Documenting TEI Customisations

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The TEI encoding scheme consists of a number of modules.
These declare XML elements and their attributes.
An element's declaration assigns it to one (or more) model classes.
Another part declares its possible content and attributes with reference to these classes.
This indirection allows strength and flexibility.
It makes it easy to add/exclude new elements by referencing existing classes.
What is a module?

- A convenient way of grouping together a number of element declarations
- These are usually on a related topic or specific application
- Most chapters focus on elements drawn from a single module, which that chapter then defines
- A TEI Schema is created by selecting modules and add/removing elements from them as needed
# Modules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module name</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>analysis</td>
<td>Simple Analytic Mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certainty</td>
<td>Certainty and Responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>core</td>
<td>Elements Available in All TEI Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corpus</td>
<td>Language Corpora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictionaries</td>
<td>Dictionaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drama</td>
<td>Performance Texts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>figures</td>
<td>Tables, Formulae, and Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaiji</td>
<td>Representation of Non-standard Characters and Glyphs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>header</td>
<td>The TEI Header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso-fs</td>
<td>Feature Structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linking</td>
<td>Linking, Segmentation, and Alignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msdescription</td>
<td>Manuscript Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namesdates</td>
<td>Names, Dates, People, and Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nets</td>
<td>Graphs, Networks, and Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoken</td>
<td>Transcriptions of Speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tagdocs</td>
<td>Documentation Elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tei</td>
<td>The TEI Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>textcrit</td>
<td>Critical Apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>textstructure</td>
<td>Default Text Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transcr</td>
<td>Representation of Primary Sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verse</td>
<td>Verse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Support for many schema languages

The TEI uses a subset of itself called TEI ODD as a base to generate both project documentation and schemas:

- TEI schemas can be generated for
  - ISO RELAX NG language
  - W3C Schema Language
  - XML DTD language

- Internally, content models are defined using RELAX NG syntax
- Datatypes are defined in terms of W3C datatypes
- Some facilities (e.g. alternation, namespaces) cannot be expressed in DTDs -- RELAX NG schema is recommended
- Additional constraints can be expressed in Schematron
Coping with partially-baked ideas

In a TEI ODD, you can ...

- constrain the domain of a value list
- enforce schematron rules about e.g. codependency
- provide new elements in your own namespace
- remove (non-mandatory) child elements

From the single TEI ODD you can then generate the required schemas, as well as your project documentation.
New elements

A schema is a grammar. How can you add new terminals to an existing syntax?

• Content models are expressed indirectly, by reference to element classes rather than elements
• Hence adding a new element is simply a matter of saying which class(es) it belongs to

The TEI schema is also enriched with semantics. How can you explain what a new element means?

• Class membership also conveys some semantics
• ODD includes detailed documentation
Do not re-invent the wheel

- TEI P5 has extensive I18N features for translation of...
  - schema objects
  - schema documentation
- TEI is hospitable to other namespaces:
  - You can use SVG for graphics, MathML for math, or any other markup if you like
- TEI ODD also includes an `<equiv>` element for mapping to external ontologies
For example

Embedding SVG within TEI:

```xml
<figure>
  <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
       width="6cm" height="5cm" viewBox="6 3 6 5">
    <ellipse xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
             style="fill: #ffffff"
             cx="9.75" cy="6.35" rx="2.75" ry="2.35"/>
  </svg>
</figure>

A user-defined attribute:

```xml
<div xmlns:my="http://www.example.org/ns/nonTEI">
  <p n="12" my:topic="rabbits">Flopsy, Mopsy, Cottontail, and Peter... </p>
</div>
```

NVDL processors validate against multiple namespace schemas, so you can validate each part individually
The TEI Class System

• The TEI distinguishes over 500 elements,
• Having these organised into classes aids comprehension, modularity, and modification.
• Attribute class: the members share common attributes
• Model class: they can appear in the same locations (and often are structurally or semantically related)
• Classes may contain other classes
• Elements inherit the properties from any classes of which they are members
Attribute Classes

• Attribute classes are given (usually adjectival) names beginning with att.; e.g. members of the att.naming class get a @key attribute rather than have them define it individually.
• If another element needs a @key attribute then the easiest way to provide it is to add it to the att.naming class.
• Classes can be grouped together into a super classes.
att.global

All elements are a member of att.global; this includes, among others:

- @xml:id  a unique identifier
- @xml:lang  the language of the element content
- @n  a number or name for an element
- @rend  how the element in question was rendered or presented in the source text.

att.global also contains att.global.linking so if the linking module is loaded it provides attributes:

- @corresp  points to elements that correspond to the current element in some way
- @copyOf  points to an element of which the current element is a copy
- @next  points to the next element of a virtual aggregate of which the current element is part.
- @prev  points to the previous element of a virtual aggregate of which the current element is part.
Model Classes

- Model classes contain groups of elements allowed in the same place. e.g. if you are adding an element which is wanted wherever the `<bibl>` is allowed, add it to the `model.biblLike` class.

- Model classes are usually named with a Like or Part suffix:
  - `model.divLike`: structural class grouping elements for divisions
  - `model.divPart`: structural class grouping elements used inside divisions
  - `model.nameLike`: semantic class grouping name elements
  - `model.persNamePart`: semantic sub-class grouping elements that are part of a personal name
Macros are short-hand names for common patterns:

- **macro.paraContent**: content of paragraphs and similar elements
- **macro.limitedContent**: content of prose elements that are not used for transcription of extant materials
- **macro.phraseSeq**: a sequence of character data and phrase-level elements
- **macro.phraseSeq.limited**: a sequence of character data and those phrase-level elements that are not typically used for transcribing extant documents
- **macro.specialPara**: the content model of elements which either contain a series of component-level elements or else contain a series of phrase-level and inter-level elements
Datatype Macros

A special set of macros which provide common datatypes, mostly used for attributes:

- **data.key**: a coded value
- **data.word**: a single word or token
- **data.name**: an XML Name
- **data.enumerated**: a single XML name taken from a documented list
- **data.duration.w3c**: a W3C duration
- **data.temporal.w3c**: a W3C date
- **data.truthValue**: a truth value (true/false)
- **data.language**: a language
  - **data.sex**: human or animal sex
The TEI class system makes a threefold division of elements:

- **divisions**: high level major divisions of texts
- **chunks**: elements such as paragraphs appearing within texts or divisions, but not other chunks
- **phrase-level elements**: elements such as highlighted phrases which can occur only within chunks

The TEI identifies the following groupings from these three:

- **inter-level elements**: elements such as lists which can appear either in or between chunks
- **components**: elements which can appear directly within texts or text divisions
Classes for divisions

The TEI architecture defines five classes, all of which are populated by this module:

- `model.divTop` groups elements appearing at the beginning of a text division.
- `model.divTopPart` groups elements which can occur only at the beginning of a text division.
- `model.divBottom` groups elements appearing at the end of a text division.
- `model.divBottomPart` groups elements which can occur only at the end of a text division.
- `model.divWrapper` groups elements which can appear at either top or bottom of a textual division.
model.divWrapper members

\texttt{<argument>} A formal list or prose description of the topics addressed by a subdivision of a text.
\texttt{<byline>} contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page or at the head or end of the work.
\texttt{<dateline>} contains a brief description of the place, date, time, etc. of production of a letter, newspaper story, or other work, prefixed or suffixed to it as a kind of heading or trailer.
\texttt{<docAuthor>} (document author) contains the name of the author of the document, as given on the title page (often but not always contained in a byline).
\texttt{<docDate>} (document date) contains the date of a document, as given (usually) on a title page.
\texttt{<epigraph>} contains a quotation, anonymous or attributed, appearing at the start of a section or chapter, or on a title page.
model.divTopPart members

`<head>` (heading) contains any type of heading, for example the title of a section, or the heading of a list, glossary, manuscript description, etc.

`<salute>` (salutation) contains a salutation or greeting prefixed to a foreword, dedicatory epistle, or other division of a text, or the salutation in the closing of a letter, preface, etc.

`<opener>` groups together dateline, byline, salutation, and similar phrases appearing as a preliminary group at the start of a division, especially of a letter.

model.divTop = model.divTopPart + model.divWrapper
model.divBottomPart members

<closer> groups together salutations, datelines, and similar phrases appearing as a final group at the end of a division, especially of a letter.

<signed> (signature) contains the closing salutation, etc., appended to a foreword, dedicatory epistle, or other division of a text.

<trailer> contains a closing title or footer appearing at the end of a division of a text.

<postscript> contains a postscript, e.g. to a letter.

model.divBottom = model.divBottomPart + model.divWrapper
Defining a TEI Schema

- A schema helps you know a document is valid in addition to being well-formed.
- A TEI schema is a combination of TEI modules, optionally including customizations of the elements/attributes/classes that they contain.
- This schema is defined in an application-independent manner with a TEI ODD (One Document Does it all) file which allows for:
  - creation of a schemas such as DTD, RELAX NG or W3C Schema
  - internationalized documentation which reflects your customization of the TEI
  - documentation of how your schema differs from tei_all that is suitable for long-term preservation
Important ODD concepts

The TEI's literary programming with ODD (One Document Does it all) provides:

- Schema specification
- User oriented documentation
- Modularity: all specifications pertaining to a coherent sub-domain of the TEI
- Classes: identifying shared behaviours or semantics
- Extensibility: a consequence of the above mechanisms
The TEI ODD in practice

The TEI Guidelines, its schema, and its schema fragments, are all produced from a single XML resource containing:

1. Descriptive prose (lots of it)
2. Examples of usage (plenty)
3. Formal declarations for components of the TEI Abstract Model:
   - elements and attributes
   - modules
   - classes and macros
Possibilities of customizing the TEI

The TEI has over 20 modules. A working project will:

- Choose the modules they need
- Probably narrow the set of elements within each module
- Probably add local datatype constraints
- Possibly add new elements/attributes in other namespaces
- Possibly localize the names of elements
Real life TEI customization

We aim to support a range of interactions with the TEI:

- **Easy TEI** Simple access to the TEI through Roma
- **Subsetting the TEI** Making the full TEI even easier to use
- **Enlarging the application profile** Using modules
- **Modifying the TEI objects** First insights into extensibility
- **Behind the scene - ODD** Starting to use the actual specification language
The TEI knows you don't want to necessarily have to write TEI code in order to customize the TEI. So it has provided Roma, which is a command-line script, and corresponding web front-end to help you do this.

The people behind Roma are:

**Arno Mittelbach**  Initial programming

**Sebastian Rahtz**  Maintenance and frequent improvements

**Ioan Bernevig**  A 'Sanity Checker' addition
Imagine that you have seen your colleague next door doing some encoding with the TEI and want to do the same thing:

- Go to Roma at http://tei.oucs.ox.ac.uk/Roma/
- Toy with the user profile [Customize]
- Generate a schema [Schema]
- Make a trial with the editor, creating a simple document
- Get back to Roma and make basic documentation
Roma: generating validators for the TEI

These pages will help you design your own TEI validator, as a DTD, RELAXNG or W3C Schema.

- Build schema (Create a new customisation by adding elements and modules to the smallest recommended schema)
- Reduce schema (Create a new customization by removing elements and modules from the largest possible schema)

Create a new or upload existing customization

- Create customization from template
- Open existing customization

Submit

Search TEI Guide

- TEI Absolutely Bare
- TEI Absolutely Bare
- TEI Lite
- TEI for Linguistic Corpora
- TEI for Manuscript Description
- TEI with Drama
- TEI for Speech Representation
- TEI for authoring ODD
- TEI with SVG
- TEI with MathML
- TEI with XInclude (experimental)
- TEI for Dictionaries (experimental)
Roma: Customize

Roma: generating validators for the TEI

Set your parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>My TEI Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filename</td>
<td>myTei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix for TEI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author name</td>
<td>generated by Roma 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>My TEI Customization starts with modules tei, core, header, and textstructure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submit

Roma was written by Arno Mittelbach and is maintained by Sebastian Rahiz. Sanity check written by Ioan Bernevig. Please direct queries to the [TEI@Oxford](http://tei-c.org) project. This is Roma version 3.0, last updated 2007-10-21.
Roma: Schema

Roma: generating validators for the TEI

Time to give you a schema

Creating a schema

Which format do you prefer?
- Relax NG schema (compact syntax)
- Relax NG schema (XML syntax)
- W3C schema
- DTD

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Roma: Documentation

Roma: generating validators for the TEI

Getting some nice documentation

Which output would you prefer?

- html
- PDF
- TEI Lite
- Tei

Submit

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This is Roma version 3.0, last updated 2007-10-21.
Subsetting the TEI

Suppose you now feel you want to use some more of the TEI, but not all of it

• Go to Roma…
• Look at [Modules]
• Explore default modules by pointing to main elements (by order of interest). You can throw away most things, but
  • In textstructure, you should really keep <TEI>, <text>, <body> and <div>
  • In core, most people need <p>, <q>, <list>, <pb/> and <head>
  • From header, keep everything unless you really understand the details
• Start checking out elements
• Make editorial choices (numbered vs. unnumbered divs)
## Roma: Modules

### Modules

| add | analysis | Simple analytic mechanisms |
| add | certainty | Certainty and uncertainty |
| add | core | Elements common to all TEI documents |
| add | corpus | Header extensions for corpus texts |
| add | declarefs | Feature system declarations |
| add | dictionaries | Printed dictionaries |
| add | drama | Performance texts |
| add | figures | Tables, formulae, and figures |
| add | gaiji | Character and glyph documentation |
| add | header | The TEI Header |
| add | iso-fs | Feature structures |
| add | linking | Linking, segmentation and alignment |
| add | msdescription | Manuscript Description |
| add | namesdates | Names and dates |
| add | nets | Graphs, networks and trees |
| add | spoken | Transcribed Speech |
| add | tagdocs | Documentation of TEI modules |
| add | textcrit | Text criticism |
| add | texstructure | Default text structure |

### List of selected Modules

- remove core
- remove tei
- remove header
- remove texstructure
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abbr</td>
<td>contains an abbreviation of any sort.</td>
<td>Change attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>contains letters, words, or phrases inserted in the text by an author, scribe, annotator, or corrector.</td>
<td>Change attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addrLine</td>
<td>contains one line of a postal address.</td>
<td>Change attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>contains a postal address, for example of a publisher, an organization, or an individual.</td>
<td>Change attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altIdent</td>
<td>supplies the recommended XML name for an element, class, attribute, etc. in some language.</td>
<td>Change attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analytic</td>
<td>contains bibliographic elements describing an item (e.g. an article or poem) published within a monograph or journal and not as an independent publication.</td>
<td>Change attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>author</td>
<td>in a bibliographic reference, contains the name of the author(s), personal or corporate, of a work; the primary statement of responsibility for any bibliographic item.</td>
<td>Change attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibl</td>
<td>contains a loosely-structured bibliographic citation of which the sub-components may or may not be explicitly tagged.</td>
<td>Change attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biblScope</td>
<td>defines the scope of a bibliographic reference, for example a journal or a book.</td>
<td>Change attributes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Added Attributes

#### Roma: generating validators for the TEI

**List of attributes**

**Add new attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change attribute</th>
<th>Include</th>
<th>Exclude</th>
<th>Tag name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>type</td>
<td>allows the encoder to classify the abbreviation according to some convenient typology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml:space</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>xml:space</td>
<td>signals an intention that white space should be preserved by applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml:id</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>xml:id</td>
<td>provides a unique identifier for the element bearing the attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>gives a number (or other label) for an element, which is not necessarily unique within the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml:lang</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>xml:lang</td>
<td>indicates the language of the element content using a tag generated according to BCP 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rend</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>rend</td>
<td>indicates how the element in question was rendered or presented in the source text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rendition</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>rendition</td>
<td>points to a description of the rendering or presentation used for this element in the source text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml:base</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>xml:base</td>
<td>provides a base URI reference with which applications can resolve relative URI references into absolute URI references.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Roma: Change Attribute Values

**Add some attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute name</th>
<th>type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it optional?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>data.enumerated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed list?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of values</td>
<td>red, blue, green, purple, pink, yellow, other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>allows the encoder to classify the abbreviation according to some convenient typology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submit Query

---

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Roma: Change Language

Roma: generating validators for the TEI

Choose a different language

Do you want the output schema to use a different language?

Language for element and attribute names
- English
- Deutsch
- Español
- Italiano
- Français
- 日本語
- 中文

Language for documentation
- English
- Deutsch
- Español
- Italiano
- Français
- 日本語
- 中文

Submit Query

Search TEI database

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Roma: Sanity Checker

TEI: Roma: generating validators for the TEI

Progress: 100%

Schema is broken!

Warning: teiCorpus is not reachable from root

Warning: divGen is not reachable from root

In measureGrp
  text does not exist

In TEI
  text does not exist
  text does not exist
  text does not exist

Search TEI database

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This is Roma version 3.0, last updated 2007-10-21.
A TEI ODD file can contain as much discursive prose as you want, but as a minimum, it needs a `<schemaSpec>` element to define the schema it documents.
Even more customisation

```xml
<schemaSpec ident="Chaucer-MoL" start="TEI">
  <moduleRef key="tei"/>
  <moduleRef key="header"/>
  <moduleRef key="core"/>
  <moduleRef key="textstructure"/>
  <moduleRef key="namesdates"/>
  <moduleRef key="transcr"/>
  <!-- We don't need these drama elements: -->
  <elementSpec ident="sp" mode="delete" module="core"/>
  <elementSpec ident="speaker" mode="delete" module="core"/>
  <elementSpec ident="stage" mode="delete" module="core"/>
</schemaSpec>
```
TEI customizations are themselves expressed in TEI XML, using elements from the tagdocs module. For example:

```xml
<schemaSpec ident="myTEILite">
  <desc>This is TEI Lite with simplified heads</desc>
  <moduleRef key="tei"/>
  <moduleRef key="core"/>
  <moduleRef key="textstructure"/>
  <moduleRef key="header"/>
  <moduleRef key="linking"/>
  <elementSpec ident="head" mode="change">
    <content>
      <rng: text/>
    </content>
  </elementSpec>
</schemaSpec>
```

produces something like TEI Lite, with a slight change
The TEI maintains a library of XSLT scripts that can generate
- The TEI Guidelines in canonical TEI XML format
- The Guidelines in HTML or PDF
- RELAXNG, DTD, or W3C schema fragments

The same library is used by the customization layer to generate
- project-specific documentation
- project-specific schemas
- translations into other (human) languages

We use eXist as a database for extracting material from the P5 sources
The TEI abstract model

- The TEI abstract model sees a markup scheme (a schema) as consisting of a number of discrete modules, which can be combined more or less as required.
- A schema is made by combining references to modules and optional element over-rides or additions.
- Each element declares the module it belongs to: elements cannot appear in more than one module.
- Each module extends the range of elements and attributes available by adding new members to existing classes of elements, or by defining new classes.
Expression of TEI content models

Within the class system, TEI elements have to be defined using some language notation; choices include:

1. using XML DTD language (as in older versions of the TEI)
2. using W3C Schema language
3. using the RELAXNG schema language
4. inventing an entirely new abstract language for later transformation to specific schema language

We chose a combination of 3 and 4 — using our abstract language, but switching to RELAXNG for content modelling.
Why that combination?

- Expressing constraints in XML language is too attractive to forego
- There is a clamour for better datatyping than DTDs have
- The schema languages are so good, it is silly to reinvent them
- But we like our class system and literate programming
DTD vs RELAXNG vs W3C Schema

- DTDs are not XML, and need specialist software
- W3C schema is not consistently implemented, its documentation is vast and confusing, and it looks over-complex
- RELAXNG on the other hand…
  - uncluttered design
  - good documentation
  - multiple open source 100%-complete implementations
  - ISO standard
  - useful features for multipurpose structural validation

No contest…
An Example ODD

```
<elementSpec module="spoken" ident="pause">
  <classes>
    <memberOf key="model.divPart.spoken"/>
    <memberOf key="att.timed"/>
    <memberOf key="atttyped"/>
  </classes>
  <content>
    <rng:empty/>
  </content>
  <attList>
    <attDef ident="who" usage="opt">
      <gloss>A unique identifier</gloss>
      <desc>supplies the identifier of the person or group pausing.
      Its value is the identifier of a <gi>person</gi> or <gi>persGrp</gi> element in the TEI header.</desc>
      <datatype>
        <rng:ref name="data.pointer"/>
      </datatype>
    </attDef>
  </attList>
</elementSpec>
```
From which we generate: RNC

element pause {pause.content, pause.attributes } 
pause.content = empty 
pause.attributes = 
att.global.attributes, 
att.timed.attributes, 
att.typed.attributes, 
att.ascribed.attributes,
model.divPart.spoken |= pause
att.timed |= pause
att.typed |= pause
att.ascribed |= pause
<!ELEMENT %n.pause; %om.RR; EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST %n.pause;
  %att.global.attributes;
  %att.timed.attributes;
  %att.typed.attributes;
  %att.ascribed.attributes;>
<!ENTITY % model.divPart.spoken
  "%x.model.divPart.spoken; %n.event; | %n.kinesic;
  | %n.pause; | %n.shift; | %n.u;
### <pause/>

A pause either between or within utterances. [8.3.2 Pausing](#)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>spoken — <a href="#">8 Transcriptions of Speech</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attributes</td>
<td>[att timed, att typed, att ascribed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contained by</td>
<td>model global spoken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May contain</td>
<td>Empty element</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overriding an attribute value-list in a TEI ODD

```xml
<elementSpec ident="list" module="core">
  <classes>
    <memberOf key="att.typed"/>
  </classes>
  <attList>
    <attDef ident="type" mode="replace">
      <valList type="closed">
        <valItem ident="ordered">
          <gloss>Items are ordered</gloss>
        </valItem>
        <valItem ident="bulleted">
          <gloss>Items are bulleted</gloss>
        </valItem>
        <valItem ident="gloss">
          <gloss>Part of a gloss list</gloss>
        </valItem>
      </valList>
    </attDef>
  </attList>
</elementSpec>
```
Modifying TEI objects

Understanding classes is critical.

- They group together elements with the same role in the TEI architecture
- They group together elements with the same syntactic behaviour
- Classes can provide attributes for groups of like-minded elements
- The elements in the class will appear in the same content models

The class defines a group of elements belonging to the same family of concepts, elements declare themselves as belonging to a class.
Uniformity of description

- modules, elements, attributes, value-lists are treated uniformly
- each has an identifier, a gloss, a description, and one or more equivalents
- each can be added, changed, replaced, deleted within a given context
- for example, membership in the att. type class gives you a generic type attribute, which can be over-ridden for specific class members
Phrase Level Documentation Elements

- `<code>` (literal code from some formal language)
- `<ident>` (an identifier for an object of some kind in a formal language)
- `<att>` (the name of an attribute appearing within running text)
- `<val>` (a single attribute value)
- `<gi>` (the name (generic identifier) of an element.)
- `<tag>` (text of a complete start- or end-tag, possibly including attribute specifications, but excluding the opening and closing markup delimiter characters)
- `<specList>` (marks where a list of descriptions is to be inserted into the prose documentation)
- `<specDesc/>` (a description of the specified element or class should be included at this point)
Specification Elements

- `<elementSpec>` (documents the structure, content, and purpose of a single element type)
- `<classSpec>` (reference information for an element class)
- `<macroSpec>` (documents the function and implementation of a pattern)
Common Elements (1)

• Description:
  • `<remarks>` (any commentary or discussion about the usage of an element, attribute, or class)
  • `<listRef>` (a list of significant references to places where this element is discussed)

• Examples
  • `<exemplum>` (a single example demonstrating the use of an element)
  • `<eg>` (any kind of illustrative example)
  • `<egXML>` (a single well-formed XML example demonstrating the use of some XML element or attribute)

• Classification
  • `<classes>` (the classes of which the element or class is a member)
  • `<memberOf>` (class membership of the parent element or class)
Common Elements (2)

• Element Specifications
  • `<content>` (the text of a content model for the schema)
  • `<attList>` (documentation for all the attributes associated with this element, as a series of `<attDef>` elements)

• Attributes
  • `<attDef>` (definition of a single attribute)
  • `<datatype>` (schema datatype for the attribute value)
  • `<defaultVal>` (default declared attribute value)
  • `<valDesc>` (description of any attribute value)
  • `<valList>` (a list of attribute value items)
  • `<valItem>` (a single attribute value item)
Defining a TEI Schema

• A schema helps you know a document is valid in addition to being well-formed
• A TEI schema is a combination of TEI modules, optionally including customizations of the elements/attributes/classes that they contain
• This schema is defined in an application-independent manner with a TEI ODD (One Document Does it all) file which allows for:
  • creation of a schemas such as DTD, RELAX NG or W3C Schema
  • internationalized documentation which reflects your customization of the TEI
  • documentation of how your schema differs from tei_all that is suitable for long-term preservation
A word of caution

Remember

- The TEI is not a monolithic environment
- Very few things are really mandatory …
- …but the TEI is more than just a market place
- Basic document structure must be preserved

The TEI is a powerful environment for working with elements and producing documentation, but do not abuse it.