Talk 14: Verse, Drama, and Dictionaries

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TEI

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

```xml
<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!

```xml
<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Who shielded tyrants, till each sense withdrawn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>`

```xml
<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>
```

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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

```xml
<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

```xml
<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.

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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 <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

```xml
<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

```xml
<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).

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`<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

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.

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<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)

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`<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>
 <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

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Questions?

Any questions on verse or performance texts before we move on to dictionaries?

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

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And other structures like…

- <hom> (homograph) groups information relating to one homograph within an entry
- <sense> 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.

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`<entry>` example

```
<entry>
  <form>
    <orth>competitor</orth>
    <hyph>com|peti|tor</hyph>
    <pron>k@m"petit@(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

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What? There is more inside `<form>`?

- `<gram>` 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

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`<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>

```xml
<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>
```