

# Verse, Drama, and Dictionaries

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# 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>
```

## <l g> 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Who shielded tyrants, till each sense withdrawn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, wolkig 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 <r hyme>

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

- <r hyme> - 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">-
00</metSym>
  <metSym n="trochee" value="T" terminal="false">-
0</metSym>
  <metSym n="iamb" value="I" terminal="false">0-</metSym>
  <metSym n="spondee" value="S" terminal="false">--
</metSym>
  <metSym n="tribrach" value="3" termi-
nal="false">000</metSym>
  <metSym n="anapaest" value="A" terminal="false">00-
</metSym>
  <metSym value="o">short syllable</metSym>
  <metSym value="-">long syllable</metSym>
</metDecl>

```

# 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

- <per f o r m a n c e> contains a section describing how a dramatic piece is to be performed in general or how it was performed on some specific occasion
- <pr o l o g u e> contains the prologue to a drama, typically spoken by an actor out of character
- <ep i l o g u e> 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
- <cas t L i s t> (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, adulescens, 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>
  <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>
```

## Dramatic example from Punch

```
<sp>
  <speaker>Greece. </speaker>
  <said> ISN'T IT TIME WE STARTED FIGHTING AGAIN?</said>
</sp>
<sp>
  <speaker>Turkey. </speaker>
  <said> YES, I DARESAY. HOW SOON COULD YOU BEGIN?</said>
</sp>
<sp>
  <speaker>Greece. </speaker>
  <said> OH, IN A FEW WEEKS. </said>
</sp>
<sp>
  <speaker>Turkey. </speaker>
  <said> NO GOOD FOR ME. SHAN'T BE READY TILL
    THE AUTUMN. </said>
</sp>
```

## 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

# Dictionaries

The TEI defines a module for encoding human-oriented monolingual and multilingual dictionaries, glossaries, and similar documents. These are not just for standalone use, but could be for a wordlist or glossary accompanying a digital edition.

# Dictionary Structures

- `<entry>` contains a reasonably well-structured dictionary entry
- `<entryFree>` (unstructured entry) contains a dictionary entry which does not necessarily conform to the constraints imposed by the entry element
- `<superEntry>` groups successive entries for a set of homographs

## And other structures like...

- <hom> (homograph) groups information relating to one homograph within an entry
- <sens e> groups together all information relating to one word sense in a dictionary entry, for example definitions, examples, and translation equivalents

## Inside these structures

- `<form>` groups all the information on the written and spoken forms
- `<gramGrp>` groups morpho-syntactic information about a lexical item
- `<def>` contains a definition
- `<cit>` contains a cited quotation
- `<usg>` contains usage information
- `<xr>` contains a cross-reference
- `<etym>` encloses the etymological information
- `<re>` contains a related entry
- `<note>` contains a note or annotation.



## <entry> example

```
<entry>
  <form>
    <orth>competitor</orth>
    <hyph>com|peti|tor</hyph>
    <pron>k@mpetit@r</pron>
  </form>
  <gramGrp>
    <pos>n</pos>
  </gramGrp>
  <def>person who competes.</def>
</entry>
```

# Multiple senses

```
<entry>
  <form>
    <orth>disproof</orth>
    <pron>dIs"pru: f</pron>
  </form>
  <gramGrp>
    <pos>n</pos>
  </gramGrp>
  <sense n="1">
    <def>facts that disprove something. </def>
  </sense>
  <sense n="2">
    <def>the act of disproving. </def>
  </sense>
</entry>
```

## Inside <form>

- <orth> gives the orthographic form
- <pron> contains the pronunciation(s)
- <hyph> contains a hyphenated form
- <syll> contains the syllabification
- <stress> contains the stress pattern
- <lbl> contains a label for a form, example, translation, or other piece of information

## What? There is more inside <f or m>?

- <gr am> for grammatical information
- <gen> identifies the morphological gender
- <number > indicates grammatical number
- <case> contains grammatical case
- <per > contains the grammatical person (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.)
- <tns> indicates the grammatical tense
- <mood> contains information about the grammatical mood of verbs
- <iType> indicates the inflectional class

## <form> example

```
<form>  
  <orth>brag</orth>  
</form>  
<gramGrp>  
  <pos>vb</pos>  
</gramGrp>  
<form type="infl">  
  <orth>brags</orth>  
  <orth>bragging</orth>  
  <orth>bragged</orth>  
</form>
```

# Multiple Forms

```
<entry>
  <form type="abbrev">
    <orth>MTBF</orth>
  </form>
  <form type="full">
    <lbl>abbrev. for</lbl>
    <orth>mean time between failures</orth>
  </form>
</entry>
```

## Another tasty <entry>

```
<entry>
  <form>
    <orth>rémoulade</orth>
    <pron>Remulad</pron>
  </form>
  <gramGrp>
    <pos>n</pos>
    <gen>f</gen>
  </gramGrp>
  <cit type="translation" xml:lang="en">
    <quote>remoulade</quote>
    <quote>rémoulade</quote>
    <def>dressing containing mustard and herbs</def>
  </cit>
</entry>
```