

Talk 4: Performance Texts and Verse

James Cummings

28 January 2014

Drama

Drama or 'Performance Texts' is a module of TEI elements for use when encoding printed dramatic texts, screen plays or radio scripts, and written transcriptions of any form of performance

The Programme

- `<performance>` contains a section describing how a dramatic piece is to be performed in general or how it was performed on some specific occasion
- `<prologue>` contains the prologue to a drama, typically spoken by an actor out of character
- `<epilogue>` contains the epilogue to a drama, typically spoken by an actor out of character
- `<set>` (setting) contains a description of the setting, time, locale, appearance, etc., of the action of a play
- `<castList>` (cast list) contains a single cast list or dramatis personae.

<castList>, <castItem>, <set>

```
<front>
  <castList>
    <castItem>
      <role> ... </role>
      <actor> ... </actor>
    </castItem>
  </castList>
  <set>
    <p>The action of the play is set in Chicago's
      Southside, sometime between World War II and the
      present.</p>
  </set>
</front>
```

Inside <castItem>

- <role> the name of a dramatic role, as given in a cast list
- <roleDesc> (role description) describes a character's role in a drama
- <actor> Name of an actor appearing within a cast list

<castItem> example

```
<castItem>  
  <role>Tom Thumb the Great</role>  
  <roleDesc>a little hero with a great soul, something violent in his temper,  
  which is a little abated by his love for Huncamunca</roleDesc>  
  <actor>Young Verhuyk</actor>  
</castItem>
```

<castGroup> example

```
<castGroup rend="braced">
  <head>friends of Mathias</head>
  <castItem>
    <role>Walter</role>
    <actor>Mr Frank Hall</actor>
  </castItem>
  <castItem>
    <role>Hans</role>
    <actor>Mr F.W. Irish</actor>
  </castItem>
</castGroup>
```

Acts and Scenes

```
<div type="act" n="2">  
  <head>Act Two</head>  
  <div type="scene" n="1">  
    <head>Scene One</head>  
  </div>  
  <div type="scene" n="2">  
    <head>Scene Two</head>  
  </div>  
</div>
```


Speeches and Speakers

- `<sp>` (an individual speech in a performance text)
- `<speaker>` (the name of the speaker(s) as given in the performance text)
- `<stage>` (a stage direction of any sort within a dramatic text)

<sp> and <speaker> example

```
<sp who="#menae">
  <speaker>Menaechmus</speaker>
  <l>Responde, adolescens, quaeso, quid nomen tibist?</l>
</sp>
<sp who="#penic">
  <speaker>Peniculus</speaker>
  <l>Etiam derides, quasi nomen non noveris?</l>
</sp>
<sp who="#menae">
  <speaker>Menaechmus</speaker>
  <l>Non edepol ego te, quot sciam, umquam ante hunc diem</l>
  <l>Vidi neque novi; ...</l>
</sp>
```

Stage Directions

- `<stage>` (stage direction) contains any kind of stage direction
 - *@type* indicates the kind of stage direction
- `<move>` (movement) marks the actual entrance or exit of one or more characters on stage.
 - *@type* characterizes the movement
 - *@where* specifies the direction of a stage movement
 - *@perf* (performance) identifies the performance(s) in which this movement occurred as specified.

An example

```
<div n="5" type="scene">
  <stage>Elsinore. A room in the Castle.</stage>
  <stage type="setting">Enter Ophelia, distracted.</stage>
  <move who="#Oph" type="enter" where="L"/>
  <sp>
    <speaker>Ophelia</speaker>
    <p>Where is the beauteous Majesty of Denmark?</p>
  </sp>
  <sp>
    <speaker>Queen</speaker>
    <p>How now, Ophelia?</p>
  </sp>
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

Other types of performance text

- `<view>` describes the visual context of some part of a screen play in terms of what the spectator sees
- `<camera>` describes a particular camera angle or viewpoint
- `<caption>` contains the text of a caption or other text displayed
- `<sound>` describes a sound effect or musical sequence
 - *@type* categorizes the sound in some respect, e.g. as music, special effect, etc.
 - *@discrete* indicates whether the sound overlaps the surrounding speeches or interrupts them

Verse

The TEI provides more elements to talk encode verse and metrical information than you might first suspect.

Verse

- `<l>` (a line of verse)
- `<lg>` (a line group such as stanza or paragraph)

```
<lg>  
  <l>There were eight pretty walkers who went up a hill;</l>  
  <l>They were Jessamine, Joseph and Japhet and Jill,</l>  
  <l>And Allie and Sally and Tumbledown Bill,</l>  
  <l rend="i10">And Farnaby Fullerton Rigby.</l>  
</lg>
```

Divisions in Verse Texts

Many poems consist only of ungrouped lines. This short poem by Emily Dickinson is a simple case:

```
<body>  
  <l>To make a prairie it takes a clover and one bee,</l>  
  <l>One clover, and a bee,</l>  
  <l>And revery.</l>  
  <l>The revery alone will do,</l>  
  <l>If bees are few.</l>  
</body>
```


<lg> example

```
<body>
<head>My Alba</head>
<lg>
  <l>Now that I've wasted</l>
  <l>five years in Manhattan</l>
  <l>life decaying</l>
  <l>talent a blank</l>
</lg>
<lg>
  <l>talking disconnected</l>
  <l>patient and mental</l>
  <l>sliderule and number</l>
  <l>machine on a desk</l>
</lg>
</body>
```

Regular verse layout

```
<lg>
<l>Sire Thopas was a doghty swayn;</l>
<l>White was his face as payndemayn,</l>
<l>His lippes rede as rose;</l>
<l>His rode is lyk scarlet in grayn,</l>
<l>And I yow telle in good certayn,</l>
<l>He hadde a semely nose.</l>
</lg>
<lg>
<l>His heer, his ber was lyk saffroun,</l>
<l>That to his girdel raughte adoun;</l>
</lg>
```

<lg> can nest!

```

<lg type="stanza">
  <lg type="sestet">
    <l>In the first year of Freedom's second dawn</l>
    <l>Died George the Third; although no tyrant, one</l>
    <l>Who shielded tyrants, till each sense withdrawn</l>
    <l>Left him nor mental nor external sun:</l>
    <l>A better farmer ne'er brushed dew from lawn,</l>
    <l>A worse king never left a realm undone!</l>
  </lg>
  <lg type="couplet">
    <l>He died – but left his subjects still behind,</l>
    <l>One half as mad – and t'other no less blind.</l>
  </lg>
</lg>

```

Shakespearean Sonnet with nested <lg>

```
<lg>
  <lg type="quatrain">
    <l>My Mistres eyes are nothing like the Sunne,</l>
  <!-- 3 more lines -->
  </lg>
  <lg type="quatrain">
    <l>
  <!-- 4 lines -->
  </l>
  </lg>
  <lg type="quatrain">
    <l>
  <!-- 4 lines -->
  </l>
  </lg>
</lg>
<lg type="couplet">
  <l>And yet by heaven I think my love as rare,</l>
  <l>As any she beli'd with false compare.</l>
</lg>
```

Compare the structure...

```

<div n="I" type="book">
  <div n="I.1" type="canto">
    <div n="I.1.1" type="stanza">
      <l>A noble knight was pricking on the plain</l>
      <l>Ycladd in mightie armes and silver shielde...</l>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

```

```

<div n="I" type="book">
  <div n="1" type="canto">
    <lg n="I.1.1" type="stanza">
      <l>A Gentle Knight was pricking on the plain</l>
      <l>Y cladd in mightie armes and silver shielde,</l>
    </lg>
  </div>
</div>

```

<seg> for verse segmentation

```
<l>
  <seg>In a somer seson,</seg>
  <seg>whan softe was the sonne,</seg>
</l>
<l>
  <seg>I shoop me into shroudes</seg>
  <seg>as I a sheep were,</seg>
</l>
<l>
  <seg>In habite as an heremite </seg>
  <seg>unholy of werkes,</seg>
</l>
<l>
  <seg>Went wide in this world </seg>
  <seg>wondres to here.</seg>
</l>
```

Feet vs Syllables

```
<l>
  <seg type="foot">
    <seg type="syll">Ar</seg>
    <seg type="syll">ma </seg>
    <seg type="syll">vi</seg>
  </seg>
  <seg type="foot">
    <seg type="syll">rum</seg>
    <seg type="syll">que </seg>
    <seg type="syll">ca</seg>
  </seg>
  <seg type="foot">
    <seg type="syll">no </seg>
    <seg type="syll">Tro</seg>
  </seg>...
</l>
```

<caesura>

```
<l>In a somer seson, <caesura/> whan softe was the sonne, </l>  
<l>I shoop me into shroudes <caesura/> as I a sheep were, </l>  
<l>In habite as an heremite <caesura/> unholy of werkes, </l>  
<l>Went wide in this world <caesura/> wondres to here. </l>
```


Metrical Analysis

When the module for verse is in use, the following additional attributes are available to record information about rhyme and metrical form:

- `att.metrical` defines a set of attributes which certain elements may use to represent metrical information.
 - `@met` - (metrical structure, conventional) contains a user-specified encoding for the conventional metrical structure of the element.
 - `@real` - (metrical structure, realized) contains a user-specified encoding for the actual realization of the conventional metrical structure applicable to the element.
 - `@rhyme` - (rhyme scheme) specifies the rhyme scheme applicable to a group of verse lines.

Metrical Analysis Example

```

<div type="book" n="1" met="-+|-+|-+|-+|+/" rhyme="aa">
  <lg n="1" type="paragraph">
    <l>'Tis hard to say, if greater Want of Skill</l>
    <l>Appear in <hi>Writing</hi> or in <hi>Judging</hi> ill;</l>
    <l>But, of the two, less dang'rous is th'Offence,</l>
    <l>To tire our <hi>Patience</hi>, than mis-lead our <hi>Sense</hi>:</l>
  </lg>
</div>

```

@real Attribute

The *@real* (for 'realization') attribute may optionally be specified to indicate any deviation from the pattern defined by the *@met* attribute which the encoder wishes to record

```
<l real="+-|-+|-+|-+|-+">But, of the two, ...</l>
```

But since this is so common, maybe just:

```
<l met="+-|-+|-+|-+|-+">But, of the two, ...</l>
```

More @real usage

```

<lg
  type="chevy-chase-stanza"
  met="-+--+--+/-+--++"
  rhyme="ababcdcd">
  <l n="1"> Und frische Nahrung, neues Blut</l>
  <l n="2" real="+---++"> Saug' ich aus freier Welt;</l>
  <l n="3" real="+---++"> Wie ist Natur so hold und gut,</l>
  <l n="4" real="---++"> Die mich am Busen hält!</l>
  <l n="5"> Die Welle wieget unsern Kahn</l>
  <l n="6"> Im Rudertakt hinauf,</l>
  <l n="7"> Und Berge, wolkg himmelan,</l>
  <l n="8"> Begegnen unserm Lauf.</l>
</lg>

```

@met and @real at the same time

```

<l n="356"> A needless alexandrine ends the song, </l>
<l
  n="357"
  met="-+|-+|-+|-+|-+|-+"
  real="++|-+|-+|+|-|++|-+"> That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length
along.
</l>

```

@rhyme vs <rhyme>

The *@rhyme* attribute is used to specify the rhyme pattern of a verse form. It should not be confused with the <rhyme> element, which is used to mark the actual rhyming word or words:

- <rhyme> - marks the rhyming part of a metrical line.

<rhyme> example

```
<lg type="couplet" rhyme="aa">
  <l>Outside in the distance a wildcat did <rhyme>growl</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>Two riders were approaching and the wind began to <rhyme>howl</rhyme>
  </l>
</lg>
```

Another <rhyme> example

```
<lg type="quatrain" rhyme="abab">
  <l>I wander thro' each charter'd <rhyme label="a">street</rhyme>,</l>
  <l>Near where the charter'd Thames does <rhyme label="b">flow</rhyme>,</l>
  <l>And mark in every face I <rhyme label="a">meet</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>Marks of weakness, marks of <rhyme label="b">woe</rhyme>.</l>
</lg>
```


Internal <rhyme> example

```

<lg rhyme="ABCCBBA">
  <l>The sunlight on the <rhyme label="A">garden</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="A">Harden</rhyme>s and grows
  <rhyme label="B">cold</rhyme>,</l>
  <l>We cannot cage the <rhyme label="C">minute</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>Wi<rhyme label="C">thin it</rhyme>s nets of <rhyme label="B">gold</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>When all is <rhyme label="B">told</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>We cannot beg for <rhyme label="A">pardon</rhyme>.</l>
</lg>

```

Metrical Notation Declaration

- **<metDecl>** (metrical notation declaration) documents the notation used to represent a metrical pattern
 - *@pattern* (regular expression pattern) specifies a regular expression of legal values
- **<metSym>** (metrical notation symbol) documents the intended significance of a particular character(s) within a metrical notation
 - *@value* specifies the character or character sequence being documented
 - *@terminal* specifies whether the symbol is defined in terms of other symbols (terminal is set to false) or in prose (terminal is set to true).

<metDecl> example

```

<metDecl pattern="[DTIS3A]+">
  <metSym n="dactyl" value="D" terminal="false">-oo</metSym>
  <metSym n="trochee" value="T" terminal="false">-o</metSym>
  <metSym n="iamb" value="I" terminal="false">o-</metSym>
  <metSym n="spondee" value="S" terminal="false">--</metSym>
  <metSym n="tribrach" value="3" terminal="false">ooo</metSym>
  <metSym n="anapaest" value="A" terminal="false">oo-</metSym>
  <metSym value="o">short syllable</metSym>
  <metSym value="-">long syllable</metSym>
</metDecl>

```

Drama Module and Verse Module

Drama module elements defined: <actor> <camera> <caption>
<castGroup> <castItem> <castList> <epilogue> <move>
<performance> <prologue> <role> <roleDesc> <set>
<sound> <spGrp> <tech> <view>

Verse module elements defined: <caesura> <metDecl>
<metSym> <rhyme>

Next

Any Questions? Next, the timetable says we're going to .