Talk 10: Names, Dates, People, Places, and Organisations

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Names, People, and Places

We are going to look at names of things first. Instances of names are distinct from the entities which they reference. One entity (person, place, organisation) might be known by many names.

Names in the TEI

TEI provides several ways of marking up names and nominal expressions:

- <rs> ("referring string") – any phrase which refers to a person or place, e.g. 'the girl you mentioned', 'my husband'...
- <name> — any lexical item recognized as a proper name e.g. 'Siegfried Sassoon' , 'Calais', 'John Doe' ...
- <persName>, <placeName>, <orgName>: 'syntactic sugar' for `<name type="person">` etc.
- A rich set of elements for the *components* of such nominal expressions, e.g. <surname>, <forename>, <geogName>, <geogFeat> etc.

Entities

Recognising the need to distinguish clearly the encoding of references from the encoding of referenced entities (occurrences in the real world) themselves, the TEI provides provides:

- <person> corresponding with <persName>
- <place> corresponding with <placeName>
- <org> corresponding with <orgName>
- and in addition <relation>, <event> and others

Why?

- To facilitate a more detailed and explicit encoding source documents (historical materials for example) which are primarily of interest because they concern objects in the real world
- To support the encoding of ”data-centric” documents, such as authority files, biographical or geographical dictionaries and gazeteers etc.
- To represent and model in a uniform way data which is only implicit in readings of many different documents

Reference theory

Reference is a fundamental semiotic concept

- We can talk about the real world using natural languages because we know that some types of word are closely associated with real, specific, objects
- Proper names and technical terms are canonical examples of this kind of word
- ‘Wilfred Owen’ refers to a single real world entity; ‘Lyon’ and ‘River Thames’ to others: a specific place, a specific river respectively
- When we translate between natural languages, usually the proper names don’t change, or are conventionally equivalent

How do we represent this association?

Every element which is a member of the att.naming class inherits two attributes from the att.canonical class:

@key provides an externally-defined means of identifying the entity (or entities) being named, using a coded value of some kind.

@ref provides an explicit means of locating a full definition for the entity being named by means of one or more URIs.

Arguably, *@key* is redundant, since *@ref* is defined as `anyURI`, this can point from the name instance to the *@xml:id* of metadata about the entity, prefixing it with a '#' if in the same file, or use a private URI syntax.

Other attributes

There are other attributes as well:

@role may be used to specify further information about the entity referenced by this name, for example the occupation of a person, or the status of a place.

@nymRef provides a means of locating the canonical form (<nym>) of the names associated with the object named by the element bearing it.

Examples

```
<p>... <name ref="#jsbach" type="person">Johann Sebastian
Bach </name> the German composer was born in 1685... </p>
```

```
<p>... <name ref="grove:jsbach" type="person">Johann
Sebastian Bach </name>the German composer was born in
1685... </p>
```

```
<p>... <name role="composer">Engelbert Humperdinck</name>
was born in 1854... </p>
<p>... <name role="singer">Engelbert Humperdinck</name>was
born in 1936... </p>
```

References take many forms

Even within a single language, in a single document, there may be many ways of referencing the same person:

```
 ...
<persName>Leslie Gunston</persName>....
<persName>Leslie</persName> ....
<rs>Wilfred's cousin</rs>
```

The *@ref* can be used simply to combine all references to a specified person:

```
 ....
<persName ref="#LG">Leslie Gunston</persName>....
<persName ref="#LG">Leslie</persName> ....

<rs ref="#LG">Wilfred's cousin</rs>
<!-- ... elsewhere -->
<person xml:id="LG">
 <persName>Leslie Gunston</persName>
<!-- everything we want to say about Leslie -->
</person>
```

References are also ambiguous

```
<s>Jean likes <name ref="#NN123">Nancy</name>
</s>
```

Using a more precise element (<persName> or <placeName>) is one way of resolving the ambiguity; another is to follow the pointer:

```
<person xml:id="NN123">
 <persName>
  <forename>Nancy</forename>
  <surname>Ide</surname>
 </persName>
<!-- ... -->
</person>
```

or...

```
<place xml:id="N123">
 <placeName notBefore="1400">Nancy</placeName>
 <placeName notAfter="0056">Nantium</placeName>
<!-- ... -->
</place>
```

Components of <persName> elements

```
<p>
 <persName>
  <forename>Wilfred</forename>
  <forename>Edward</forename>
  <forename>Salter</forename>
  <surname>Owen</surname>
 </persName> did not know
<persName ref="#jsbach" xml:lang="fr">
  <forename type="composé">Jean-Sébastien</forename>
  <surname>Bach</surname>
 </persName>
</p>
```

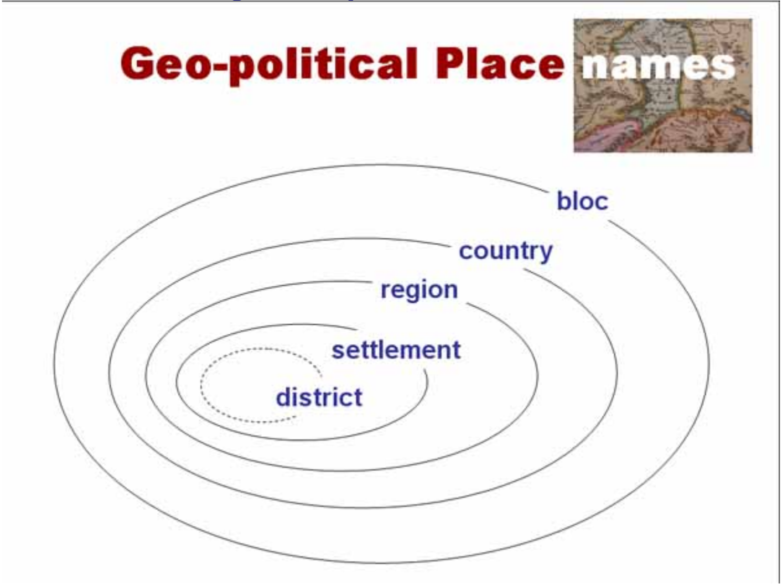
Not to mention... <roleName> (e.g. ‘Emperor’), <genName> (eg ‘the Elder’) <addName> (e.g. ‘Hammer of the Scots’), <nameLink> a link between components (e.g. ‘van’) ...

Components of place names

- <placeName> (names can be made up of other names)
- <geogName> a name associated with some geographical feature such as a mountain or river
- <geogFeat> a term for some particular kind of geographical feature e.g. ‘Mount’, ‘Lake’

```
<placeName>
 <geogFeat>Mont</geogFeat>
 <geogName>Blanc</geogName>
</placeName>
```

Place names generally fall into a kind of hierarchy



Geo-political Place names

bloc

country

region

settlement

district

What can we say about named entities?

Potentially, quite a lot...

```
<person xml:id="VM1893">
  <persName xml:lang="ru">Владимир Владимирович Маяковский</persName>
  <persName xml:lang="fr">Wladimir Maïakowski</persName>
  <birth when="1893-07-19">7 July (OS) 1893,
<placeName ref="#BGDT" xml:lang="en">Baghdati, Georgia</placeName>
  </birth>
  <death when="1930-04-14"/>
  <occupation>Poet and playwright</occupation>
  <note>Among the foremost representatives of early-20th century Russian
Futurism.</note>
</person>
```

What elements should the TEI provide for such a purposes?

Another basic <person>

```
<person xml:id="WO">
 <persName>
  <forename>Wilfred</forename>
  <forename>Edward</forename>
  <forename>Salter</forename>
  <surname>Owen</surname>
 </persName>
 <birth when="1893-03-18">
  <placeName>Oswestry</placeName>, 18th March 1893</birth>
 <death when="1918-11-04">
  <placeName>Ors</placeName>, 4th November 1918</death>
 <bibl type="wikipedia">
  <ptr
    target="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilfred_Owen"/>
 </bibl>
</person>
```

Yet another <person>

```xml
<person xml:id="baco01">
 <persName type="short">Francis Bacon</persName>
 <persName type="full">
  <roleName>Sir</roleName>
  <forename>Francis</forename>
  <surname>Bacon</surname>, <roleName>1st Viscount St.
Alban</roleName>,
 <roleName>Kt.</roleName>, <roleName>QC</roleName>
 </persName>
 <birth>
  <date when="1561-01-22">22 January 1561</date>
  <placeName>York
     House, Strand, London, England</placeName>
 </birth>
 <death>
  <date when="1626-04-09">9 April 1626</date>
  <placeName>Arundel
     mansion, Highgate, Middlesex, England</placeName>
 </death>
 <occupation from="1613-10-27" to="1617-03-07">Attorney-
General</occupation>
 <nationality>English</nationality>
</person>
```

Traits, States, and Events

Inside entities there are generally three *classes* of information:

- <state>: more general-purpose, but usually a time-related property (e.g. occupation for a person, population for a place)
- <trait>: if you want to a distinguish between time-bound and static, use this for properties that (usually) don't change over time (e.g. eye colour for a person, location for a place)
- <event>: an independent event in the real world which may lead to a change in state or trait (e.g. birth for a person, a war for a place)

Additionally, all these elements are members of the 'datable' class so can have time/dating attributes.

Traits

Some typical traits of a person

- <faith>: faith, belief system, religion etc. of a person
- <langKnowledge>: linguistic knowledge of a person
- <nationality>: nationality (socio-politico status)
- <sex>: sex
- <socecStatus>: socio-economic status

Some typical traits of a place:

- <climate>: describes the climate
- <location>: describes where a place is (see later)
- <population>: describes its population
- <terrain>: describes its terrain

States

Some typical states for a person

- <occupation> an informal description of a person's trade, profession or occupation
- <residence> (residence) a person's present or past places of residence
- <affiliation> an informal description of a person's present or past affiliation with some organization
- <education> a description of the educational experience of a person
- <floruit> contains information about a person's period of activity

A place is defined by its <location>

The <location> element can contain

- a more or less well-structured description using the hierarchy of place name components mentioned earlier (a politico-geographical location)
- a set of geographical co-ordinates

```
<place xml:id="craiglockhart">
 <placeName>Craiglockhart War Hospital</placeName>
 <settlement>Edinburgh</settlement>
 <region>Scotland</region>
 <country key="UK">United Kingdom</country>
 <location>
  <geo>55.91812, -3.24019</geo>
 </location>
</place>
```

Another <location>

```xml
<place type="building">
 <placeName>Brasserie Georges</placeName>
 <location>
  <country key="FR"/>
  <settlement type="city">Lyon</settlement>
  <district type="arrondissement">Perrache</district>
  <placeName type="street">cours de Verdun</placeName>
 </location>
 <location>
  <geo>45.748 4.828</geo>
 </location>
</place>
```

A place can be fictional

```
<place type="imaginary">
 <placeName>Atlantis</placeName>
 <location>
  <offset>fifty leagues beyond</offset>
  <placeName>Pillars of <persName>Hercules</persName>
  </placeName>
 </location>
</place>
```

Places can self-nest

```
<place type="soverignState">
 <placeName>United Kingdom</placeName>
 <placeName type="full">United Kingdom of Great Britain and
   Northern Ireland</placeName>
 <place type="country">
  <placeName>Scotland</placeName>
  <place xml:id="edinburgh" type="city">
   <placeName>Edinburgh</placeName>
   <place xml:id="craiglockhart2">
    <placeName>Craiglockhart War Hospital</placeName>
    <location>
     <geo>55.91812, -3.24019</geo>
    </location>
   </place>
  </place>
 </place>
</place>
```

<listPlace> in context of <settingDesc>

```
<settingDesc>
 <listPlace>
  <place xml:id="west01">
   <placeName>West Copice</placeName>
   <region>Shropshire</region>
   <note>'Westcopice' was approximately three-quarters of a
mile east of
        Sheinton, on the south bank of the Severn opposite
Buildwas, near the
        abbey ruins.  Probably Henry Wood's manor or estate
is named in this
        reference.</note>
  </place>
  <place xml:id="shei01">
   <placeName>Sheinton</placeName>
   <region>Shropshire</region>
  </place>
  <place xml:id="shro01">
   <placeName>Shropshire</placeName>
  </place>
 </listPlace>
</settingDesc>
```

Organizational names

Organizations have names as well. These are any named collection of people regarded as a single unit. An <orgName> can point back to an <org> in the header.

```
<p>On <date when="1915-10-21">21 October 1915</date> Owen
enlisted in the <orgName ref="#AROTC">Artists' Rifles
Officers' Training Corps</orgName>.</p>
```

```
<org xml:id="AROTC">
<!-- Information about the organization -->
</org>
```

<listOrg> example

```
<listOrg>
 <org xml:id="star01">
  <orgName>Star Chamber</orgName>
  <note>The Star Chamber (Latin: Camera stellata) was an
English court of law that sat at the royal Palace of
Westminster from the late 15th century until 1641. </note>
 </org>
</listOrg>
```

Events

For persons, only two specific event elements are defined: <birth> and <death>. Anything else must be defined using the generic <event> element and its *@type* attribute.

```
<person xml:id="SS">
 <persName>Siegfried Loraine Sassoon</persName>
 <birth when="1886-09-08">
  <placeName>
   <placeName>Weirleigh Mansion</placeName>
   <settlement>Matfield</settlement>
   <region>Kent</region>
  </placeName>
 </birth>
 <death when="1967-09-01"/>
 <event when="1914-08-04" type="military">
  <desc>In service with Sussex Yeomanry on the day the United
      Kingdom declared war</desc>
 </event>
 <event when="1933-12" type="marriage">
  <desc>Married Hester Gatty in December 1933</desc>
 </event>
 <event when="1945" type="separation">
  <desc>Seperated from his wife in 1945</desc>
 </event>
</person>
```

W3C Date Formats

All these events are 'datable' and so can be associated with a more or less exact date or date range using any combination of the following attributes:

@when supplies the value of a date or time in a standard form

@notBefore specifies the earliest possible date for the event in standard form

@notAfter specifies the latest possible date for the event in standard form

@from indicates the starting point of the period in standard form

@to indicates the ending point of the period in standard form

The 'standard form' is that defined by W3C. All dates are normalised to the Gregorian calendar.

Personal Relationships

The <relation> (relationship) element describes any kind of relationship or linkage amongst other entities

We distinguish ‘mutual’ relationships (e.g. sibling) from non-mutual or directed relationships (e.g. parent-of).

The following attributes are available:

@name supplies a name for the kind of relationship of which this is an instance

@active identifies the ’active’ participants in a non-mutual relationship, or all the participants in a mutual one

@mutual supplies a list of participants amongst all of whom the relationship holds equally

@passive identifies the ‘passive’ participants in a non-mutual relationship

Example

```
<person xml:id="SLS">
 <persName>Siegfried Loraine Sassoon</persName>
</person>
<person xml:id="HG">
 <persName>Hester Gatty</persName>
</person>
<person xml:id="GS">
 <persName>George Sassoon</persName>
</person>
<!--….-->
<relationGrp type="children">
 <relation name="parent" active="#SS" passive="#GS"/>
<!--….-->
</relationGrp>
```

Nyms

The elements <listNym> and <nym> are used to document the canonical form of a name or name-component.

- <nym>
  - can contain model.entryParts (e.g. <form>, <orth>, <etym>) and may also include a number of other <nym>s
  - in addition to global attributes and att.typed, it includes the attribute *@parts* to point to constituent <nym>s
- <listNym> a list of canonical names
- *@nymRef* has been added to the attribute class att.naming to refer to the canonical name

Example

```
<nym xml:id="J45">
 <form xml:lang="la">Iohannes</form>
 <nym xml:id="J450">
  <form xml:lang="en">John</form>
  <nym xml:id="J4501">
   <form>Johnny</form>
  </nym>
  <nym xml:id="J4502">
   <form>Jon</form>
  </nym>
 </nym>
 <nym xml:id="J455">
  <form xml:lang="ru">Ivan</form>
 </nym>
 <nym xml:id="J453">
  <form xml:lang="fr">Jean</form>
 </nym>
</nym>
```

Next

Any Questions? Next we're going to have lunch and then an exercise.