```
He was born on <date calendar=Gregorian>Feb. 22, 1732</date>
(<date calendar=Julian value='1732-2-22'>Feb. 11, 1731/32,
O.S.</date>).
```

This attribute is optional.

value: gives the value of the date in some standard form, usually yyyy-mm-dd.
Data type: CDATA
Value: Any string representing a date in standard format; recommended form is “yyyy-mm-dd”, as defined by ISO 8601: 1988, *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times.*
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

```
This list begins in the year 1632, more precisely
on Trinity Sunday, i.e. the Sunday after Pentecost,
in that year the <date calendar=Julian value=1632-6-6>
27th of May (old style)</date>.
```

Remarks: For simple dates, the value should give the Gregorian date in the form (yyyy-mm-dd) specified by ISO 8601. More complicated dates or special applications may require another calendar or another form; these should be documented in the **<std.vals>** element in the TEI Header.
This attribute is optional.

certainty: indicates the degree of certainty attributed to the date.
Data type: CDATA
Value: Any appropriate value, e.g. *ca.*, *approx*, *after*, *before*.
Default value: #IMPLIED
This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
<date value='1980-02-21'>21 Feb 1980</date>

Given on the <date value='1977-06-12'>Twelfth Day of June
in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Seventy-seven of the Republic the Two Hundredth and first
and of the University the Eighty-Sixth.</date>

<date value='1990-09'>September 1990</date>
```

Remarks:
Part: additional tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: data date
DTD file:
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within:
May contain: %phrase.seq;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT date          - -  (%phrase.seq;)                     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST date               %a.global;
          calendar           CDATA              #IMPLIED
          value              CDATA              #IMPLIED
          certainty          CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

6.4.3, “Dates,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is optional.

<descrip> (i.e. description)

Description: within a **<termEntry>** element, contains a definition, context or explanation used to explain or define the concept represented by a term or an other form.

Attributes:

type: classifies the description using some convenient typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Data type: CDATA
Suggested values include:
definition: The description provides all the information needed to differentiate one concept from all other related concepts in the given domain.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks: A much fuller list of values for the *type* attribute may be generated from the dictionary of data element types under preparation as ISO TC 37/SC 3/WD 12 620, Computational Aids in Terminology. See ISO 12 620 for fuller details.
This attribute is optional.

Example:

Remarks: (optional)
Part: base tag set for terminological data.
Member of classes:
DTD file: teite2f
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within: ofig termEntry tig
May contain: %paraContent;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT descrip       - O  (%paraContent;)                   >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST descrip            %a.global;
          type               CDATA               #IMPLIED       >
```

13.2, “Tags for Terminological Data,” on page 5
This tag is recommended.

<div> (i.e. text division)

Description: contains a subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'act', 'volume', 'book', 'section'
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: body div
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div               %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
```

7.1.1, “Un-numbered Divisions,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div0> (i.e. level-0 text division)

Description: contains the largest possible subdivision of the body of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'act', 'volume', 'book', 'section', 'part'.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: body
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div1
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div0          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div1*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div0               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
```

7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div1> (i.e. level-1 text division)

Description: contains a first-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text (the largest, if **<div0>** is not used, the second largest if it is).
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'chapter', 'act', 'volume', 'book', 'section'
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: body div0
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div2
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div1          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div2*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div1               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
```

7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div2> (i.e. level-2 text division)

Description: contains a second-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. “scene”, “part”, “chapter”, etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: div1
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div3
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div2          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div3*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div2               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
```

7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div3> (i.e. level-3 text division)

Description: contains a third-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. “subsection”, “canto”, etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: div2
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div4
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div3          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div4*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div3               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div4> (i.e. level-4 text division)

Description: contains a fourth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. “clause”, “stanza”, etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: div3
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div5
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div4          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div5*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div4               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
```

7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div5> (i.e. level-5 text division)

Description: contains a fifth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

> *type*: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. “clause”, “stanza”, etc.
> Data type: CDATA
> Value: a semi-open list of keywords
> Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: div4
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div6
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div5          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div6*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div5               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div6> (i.e. level-6 text division)

Description: contains a sixth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. “clause”, “stanza”, etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: div5
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div7
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div6          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div7*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div6               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div7> (i.e. level-7 text division)

Description: contains the smallest possible subdivision of the front, body or back of a text, larger than a paragraph.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. “clause”, “stanza”, etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: div6
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div7          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div7               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<figure>

Description: denotes the location of a graphic, illustration, or figure.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks: This tag documentation is a temporary standin for the full documentation, which will be prepared with chapter FT on Formulas and Tables.
Part: base tag set for graphics.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: Empty; the graphic or figure is stored externally.
May occur within:
May contain: EMPTY
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT figure        - O  EMPTY                              >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST figure            %a.global;                          >
```

24, “Graphics, Figures, and Illustrations,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<formula>

Description: contains a mathematical or other formula.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks: This tag documentation is a temporary standin for the full documentation, which will be prepared with chapter FT on Formulas and Tables.
Part: base tag set for formulae.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: Contains only specialized formula elements.
May occur within:
May contain: %formulaContent;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT formula       - -  (%formulaContent;)                 >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST formula           %a.global;                          >
```

25, “Formulae and Tables,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

Class Name: **global**
Description: defines attributes common to all elements in the TEI encoding scheme.
Attributes:

id (i.e. identifier): provides a unique identifier for the element bearing the ID value.
Data type: ID

Value: any valid SGML name (in the reference concrete syntax, a name must begin with a letter and contain only letters, numeric digits, hyphen, and full stop).
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

```
<p id=names>Paragraph with the ID <mentioned>names</>....
<p id=dates>Paragraph with the ID <mentioned>dates</>....
```

Remarks: The *id* attribute may be used to specify a canonical reference for an element; see section 6.9, “Reference Systems,” [in separate fascicle].
This attribute is optional.

n (i.e. number, name, etc.): gives a number (or other label) for an element, which is not necessarily unique within the document.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters; often, but not necessarily, numeric.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks: The *n* attribute may be used to specify the numbering of chapters, sections, list items, etc.; it may also be used in the specification of a standard reference system for the text.
This attribute is optional.

lang (i.e. language): indicates the language of the element content, usually using a two- or three-letter code from ISO 639.
Data type: IDREF
Value: The value must be the identifier specified for a writing system declaration declared in the TEI header, as described in section 5, “The TEI Header,” [in separate fascicle].
Default value: %INHERITED
Example:

```
<p lang=EN>The only surviving work by <person>Ari</> (died 1148)
is the ten-page <title lang=IS>&Iacute;slendingab&oacute;k</>
(<title lang=LA>Libellus Islandorum</>), written in the early
twelfth century.
```

Remarks: If no value is specified for *lang*, the *lang* value for the immediately enclosing element is inherited; for this reason, a value should always be specified on the outermost element (**<TEI.2>**).
This attribute is optional.

rend (i.e. rendition or presentation): indicates how the element in question was rendered or presented in the source text.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters; if the typographic rendition of a text is to be systematically recorded, a systematic set of values for the *rend* attribute should be defined.

Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

This attribute is optional.

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file: 3.3, "Global Attributes," [in separate fascicle]

<gram> (i.e. grammatical information)

Description: within a **<termEntry>** element, contains grammatical information relating to a **<term>** or to an **<otherForm>**.
Attributes:

type: classifies the grammatical information given according to some convenient typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Data type: CDATA
Suggested values include:
pos: part of speech (any of the word classes to which a words may be assigned in a given language, based on form, meaning, or a combination of features, e.g. noun, verb, adjective, etc.)
gen: gender (formal classification by which nouns and pronouns, and often accompanying modifiers, are grouped and inflected, or changed in form, so as to control certain syntactic relationships)
num: number (e.g. singular, plural, dual, ...)
animate: animate or inanimate
proper: proper noun or common noun
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks: A much fuller list of values for the *type* attribute may be generated from the dictionary of data element types under preparation as ISO TC 37/SC 3/WD 12 620, Computational Aids in Terminology. See ISO 12 620 for fuller details.
This attribute is optional.

Example:

Remarks: The **<gram>** element usually refers to the most recently specified **<term>** or **<otherform>** element. In flat term entries, the *group* and *depend* attributes may be used to indicate exceptions to this general rule.
Part: base tag set for terminological data.
Member of classes:
DTD file: teite2f
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within: ofig termEntry tig
May contain: %paraContent;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT gram          - O  (%paraContent;)                   >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST gram               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

13.2, “Tags for Terminological Data,” on page 5
This tag is optional.

Class Name: # hqphrase
Description: phrase-level elements related to highlighting.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: phrase
DTD file: 6.3, “Highlighting and Quotation Marks,” [in separate fascicle]

Class Name: # inter
Description: elements of the intermediate (inter-level) class, which can occur both within paragraphs and between paragraphs.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks: This element class contains a subset of those elements which can appear in the unstructured “soup” with which paragraph and other elements at the lowest level of crystal structures are filled: specifically all the elements which can also occur as structural elements in their own right. In prose, this means the elements in this class can appear both within and between paragraphs. This class is thus distinct from the purely phrase-level elements which can appear only within soup, and not

on their own; the latter class, in keeping with this metaphor, is called "broth"; it is represented by the class *phrase*. Cf. also the class *chunks*.

Part: base tag set for common core features.

Member of classes:

DTD file: 3.4, "Element Classes and Other Parameter Entities," [in separate fascicle]

Class Name: **loc**

Description: elements used for purposes of location and reference

Attributes:

type: categorizes the pointer in some respect, using any convenient set of categories.
Data type: CDATA
Value: The type should indicate the intended function of the pointer, or the rhetorical relationship between its source and target.
Default value: #IMPLIED

This attribute is optional.

resp : specifies the creator of the pointer.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters, usually the initials or name of the creator.
Default value: #IMPLIED
This attribute is optional.

crdate : specifies when the pointer was created.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string representing a date.
Default value: #IMPLIED
This attribute is optional.

targType : specifies the kinds of elements to which this pointer may point.

Data type: NAMES
Value: A list of names of SGML elements defined in the DTD of the current document.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Remarks: If this attribute is supplied, every element specified as a target must be of one or the other of the types specified. An application may choose whether or not to report failures to satisfy this constraint as errors, but may not access an element of the right identifier but the wrong type.

This attribute is optional.

targOrder : where more than one identifier is supplied as the value of the *target* attribute, this attribute specifies whether the order in which they are supplied is significant.

Data type: (Y | N | U)

Legal values are:

Y : Yes: the order in which IDREFs are specified as the value of a *target* attribute should be followed when combining the targeted elements.

N : No: the order in which IDREFs are specified as the value of a *target* attribute has no significance when combining the targeted elements.

U : Unspecified: the order in which IDREFs are specified as the value of a *target* attribute may or may not be significant.

Default value: U

This attribute is optional.

evaluate : specifies the intended meaning when the target of a pointer is itself a pointer.

Data type: (all | one | none)

all : if the element pointed to is itself a pointer, then the target of that pointer will be taken, and so on, until an element is found which is not a pointer.

one : if the element pointed to is itself a pointer, then its target (whether a pointer or not) is taken as the target of this pointer.

none : no further evaluation of targets is carried out beyond that needed to find the element specified in the pointer's target.

Default value: #IMPLIED

Remarks: If no value is given, the application program is responsible for deciding (possibly on the basis of user input) how far to trace a chain of pointers.

This attribute is optional.

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file: 6.6, “Simple Cross References,” [in separate fascicle]

<note>

Description: contains a note or annotation.
Attributes:

n (i.e. number or symbol): indicates the symbol or number used to mark the note's point of attachment to the main text.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

```
Mevorakh b. Saadya's mother, the matriarch of the family
during the second half of the eleventh century,
   <note n=126>
        The alleged mention of Judah Nagid's mother
        in a letter from 1071 is, in fact, a
        reference to Judah's children; cf. above,
        nn. 111 and 54.
   </note>
is well known from Geniza documents published by Jacob Mann.
```

Remarks: If notes are numbered in sequence and their numbering can be reconstructed automatically by processing software, it may not be considered necessary to record the note numbers.
This attribute is optional.

type: describes the type of note.
Data type: CDATA
Value: Values can be taken from any convenient typology of annotation suitable to the work in hand; e.g. annotation, gloss, citation, digression, preliminary, temporary, ...
Default value: #IMPLIED
This attribute is optional.

resp (i.e. responsible): indicates who is responsible for the annotation: author, editor, translator, etc.
Data type: CDATA
Sample values include:
auth[or]: note originated with the author of the text.
ed[itor]: note added by the editor of the text.
comp[iler]: note added by the compiler of a collection.
tr[anslator]: note added by the translator of a text.
transcr[iber]: note added by the transcriber of a text into electronic form.
(initials): note added by the individual indicated by the initials.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Remarks: For specialized types of editorial annotation (e.g. for marking corrections, normalizations, cruxes, etc.), see chapter 21, “Text Criticism and Apparatus,” [in separate fascicle].
This attribute is recommended when applicable.

place: indicates where the note appears in the source text.
Data type: CDATA

Sample values include:
foot: note appears at foot of page.
end: note appears at end of chapter or volume.
inline: note appears as a marked paragraph in the body of the text.
left: note appears in left margin.
right: note appears in right margin.
interlinear: note appears between lines of the text.
app[aratus]: note appears in the apparatus at the foot of the page.

Default value: 'unspecified'
Example:

Remarks: For pages with multiple apparatus, values such as *app1* and *app2* can be used.

The *place* attribute can be used to indicate to text formatting software where a note should be printed. If the locations indicated do not agree with those in the copy text, that fact should be indicated in the TEI header.

This attribute is optional.

anchored: indicates whether the copy text shows the exact place of reference for the note.
Data type: (yes | no)
Legal values are:
yes: copy text indicates the place of attachment for the note.
no: copy text indicates no place of attachment for the note.
Default value: yes
Remarks: In modern texts, notes are usually anchored by means of explicit footnote or endnote symbols. An explicit indication of the phrase or line annotated may however be used instead (e.g. “page 218, lines 3-4”). The *anchored* attribute indicates whether any explicit location is given, whether by symbol or by prose cross-reference. If the specific symbols used are to be recorded, use the *n* attribute.
This attribute is optional.

target: indicates the point of attachment of a note, or the beginning of the span to which the note is attached.
Data type: IDREF
Value: reference to the *id* of an element which begins at the location in question (e.g. the *id* of an **<anchor>** element).
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks: If *target* and *target.end* are to be used to indicate where notes attach to the text, then elements at the appropriate locations (**<anchor>** elements if necessary) must be given *id* values to be pointed at.
This attribute is recommended when applicable.

target.end: points to the end of the span to which the note is attached, if the note is not embedded in the text at that point.
Data type: IDREF
Value: reference to the *id* of an element which *ends* at the location in question, or to an empty element at the point in question.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks:
This attribute is recommended when applicable.

Example:

```
And yet it is not only in the great line of Italian
renaissance art, but even in the painterly
    <note resp=Tr><term lang=DE>Malerisch</term>.  This
    word has, in the German, two distinct meanings, one
    objective, a quality residing in the object, the
    other subjective, a mode of apprehension and creation.
    To avoid confusion, they have been distinguished in
    English as <cited>picturesque</cited> and
    <cited>painterly</cited> respectively.  (Tr.)</note>
style of the Dutch genre painters of the seventeenth
century that drapery has this psychological significance.
```

Remarks:
Part: additional tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: notes biblpart
DTD file:
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within: bibl.struct termEntry
May contain: %specialPara;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT note          - O  (%specialPara;)                  >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST note               %a.global;
          n                  CDATA               #IMPLIED
          type               CDATA               #IMPLIED
          resp               CDATA               #IMPLIED
          place              CDATA               'unspecified'
          anchored           (yes | no)          yes
          target             IDREF               #IMPLIED
          target.end         IDREF               #IMPLIED       >
```

6.8, “Notes,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended.

Class Name: **notes**
Description: note-like elements.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: inter
DTD file: 6.8, “Notes,” [in separate fascicle]

<ofig> (i.e. other-form information group)

Description: within a **<tig>** element, contains information elements relating to a single **<otherForm>**.
Attributes:

type: classifies the other-form information group according to some convenient typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string identifying a class of **<ofig>**
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks: A much fuller list of values for the *type* attribute may be generated from the dictionary of data element types under preparation as ISO TC 37/SC 3/WD 12 620, Computational Aids in Terminology. See ISO 12 620 for fuller details.
This attribute is optional.

Example:

Remarks: <part>base tag set for terminological data</part> (optional)
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: May contain an **<otherForm>** element and any data elements relating to the **<otherForm>** or to one of its related elements.
May occur within: tig
May contain: descrip gram otherForm
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT ofig          - O  (otherForm, gram*, descrip*)       >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST ofig               %a.global;
          type               CDATA               #IMPLIED       >
```

13.2, “Tags for Terminological Data,” on page 5
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<otherForm> (i.e. other form)

Description: within a term information group (**<tig>**), contains an alternate designation, such as a synonym, for the concept treated by the term entry.
Attributes:

type: classifies the **<otherForm>** using some typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters; for serious terminological work, values should be taken from the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

This attribute is optional.

Example:

Remarks: In nested term entries, the **<otherForm>** belongs to the same terminological information group as the term for which it is an alternate.
Part: base tag set for terminological data.
Member of classes:
DTD file: teite2f
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within: ofig
May contain: %paraContent;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT otherForm     - O  (%paraContent;)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST otherForm          %a.global;
          type               CDATA               #IMPLIED       >
```

13.2, “Tags for Terminological Data,” on page 5
This tag is recommended.

Class Name: **phrase**

Description: includes elements which can occur at the level of individual words or phrases.

Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]

Remarks: This class of elements can occur only within larger elements of the class *inter* or *chunk*. In prose, this means these elements can occur within paragraphs, list items, lines of verse, etc.

Part: base tag set for common core features.

Member of classes:

DTD file: 3.4, “Element Classes and Other Parameter Entities,” [in separate fascicle]

<ptr>

Description: defines a pointer to another location in the current document.

Attributes:

target: specifies the destination of the pointer as one or more SGML identifiers

Data type: IDREFS

Value: Each value specified must be the same as that specified as value for an *ID* attribute for some other element in the current SGML document.

Default value: #REQUIRED

This attribute is required.

Example:

```
<ptr target="P2 P5" resp=LB type=s>
<ptr target='D1' type='defn'>
```

Remarks:

Part: base tag set for common core features.

Member of classes: loc

DTD file:

May occur within:

May contain: EMPTY

Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT ptr           - o  EMPTY                              >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST ptr               %a.global;
                            %a.loc;
          target            IDREFS             #REQUIRED      >
```

6.6, “Simple Cross References,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is optional.

<ref>

Description: defines a reference to another location in the current document, in terms of one or more identifiable elements, possibly modified by additional text or comment.

Attributes:

target: specifies the destination of the reference as one or more SGML identifiers
Data type: IDREFS
Value: Each value specified must be the same as that specified as value for an *ID* attribute for some other element in the current SGML document.
Default value: #IMPLIED

This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
<ref target="P2 P5" resp=LB type=s>
   See especially the second sentence</ref>
<ref>see also s.v. <term>locution</term></ref>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: loc
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT ref          - -  (%phrase.seq)                     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST ref               %a.global;
                            %a.loc;
          target            IDREFS             #IMPLIED       >
```

6.6, “Simple Cross References,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is optional.

Entity Name: **seq** (i.e. sequence)
Description: defines a sequence of elements (such as paragraphs) which can occur directly within text divisions and in similar positions.
Remarks: This parameter entity is used in each base tag set to define the content of **<div>** and other elements.
Expansion: '(%m.common | %m.terminology;)* ' 13.4, "Overall Structure of Terminological Documents," on page 14

<table>

Description: contains text displayed in tabular form, in rows and columns.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks: This tag documentation is a temporary standin for the full documentation, which will be prepared with chapter FT on Formulas and Tables.
Part: base tag set for tables.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: May contain a heading and a series of rows.
May occur within:
May contain: head row
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT table         - -  (hea&macron., row+)                        >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST table              %a.global;                          >
```

25, "Formulae and Tables," [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<term>

Description: contains a single-word, multi-word or symbolic designation which is regarded as a technical term.
Attributes:

type: classifies the term using some typology.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters; for serious terminological work, values should be taken from the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.

Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
A computational device that infers structure from grammatical
strings of words is known as a <term>parser</term>, and much
of the history of NLP over the last 20 years has been occupied
with the design of parsers.

We may define <term rend=sc id=tdpv>discoursal point of view</term>
as <gloss target=tdpv>the relationship, expressed through discourse
structure, between the implied author or some other addresser,
and the fiction.</gloss>
```

Remarks: In formal terminological work, there is frequently discussion over whether terms must be atomic or may include mullti-word lexical items, symbolic designations, or phraseological units. The **<term>** element may be used to mark any of these. No position is taken on the philosophical issue of what a term can be; the looser definition simply allows the **<term>** element to be used by practitioners of any persuasion.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: hqphrase
DTD file:
Data description: free prose
May occur within: termEntry tig
May contain: %phrase.seq;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT term          - -  (%phrase.seq;)                      >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST term               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

6.3.3, “Terms, Cited Words, and Glosses,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<termEntry> (i.e. terminological entry)

Description: contains a single complete entry for one concept expressed in one language and comprising one or more terms and their associated descriptive and administrative data, or, in bilingual and multilingual terminology work, two or more very closely related concepts comprising one or more terms in each language and their associated descriptive and administrative data.

Attributes:

type: classifies the term entry using some typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters; for serious terminological work, values should be taken from the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

This attribute is optional.

Example:

Remarks: Often but not always a term entry describes all terms in a term bank denoting a given concept. In the case of a term entry documenting a concept for which no standard term exists, the term entry will have to contain a “dummy” **<tig>**, which contains a empty term element of the form **<term></term>**.
Part: base tag set for terminological data.
Member of classes: terminol
DTD file:
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within:
May contain: admin descrip note tig
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT termEntry     - O  (descrip*, tig+)     +(admin | note)>
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST termEntry          %a.global;
          type               CDATA               #IMPLIED       >
```

13.2, “Tags for Terminological Data,” on page 5
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

<termEntry> (i.e. terminological entry (flat structure))

Description: contains a single complete entry for one or more terms and their associated descriptive and administrative data.
Attributes:

type: classifies the term entry using some typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters; for serious terminological work, values should be taken from the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks:
This attribute is optional.

Example:

Remarks: Often but not always a term entry describes all terms in a term bank denoting a given concept. In the case of a term entry documenting a concept for which no standard term exists, the term entry will have to contain an empty “dummy” **<term>**, of the form **<term></term>**.
Part: base tag set for terminological data.
Member of classes: terminol
DTD file:
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within:
May contain: %m.inter; admin descrip gram note otherform term
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT termEntry     - O  ( (descrip | otherform | gram |
                             %m.inter;)*, (term, (descrip |
                             otherform | gram | %m.inter;)* )+
                             )
              +(admin | note)>
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST termEntry          %a.global;
          type               CDATA               #IMPLIED       >
```

13.2, “Tags for Terminological Data,” on page 5
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

Class Name: **terminol**

Description: chunk-level and inter-level elements unique to the base tag set for terminological data.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks: <part>base tag set for terminological data</part> (optional)
Member of classes:
DTD file: teiterm2 13.3, “Basic Structure of the Terminological Entry,” on page 93.4, “Element Classes and Other Parameter Entities,” [in separate fascicle]

Entity Name: **termtags**

Description: system entity with definitions for basic terminology tags.
Remarks: The default definition of this entity is used to invoke the element declarations for the “nested” style of terminological markup. To invoke the alternative “flat” style declarations, this entity should be defined as “system 'teite2f.dtd'”.
Expansion: system 'teite2n.dtd' 13.4, “Overall Structure of Terminological Documents,” on page 14

<text>

Description: contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, for example a poem, drama, collection of essays, or novel.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: back body front group
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT text          - -  (front?, (body | group), back?)    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST text               %a.global;                         >
```

7, “Base Tag Set for Prose,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is required.

<tig> (i.e. term information group)

Description: within a **<termEntry>** element, contains information elements associated with a single term.

Attributes:

type: classifies the **<tig>** using some typology, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters; for serious terminological work, values should be taken from the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO WD 12 620.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

This attribute is optional.

Example:

Remarks: The **<tig>** element occurs only when the "nested" form of the terminology base is used. In the case of a term entry documenting a concept for which no standard term exists, the term entry will have to contain a "dummy" **<tig>**, which contains a empty term element of the form **<term></term>**.

Part: base tag set for terminological data.

Member of classes:

DTD file:

Data description: May contain a **<term>** element, followed by zero or more **<descrip>** elements describing the term, followed in turn by zero or more **<otherform>** or **<ofig>** elements.

May occur within: termEntry

May contain: descrip gram ofig otherform term

Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT tig           - O  (term, gram*, descrip*, (otherform
                              | ofig)*)                          >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST tig                %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

13.2, "Tags for Terminological Data," on page 5
This tag is optional.

<xptr> (i.e. extended pointer)

Description: defines a pointer to another location in the current document or an external document.

Attributes:

doc: specifies the document within which the required location is to be found.
Data type: ENTITY
Value: The name of a system entity identifying the document within which the target of this pointer is to be found, by default the current document.
Default value: #IMPLIED

This attribute is required.

from: specifies the start of the destination of the pointer as an expression in the TEI extended pointer notation.
Data type: CDATA
Value: The value specified must be a valid expression in the TEI extended pointer notation defined in section 16.2, “External pointers and references,” [in separate fascicle].

Default value: #IMPLIED

Remarks: If no value is specified, the target is the whole of the document identified by the *doc* attribute.

This attribute is optional.

to: specifies the endpoint of the destination of the pointer as an expression in the TEI extended pointer notation.
Data type: CDATA
Value: The value specified must be a valid expression in the TEI extended pointer notation defined in section 16.2, “External pointers and references,” [in separate fascicle].

Default value: #IMPLIED

Remarks: This attribute may only be supplied if the *to* attribute is also supplied, in which case the destination is defined to extend from the beginning of the location specified by the *from* attribute, up to the end of the location specified by the *to* attribute. It is an error for *to* to specify a location whose end precedes the beginning of the location specified by *from*; it is not an error for the scopes to overlap.

This attribute is optional.

Example:

Remarks:
Part: additional tag set for analysis and interpretation.
Member of classes: loc
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: EMPTY
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT xptr          - o  EMPTY                            >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST xptr               %a.global;
                             %a.loc;
          doc                ENTITY            #IMPLIED
          from               CDATA             #IMPLIED
          to                 CDATA             #IMPLIED       >
```

16.2, “External pointers and references,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is optional.

<xref> (i.e. extended reference)

Description: defines a reference to another location in the current document, or an external document, using an extended pointer notation, possibly modified by additional text or comment.

Attributes:

doc: specifies the document within which the required location is to be found.
Data type: ENTITY
Value: The name of a system entity identifying the document within which the target of this pointer is to be found, by default the current document.
Default value: #IMPLIED

This attribute is required.

from: specifies the start of the destination of the pointer as an expression in the TEI extended pointer notation.
Data type: CDATA
Value: The value specified must be a valid expression in the TEI extended pointer notation defined in section 16.2, “External pointers and references,” [in separate fascicle].

Default value: #IMPLIED

Remarks: If no value is specified, the target is the whole of the document identified by the *doc* attribute.

This attribute is optional.

to: specifies the endpoint of the destination of the pointer as an expression in the TEI extended pointer notation.
Data type: CDATA
Value: The value specified must be a valid expression in the TEI extended pointer notation defined in section 16.2, “External pointers and references,” [in separate fascicle].

Default value: #IMPLIED

Remarks: This attribute may only be supplied if the *to* attribute is also supplied, in which case the destination is defined to extend from the beginning of the location specified by the *from* attribute, up to the end of the location specified by the *to* attribute. It is an error for *to* to specify a location whose end precedes the beginning of the location specified by *from*; it is not an error for the scopes to overlap.

This attribute is optional.

Example:

Remarks:
Part: additional tag set for analysis and interpretation.
Member of classes: loc
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: EMPTY
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT xref          - o  EMPTY                              >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST xref               %a.global;
                             %a.loc;
          doc               ENTITY              #IMPLIED
          from              CDATA               #IMPLIED
          to                CDATA               #IMPLIED       >
```

16.2, “External pointers and references,” [in separate fascicle]
This tag is optional.

Usability Report and Comment

If you have comments of any kind on the current draft of the TEI Guidelines, please complete this form and return it to one of the following addresses:

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Your name:
Your postal address:

Your e-mail address (if any):
Your occupation:
Your academic background:
Your immediate reactions to the Guidelines (please tick or cross one only):

Relevance to your present concerns or interests: high medium low
Importance to your future research plans: high medium low
Comprehensibility/usability of current draft: high medium low

Detailed technical comment: [Please feel free to comment on any part of the Guidelines or in general. Comments relating to specific parts of the text are most helpful if they include a section or chapter number]

Thank you!

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