

The TEI Core Elements

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Elements Available in All TEI Documents

The so-called 'Core' module groups together elements which may appear in any kind of text and the tags used to mark them in all TEI documents. This includes:

- paragraphs
- highlighting, emphasis and quotation
- simple editorial changes
- basic names numbers, dates, addresses
- simple links and cross-references
- lists, notes, annotation, indexing
- graphics
- reference systems, bibliographic citations
- simple verse and drama

Paragraphs

`<p>` (paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose

- Fundamental unit for prose texts
- `<p>` can contain all the phrase-level elements in the core
- `<p>` can appear directly inside `<body>` or inside `<div>` (divisions)

```
<p>It was a cottage, the cottage of a dream. And by a cottage I mean, not four plain rooms and a kitchen, but one surprising room opening into another; rooms all on different levels and of different shapes, with delightful places to bump your head on; open fireplaces; a large square hall, oak-beamed, where your guests can hang about after breakfast, while deciding whether to play golf or sit in the garden. Yet all so cunningly disposed that from outside it looks only a cottage or, at most, two cottages persuaded into one.</p>
```

Highlighting

By *highlighting* we mean the use of any combination of typographic features (font, size, hue, etc.) in a printed or written text in order to distinguish some passage of a text from its surroundings. For words and phrases which are:

- distinct in some way (e.g. foreign, archaic, technical)
- emphatic or stressed when spoken
- not really part of the text (e.g. cross references, titles, headings)
- a distinct narrative stream (e.g. an internal monologue, commentary)
- attributed to some other agency inside or outside the text (e.g. direct speech, quotation)
- set apart in another way (e.g. proverbial phrases, words mentioned but not used)

Highlighting Examples

- `<hi>` (general purpose highlighting)

```
<p>[The rest of this communication is  
omitted owing to considerations of  
space.–<hi rend="sc">Ed</hi>.]</p>
```

- `<distinct>` (linguistically distinct)

```
But then I remind myself  
that the Russian ballet is nothing if not  
<distinct>bizarre</distinct>.
```

- Other similar elements include: `<emph>`, `<mentioned>`,
`<soCalled>`, `<term>` and `<gloss>`

Quotation

Quotation marks can be used to set off text for many reasons, so the TEI has the following elements:

- `<q>` (separated from the surrounding text with quotation marks)
- `<said>` (speech or thought)
- `<quote>` (passage attributed to an external source)
- `<cit>` (groups a quotation and citation)

```
<p>  
  <said who="#Celia">I know a lovely tin of potted  
    grouse,</said> said Celia, and she went off  
to cut some sandwiches. By twelve  
o'clock we were getting out of the  
train.  
</p>
```

Simple Editorial Changes: <choice> and Friends

- <choice> (groups alternative editorial encodings)
- Errors:
 - <sic> (apparent error)
 - <corr> (corrected error)
- Regularization:
 - <orig> (original form)
 - <reg> (regularized form)
- Abbreviation:
 - <abbr> (abbreviated form)
 - <expand> (expanded form)

Choice Example

```
I profess not to know how women's
<choice>
  <orig>heartes</orig>
  <reg>hearts</reg>
</choice> are wooed and won. To me they have
always been <choice>
  <sic>maters</sic>
  <corr>matters</corr>
</choice> of riddle and <choice>
  <abbr>admirat'n</abbr>
  <expan>admiration</expan>
</choice>.
```


Additions, Deletions, and Omissions

- `<add>` (addition to the text, e.g. marginal gloss)
- `` (phrase marked as deleted in the text)
- `<gap>` (indicates point where material is omitted)
- `<unclear>` (contains text unable to be transcribed clearly)

Example of <add>, , <gap>, and <unclear>

```
<add place="left">The Cause</add> The immediate  
cause, however, of the prevalence of supernatural  
  
<del>tales</del>  
<add place="supra">stories</add>  
in these parts, was doubtless owing to the  
<unclear reason="blood splatter">vicinity</unclear>  
of Sleepy Hollow.  
<gap reason="illegible">  
  <desc>The rest of this paragraph is covered  
  in dried blood.</desc>  
</gap>
```

Basic Names

- `<name>` (a name in the text, contains a proper noun or noun phrase)
- `<rs>` (a general-purpose name or referencing string)

The `@type` attribute is useful for categorizing these, and they both also have `@key`, `@ref`, and `@nymRef` attributes.

Basic Names Example

```

<p>The scene opens at a party given by <name
  nymRef="http://www.meanings-of-
  name.com/potiphar.html">Potiphar</name>
in
<name ref="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venice" type="place">Venice</name>
</p>
<p>It is when the natural end of the story is reached, and
<name xml:id="SIMON">Simon</name> has come into his own and has
just been
wedded to his proper affinity, that the structure seems to me to
fall
with a crash. I might perhaps, though not without reluctance, have
pardoned an impertinent railway accident which leaves
<rs corresp="#SIMON">the young man</rs> apparently crippled for
life.</p>

```

Addresses

- `<email>` (an electronic mail address)
- `<address>` (a postal address)
- `<addrLine>` (a non-specific address line)
- `<street>` (a full street address)
- `<postCode>` (a postal (or zip) code)
- `<postBox>` (a postal box number)
- `<name>` can also be used
- and the 'namesdates' module extends this with more geographic names

Basic Address Example

```
<email>gbs@heaven.com</email>
```

```
<address>  
  <name>George Bernard Shaw</name>  
  <addrLine>Shaw's Corner</addrLine>  
  <settlement>Ayot St Lawrence</settlement>  
  <district>Hertfordshire</district>  
  <postCode>HE 1 XXX</postCode>  
  <country>England.</country>  
</address>
```

Basic Numbers and Measures

- `<num>` (marks a number of any sort)
- `<measure>` (marks a quantity or commodity)
- `<measureGrp>` (groups specifications relating to a single object)
- While `<num>` has simple *@type* and *@value* attributes, `<measure>` has *@type*, *@quantity*, *@unit* and *@commodity* attributes

Number and Measure examples

```
<l>They went off at a pace I am bound to deplore,</l>  
<l>For they did <num value="20">twenty</num> yards in a minute or  
more</l>  
<l>And a yard or <num value="2">two</num> over, a capital score</l>  
<l>For Farnaby Fullerton Rigby.</l>
```

```
<p>If neither of these values is available, a value of  
<num>20,35</num>  
for ash content can be assumed initially and checked, after the  
sampling has been carried out, using one of the methods described in  
ISO 13909-7.</p>
```

```
It is on these days that we travel to our Castle of Stopes; as the  
crow flies, <measure quantity="24140" unit="m">fifteen  
miles</measure>  
away. Indeed, that is the way we get to it, for it is a castle in  
the  
air.
```


Dates

- `<date>` (contains a date in any format and includes a `@when` attribute for a regularised form and a `@calendar` attribute to specify what calendar system)
- `<time>` (contains a time in any format and includes a `@when` attribute for a regularised form)

```
<p>At <time when="09:30:00">9.30 o'clock</time>,
as the fog lifted somewhat, the rescuing steamer
Lyonnesse had sighted the Gothland, fast on the rocks, with a bad
list to starboard, and apparently partly filled with pater.</p>
<p>House of Commons, <date when="1914-06-22">Monday, June 22,
1914</date>.</p>
```

Simple Linking

- `<ptr>` (defines a pointer to another location)
- `<ref>` (defines a reference to another location, with optional linking text)
- Both elements have:
 - `@target` attribute taking a URI reference
 - `@cRef` attribute for canonical referencing schemes
- If the linking text is able to be generated, `<ptr>` and `<ref>` might be used in the same place.

Simple Linking Example

See `<ref target="#Section12">section 12 on page 34</ref>`.

See `<ptr target="#Section12"/>`.

Lists

- `<list>` (a sequence of items forming a list)
- `<item>` (one component of a list)
- `<label>` (label associated with an item)
- `<headLabel>` (heading for column of labels)
- `<headItem>` (heading for column of items)

Simple List Example

The previous slide contained only:

```
<div>
  <head>Lists</head>
  <p>
    <list>
      <item>
        <gi>list</gi> (a sequence of items forming a list)</item>
      <item>
        <gi>item</gi> (one component of a list)</item>
      <item>
        <gi>label</gi> (label associated with an item)</item>
      <item>
        <gi>headLabel</gi> (heading for column of labels)</item>
      <item>
        <gi>headItem</gi> (heading for column of items)</item>
    </list>
  </p>
</div>
```

Notes

- `<note>` (contains a note or annotation)
- Notes can be those existing in the text, or provided by the editor of the electronic text
- A *@place* attribute can be used to indicate the physical location of the note
- Although notes should usually be encoded where its identifier/mark first appears, notes can also be kept separately and point back to their location with a *@target* attribute

Note Example

```
<p>It is not only misfortune that makes strange bedfellows.  
<note place="foot">By-the-by, it is denied that Sir <name>Joseph  
Beecham</name> was in any way responsible for the Government's  
<title>Pills for Earthquakes</title>, by which it was hoped to  
avert the Irish crisis.</note>  
</p>
```

Indexing

- If converting an existing index, use nested lists. For auto-generated indexes:
- `<index>` (marks an index entry) with optional `@indexName` attribute
- The `<term>` element is used to mark a term inside an `<index>` element
- The `<index>` element can self-nest for hierarchical index entries

Indexing Example

```
<p>... activated sludge treatment<index>
  <term>activated sludge</term>
  <index>
    <term>treatment</term>
  </index>
  </index> process for the biological treatment of wastewater in
  which a mixture of wastewater and <hi>activated sludge</hi> is
  agitated and aerated. The <hi>activated sludge</hi> is
  subsequently separated from the <hi>treated wastewater</hi> by
  <term>sedimentation</term>
  <index>
    <term>sedimentation</term>
  </index>, and is removed or returned to the process as
  required.</p>
```

Graphics

- `<graphic>` (indicates the location of an inline graphic, illustration, or figure)
- `<binaryObject>` (encoded binary data embedding a graphic or other object)
- The *figure* module provides `<figure>` and `<figDesc>` for more complex graphics

```
<figure>
  <graphic url="images/014.png"/>
  <head>Garden City Washing-day.</head>
  <p>Our sensitive artist insists on a harmonious colour-scheme.</p>
  <figDesc>A bearded man sits in a deckchair and wags his finger at
a woman hanging up washing</figDesc>
</figure>
```