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Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange

Edited by

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TEI P2, Chapter 10 DR
Text Encoding Initiative
Chicago, Oxford

August 16, 1993

Draft Version 2, August 16, 1993

Note

This is the current draft (as of August 16, 1993) of one section of the *Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange*, version 2 (also known as TEI P2), produced by the Text Encoding Initiative. This fascicle contains:

- a table of contents for TEI P2, indicating the status of each section as of the release date of this fascicle
- a draft for one section of TEI P2
- entries derived from this section for the reference list of tags of TEI P2 (if any)
- a User Response and Comment Form

Please feel free to send us your comments on the contents of this draft and their applicability to your needs. Comments may be sent to the TEI-L list server for general discussion, or directly to either of the TEI editors (adresses on the User Response and Comment form). Bear in mind in reading, however, that TEI P2 is a reference manual, not a tutorial in the use of electronic text, and unavoidably assumes either a certain amount of prior knowledge or patience with unfamiliar technical material. Note also that some matters which may appear obscure in one section may well be treated in more detail elsewhere in the full text of TEI P2.

TEI P2, like P1, is a working draft. The observant will find several typographic and presentational flaws in the current text: for example, cross-references are not properly resolved in the LaTeX versions and some parts of the reference material are not yet complete. We hope to rectify as many as possible of these flaws in the coming months, but have decided not to allow them to delay any further the release of the draft. We hope that those interested in the Guidelines will find the current state of the text readable and usable enough for the purpose of substantive comment. As far as possible, all comments received on this section will be taken into account in the preparation of the next version of the Guidelines, which is due by the end of 1993.

Updates on the status of the draft as a whole will be distributed automatically to all subscribers of the Listserv list TEI-L. To subscribe to TEI-L, send electronic mail to the address LISTSERV@UICVM (or Listserv@uicvm.uic.edu) containing the single line

```
subscribe tei-l J. Smith
```

(substituting your name for “J. Smith”). TEI-L is also the appropriate place to pose questions or offer public comments on the TEI guidelines and other relevant issues. The TEI-L file server contains all the sections of TEI P2 thus far released, as well as other TEI materials. Its contents are shadowed at various other sites around the world; for more information consult one of the following documents:

- TEI ED J8, “Obtaining the Second Version of the TEI Guidelines (TEI P2)” (describes how to retrieve electronic copies of TEI P2 and the various formats they are available in)
- TEI ED J9, “Obtaining Paper Copies of the Second Version of the TEI Guidelines (TEI P2)” (describes how to request paper copies of TEI P2, for those without electronic mail access)

These documents are available from the TEI-L file server or through the editors at the addresses given on the User Response and Comment Form.

Overall Table of Contents for TEI P2

The following list shows the expected contents of TEI P2 as a whole and indicates the current status of each chapter.

Contents

Part 3

Base Tag Sets

Chapter 10

Base Tag Set for Drama

This base tag set is intended for use when encoding printed dramatic texts, screen plays or radio scripts, and written transcriptions of any form of performance.

Section 10.1, “Front and Back Matter,” on page 4 discusses elements, such as cast lists, which can appear only in the front or back matter of printed dramatic texts. Section 10.2, “The Body of a Performance Text,” on page 13 discusses the structural components of performance texts: these include major structural divisions such as acts or scenes (section 10.2.1, “Major Structural Divisions,” on page 14); individual speeches (section 10.2.2, “Speeches and Speakers,” on page 15); stage directions (section 10.2.3, “Stage Directions,” on page 17); and the elements making up individual speeches (section 10.2.4, “Speech Contents,” on page 20). Section 10.2.5, “Embedded Structures,” on page 22 discusses ways of encoding units which cross the simple hierarchic structure so far defined, such as embedded songs or other masques. Finally, section 10.3, “Other Types of Performance Text,” on page 27 discusses a small number of additional elements characteristic of screen plays and radio or television scripts, and for representing technical stage directions such as lighting or blocking.

To enable the base tag set for performance texts, the parameter entity *TEI.drama* must be declared within the document type subset with the value “INCLUDE”, as further described in section 3.3, “Invocation of TEI DTDs,” [in separate fascicle]. A document using the base tag set for drama and no additional tag sets will thus begin as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE TEI.2 system 'tei2.dtd' [
     <!ENTITY % TEI.drama 'INCLUDE' >
]>
```

This declaration makes available all of the elements described in this chapter, in addition to the core elements described in chapter 6, “Tags Available in All TEI Documents,” [in separate fascicle]. The default structure for dramatic texts is similar to that defined by chapter 7, “Default Text Structure,” [in separate fascicle], as further discussed in section 10.2.1, “Major Structural Divisions,” on page 14.

Three additional element classes are defined by this base tag set. The *dramafront* class contains elements which can appear only in the front or back matter of performance texts. The *stageDirection* class contains a set of elements for specialized stage directions, which can occur between or within speeches. The *comp.drama* class contains all elements which may appear as components of performance texts, in addition to those defined in the core. The classes are defined using parameter entities as shown below:

```
<!-- 10:  Class declarations for Performance Texts           -->
<!ENTITY % x.dramafront '' >
<!ENTITY % m.dramafront '%x.dramafront epilogue | performance |
           prologue | set' >
<!ENTITY % x.stageDirection '' >
<!ENTITY % m.stageDirection '%x.stageDirection camera | caption
           | move | sound | tech | view' >
```

```
<!ENTITY % x.comp.drama '' >
<!ENTITY % m.comp.drama '%x.comp.drama castList |
           %m.stageDirection;' >
```

The remainder of the DTD fragment defining the base tag set for drama has the following overall shape:

```
<!-- 10:  Base tag set for Performance texts                 -->
<!-- ... declarations from section 10.1                      -->
<!--     (Specialized front matter for performance texts)    -->
<!--     go here ...                                         -->
<!-- ... declarations from section 10.2.3                    -->
<!--     (Stage directions)                                  -->
<!--     go here ...                                         -->
<!-- ... declarations from section 10.3.1                    -->
<!--     (Screen plays and other technical matters)          -->
<!--     go here ...                                         -->
<!ENTITY % tei.structure.dtd system 'teistr2.dtd' >

<!-- The base tag set for drama uses the standard default    -->
<!-- text-structure elements, which are embedded here:       -->

%tei.structure.dtd;
```

10.1 Front and Back Matter

In dramatic texts, as in all TEI conformant documents, the header element is followed by a **<text>** element, which contains optional front and back matter, and either a **<body>** or else a **<group>** of nested **<text>** elements. For more information on these, see chapter 7, “Default Text Structure,” [in separate fascicle].

The **<front>** and **<back>** elements are most likely to be of use when encoding preliminary materials in published performance texts. These often contain specific textual elements not generally found in other forms of text. These include:

<performance> : contains a section of front or back matter 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, possibly in association with a particular performance or venue.
<epilogue> : contains the epilogue to a drama, typically spoken by an actor out of character, possibly in association with a particular performance or venue.
<set> : contains a description of the setting, time, locale, appearance, etc., of the action of a play, typically found in the front matter of a printed performance text (not a stage direction).
<castList> : contains a single cast list or dramatis personae.

Elements for encoding each of these specific kinds of front matter are discussed in the remainder of this section, in the order given above. In addition, the front matter of dramatic texts may include the same elements as that of any other kind of text, notably title pages and various kinds of text division, as discussed in section 7.4, “Front Matter,” [in separate fascicle]. The encoder may choose to ignore the specialized elements discussed in this section and instead use constructions of the type **<div type=performance>** or **<div1 type=set>**.

Most other material in the front matter of a performance text will be marked with the default text structure elements described in chapter 7, “Default Text Structure,” [in separate fascicle]. For example, the title page, dedication, other commendatory material, preface, etc., in a printed text should be encoding using **<div>** or **<div1>** elements, containing headings, paragraphs, and other core tags.

The specialized elements for front and back matter of performance texts are defined as follows:

```
<!-- 10.1:  Specialized front matter for performance texts    -->
<!-- ... declarations from section 10.1.1                     -->
<!--     (The Set element)                                    -->
<!--     go here ...                                          -->
<!-- ... declarations from section 10.1.2                     -->
<!--     (Prologues and Epilogues)                            -->
<!--     go here ...                                          -->
<!-- ... declarations from section 10.1.3                     -->
<!--     (The Performance element)                            -->
<!--     go here ...                                          -->
<!-- ... declarations from section 10.1.4                     -->
<!--     (The cast list)                                      -->
<!--     go here ...                                          -->
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 10                         -->
```

10.1.1 The Set Element

A special form of note describing the setting of a dramatic text (that is, the time and place of its action) is sometimes found in the front matter.

<set> : contains a description of the setting, time, locale, appearance, etc., of the action of a play, typically found in the front matter of a printed performance text (not a stage direction).

Descriptions of the setting may also appear as initial stage directions in the body of the play, but such descriptions should be marked as stage directions, not **<set>**. The **<set>** element should be used only where the description forms part of the front matter, as in the following examples:

```
<front>
  <castlist>
     <!-- ... -->
  </castlist>
  <set>The action of the play is set in Chicago's
       Southside, sometime between World War II and the
       present.</set>
</front>
```

```
<front>
  <titlePage> ... </titlePage>
  <div type='copyright page'> ... </div>
  <div type='Contents'> ... </div>
  <div type='Introduction'> ... </div>
  <div type=''><head>Note on the Translation</head> ... </div>
  <titlePage type='half-title'>
  <docTitle><titlePart>Peer Gynt</></docTitle>
  </titlePage>
  <div type='Dramatis Personae'><head>Characters</> ... </div>
  <set>The action, which opens in the early years of the
       last century and closes about fifty years later,
       takes place partly in the Gudbrand Valley in Norway
       and on the mountains around it, partly on the
       Moroccan coast, partly in the Sahara Desert,
       the asylum in Cairo, at sea, etc.</set>
   <performance> ... </performance>
</front>
```

The **<set>** element is formally defined as follows:

```
<!-- 10.1.1:  The Set element                                  -->
<!ELEMENT set           - -  (head?, %specialPara)              >
<!ATTLIST set                %a.global;                         >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 10.1                        -->
```

10.1.2 Prologues and Epilogues

Many plays in the Western tradition include in their front matter a prologue, spoken by an actor, generally not in character. Similar speeches often also occur at the end of the play, as epilogues. The elements **<prologue>** and **<epilogue>** are provided for the encoding of such features within the front or back matter, where appropriate.

<prologue> : contains the prologue to a drama, typically spoken by an actor out of character, possibly in association with a particular performance or venue.
<epilogue> : contains the epilogue to a drama, typically spoken by an actor out of character, possibly in association with a particular performance or venue.

A prologue may be encoded just like a distinct poem, as in the following example:

```
<front>
<prologue>
<head>Prologue, spoken by <name>Mr. Hart</name></head>
<l>Poets like Cudgel'd Bullys, never do
<l>At first, or second blow, submit to you;
<l>But will provoke you still, and ne're have done,
<l>Till you are weary first, with laying on:
<!-- ... -->
<l>We patiently you see, give up to you,
```

```
<l>Our Poets, Virgins, nay our Matrons too.
</prologue>
<castlist>
<head>The Persons</head>
<!-- ... -->
</castlist>
<set><head>The SCENE</>
London</set>
</front>
```

A prologue or epilogue may also be encoded as a speech, using the **<sp>** element described in section 6.11.2, “Drama,” [in separate fascicle]. This is particularly appropriate where stage directions, etc., are involved, as in the following example:

```
<epilogue>
<head>Written by <name>Colley Cibber, Esq</name>
and spoken by <name>Mrs. Cibber</name></head>
<sp>
<lg>
<l>Since Fate has robb'd me of the hapless Youth,
<l>For whom my heart had hoarded up its truth;
<l>By all the Laws of Love and Honour, now,
<l>I'm free again to chuse, &mdash; and one of you
</lg>
<!-- ... -->
<lg><l>Suppose I search the sober Gallery; -- No,
<l>There's none but Prentices &mdash; &amp; Cuckolds all a row:
<l>And these, I doubt, are those that make 'em so.</l>
<stage>Pointing to the Boxes.</stage>
<lg>
<l>'Tis very well, enjoy the jest:
<!-- ... -->
</sp>
</epilogue>
```

In cases where the prologue or epilogue is clearly a significant part of the dramatic action, it may be preferable to include it in the body of a text, rather than in the front or back matter. In such cases, the encoder (and theatrical tradition) will determine whether or not to regard it as a new scene or division, or simply the final speech in the play. In the First Folio version of Shakespeare's *Tempest*, for example, Prospero's final speech is clearly marked off as a distinct textual unit by the headings and layout of the page, and might therefore be encoded as back matter:

```
<sp who=PR>
<l part=y>I'le deliver all,
<l>And promise you calme Seas, auspicious gales,
<!-- ... -->
<l>Be free and fare thou well: please you, draw neere.</l>
<stage>Exeunt omnes.</stage>
</div1>
</body>
<back>
<epilogue>
```

```
<head>Epilogue, spoken by Prospero.</head>
<sp>
<l>Now my Charmes are all ore-throwne,
<l>And what strength I have's mine owne
<!-- ... -->
<l>As you from crimes would pardon'd be,
<l>Let your Indulgence set me free.<stage>Exit</stage>
</sp>
</epilogue>
<!>
<set>The Scene, an un-inhabited Island.</set>
<!>
<castList>
<head>Names of the Actors.</>
<castitem>Alonso, K. of Naples</>
<castItem>Sebastian, his Brother.</>
<castItem>Prospero, the right Duke of Millaine.</>
<!-- ... -->
</castList>
<trailer>FINIS</>
</back>
</text>
```

In many more modern editions, the editors have chosen to regard Prospero's speech as a part of the preceding scene:

```
<sp who=PR><speaker>Prospero</speaker>
<l part=y>I'll deliver all,
<l>And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales,
<!-- ... -->
<l>Be free and fare thou well. <stage>Exit Ariel</stage>
Please you, draw near.</l>
<stage>Exeunt all but Prospero</stage>
<note place=margin>Epilogue</note>
<l>Now my charms are all o'erthrown,
<l>And what strength I have's mine own
<!-- ... -->
<l>As you from crimes would pardoned be,
<l>Let your indulgence set me free.</l>
<stage>He awaits applause, then exit.</stage>
</sp>
```

Prologues and epilogues are formally defined as follows:

```
<!-- 10.1.2:  Prologues and Epilogues                        -->
<!ELEMENT prologue      - -  ((%m.divtop)*, (%component)+,
                             (%m.divbot)*)                   >
<!ATTLIST prologue           %a.global;                      >
<!ELEMENT epilogue      - -  ((%m.divtop)*, (%component)+,
                             (%m.divbot)*)                   >
<!ATTLIST epilogue           %a.global;                      >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 10.1                      -->
```

10.1.3 Records of Performances

Performance texts are not only printed in books to be read, they are also performed. It is common practice therefore to include within the front matter of a printed dramatic text some brief account of particular performances, using the following element:

> **<performance>** : contains a section of front or back matter describing how a dramatic piece is to be performed in general or how it was performed on some specific occasion.

The **<perform>** element may be used to to group any and all information relating to the actual performance of a play or screenplay, whether it specifies how the play should be performed in general or how it was performed in practice on some occasion.

Performance information may include complex structures such as cast lists, or paragraphs describing the date and location of a performance, details about the setting portrayed in the performance and so forth. (See the discussion of these specialized structures elsewhere.) If information for more than one performance is being recorded, then more than one **<performance>** element should be used.

Names of persons, places, and dates of particular significance within the performance record may be explicitly marked using the general purpose **<name>**, **<rs type=place>** and **<date>** elements described in section 6.4.3, “Dates and times,” [in separate fascicle]; the more detailed tagging for names and dates defined by chapter 22, “Additional Tags for Names and Dates,” [in separate fascicle] may also be employed. No particular elements for such features as theatres, directors, etc., are proposed at this time.

For example:

```
<performance>
<head>Death of a Salesman</head>
<p>A New Play by Arthur Miller</>
<p>Staged by Elia Kazan</>
<castList>
<head>Cast</head>
<note place='inline' rend='small type flush left'>
(in order of appearance)
</note>
<castItem><role>Willy Loman</> <actor>Lee J. Cobb</></>
<castItem><role>Linda</>       <actor>Mildred Dunnock</></>
<castItem><role>Biff</>        <actor>Arthur Kennedy</></>
<castItem><role>Happy</>       <actor>Cameron Mitchell</></>
<!-- ... -->
</castList>
<p>The setting and lighting were designed by <name>Jo Mielziner</>.
<p>The incidental music was composed by <name>Alex North</>.
<p>The costumes were designed by <name>Julia Sze</>.
<p>Presented by <name rend=unmarked>Kermit Bloomgarden</> and
<name rend=unmarked>Walter Fried</> at the <rs type=place>Morosco
Theatre in New York</> on <date>February 10, 1949</>.
</performance>
```

Or:

```
<performance>
<p>La Machine Infernale a &eacute;t&eacute;
repr&eacute;sent&eacute;e pour la premi&egrave;re fois au
<rs type='place (theatre)'>th&eacute;&acirc;tre Louis-Jouvet</rs>
<rs type='place (theatre)'>(Com&eacute;die des
Champs-&Eacute;lys&eacute;es)</rs>
<date>le 10 avril 1934</date>,
avec les d&eacute;cors et les costumes de
<name>Christian B&eacute;rard.</name>
<!-- ... -->
</performance>
```

The **<performance>** element is formally defined as follows:

```
<!-- 10.1.3:  The Performance element                         -->
<!ELEMENT performance   - -  ((%m.divtop)*, (%component)+,
                             (%m.divbot)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST performance        %a.global;                        >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 10.1                        -->
```

10.1.4 Cast Lists

A *cast list* is a specialized form of list, conventionally found at the start or end of a play, usually listing all the speaking and non-speaking roles in the play, often with additional description (“Cataplasma, a maker of Periwigges and Attires”) or the name of an actor or actress (“Old Lady Squeamish. Mrs Rutter”). Cast lists may be encoded with the general purpose **<list>** element described in section 6.7, “Lists,” [in separate fascicle], but for more detailed work the following specialized elements are provided:

- **<castList>** : contains a single cast list or dramatis personae.
- **<castGroup>** : groups two or more individual **<castItem>** elements within a cast list.
- **<castItem>** : contains a single entry within a cast list, describing either a single role or a list of non-speaking roles. Attributes include:
  - *type* : characterizes the cast item. Sample values include:
    - *role* : the item describes a single role.
    - *list* : the item describes a list of non-speaking roles.
- **<role>** : the name of a dramatic role, as given in a cast list.
- **<roleDesc>** : describes a character's role in a drama.
- **<actor>** : Full name of an actor appearing within a cast list.

Cast lists often have an internal structure of their own; it is quite usual to find, for example, nobility and commoners, or male and female roles, presented in different groups or sublists. Roles are also often grouped together by their function, for example:

Sons of Cato:
    Portius
    Marcus

A cast list relating to a specific performance may be accompanied by notes about the time or place of that performance, indicating (for example) the name of the theatre where the play was first presented, the name of the producer or director, and so forth. When the cast list relates to a specific performance, it should be embedded within a **<performance>** element (see section 10.1.3, “Records of Performances,” on page 9), as in the following example:

```
<performance>
  <p>The first performance in Great Britain of <title>Waiting for
Godot</title> was given at the Arts Theatre, London, on
<date>3rd August 1955</>. It was directed by <name>Peter Hall</name>,
and the d&eacute;cor was by <name>Peter Snow</name>. The cast
was as follows:</p>
<castList>
   <castItem>Estragon: Peter Woodthorpe
   <castItem>Vladimir: Paul Daneman
   ...
  </castList>
</performance>
```

In this example, the **<castItem>** elements have no substructure. If desired, however, their components may be more finely distinguished using the elements **<role>**, **<roleDesc>**, and **<actor>**. For example, the first cast item above might be encoded as follows:

```
<castItem>
  <role id=VLAD>Vladimir</role>:
  <actor>Paul Daneman</actor>
</castItem>
```

The global *id* attribute may be used to specify a unique identifier for the **<role>** element, where it is desired to link speeches within the text explicitly to the role, using the *who* attribute, as further discussed in section 10.2.2, “Speeches and Speakers,” on page 15 below.

The occasionally lengthy descriptions of a role sometimes found in written play scripts may be marked using the **<roleDesc>** element, as in the following 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>
```

For non-speaking or un-named roles, a **<castItem>** may contain a **<roleDesc>** without an accompanying **<role>**, for example

```
<castItem>
 <roleDesc>Costermonger</roleDesc>
</castItem>
```

When a list of such minor roles is given together, the *type* attribute of the **<castItem>** should indicate that it contains more than one role. The encoder may or may not elect to encode each separate constituent within such a composite **<castItem>**. Thus, either of the following is acceptable:

```
<castItem type=list>Constables, Drawer, Turnkey,  etc.</castItem>

<castItem type=list>
   <roleDesc>Constables,</roleDesc>
   <roleDesc>Drawer,</roleDesc>
   <roleDesc>Turnkey,</roleDesc>
   etc.
 </castItem>
```

A group of cast items forming a distinct subdivision of a cast list may be marked as such by using the special purpose **<castGroup>** element. The *rend* attribute should be used to indicate whether this grouping is indicated in the text by layout alone (i.e. the use of whitespace), by long braces or by some other means. A **<castGroup>** consists of an optional heading, (represented as usual by a **<head>** element) followed by a series of **<castItem>** elements.

```
<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>
```

The following example demonstrates the use of the **<castGroup>** element to structure the whole of a **<castList>**, reflecting the way it is presented on the page:

```
<castList>
<castGroup>
  <head rend=braced>Mendicants</head>
  <castItem><role>Aafaa</>   <actor>Femi Johnson</></>
  <castItem><role>Blindman</><actor>Femi Osofisan</></>
  <castItem><role>Goyi</>    <actor>Wale Ogunyemi</></>
  <castItem><role>Cripple</> <actor>Tunji Oyelana</></>
</castGroup>
<castItem><role>Si Bero</>
          <roleDesc>Sister to Dr Bero</>
          <actor>Deolo Adedoyin</></>
<castGroup>
  <head rend=braced>Two old women</head>
  <castItem><role>Iya Agba</><actor>Nguba Agolia</></>
  <castItem><role>Iya Mate</><actor>Bopo George</></>
</castGroup>
```

```
<castItem><role>Dr Bero</>
          <roleDesc>Specialist</>
          <actor>Nat Okoro</></>
<castItem><role>Priest</>
          <actor>Gbenga Sonuga</></>
<castItem><role>The old man</>
          <roleDesc>Bero's father</>
          <actor>Dapo Adelugba</></>
</castlist>
```

The **<castList>** element and its components have the following formal definitions:

```
<!-- 10.1.4:  The cast list                                        -->
<!ELEMENT castList      - -  ((%m.divtop)*, (%component)*,
                             (castItem | castGroup)+,
                             (%component)*)                         >
<!ATTLIST castList           %a.global;                             >
<!ELEMENT castGroup     - -  (head?, (castItem | castGroup)+,
                             trailer?)                              >
<!ATTLIST castGroup          %a.global;                             >
<!ELEMENT castItem      - O  (role | roleDesc | actor |
                             (%phrase.seq))*                        >
<!ATTLIST castItem           %a.global;
          type               (role | list)       role               >
<!ELEMENT role          - O  (%phrase.seq)                          >
<!ATTLIST role               %a.global;                             >
<!ELEMENT roleDesc      - -  (%phrase.seq)                          >
<!ATTLIST roleDesc           %a.global;                             >
<!ELEMENT actor         - O  (%phrase.seq)                          >
<!ATTLIST actor              %a.global;                             >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 10.1                             -->
```

10.2 The Body of a Performance Text

The body of a performance text may be divided into structural units, variously called acts, scenes, stasima, entr'actes, etc. All such formal divisions should be encoded using an appropriate text-division element (**<div>**, **<div1>**, **<div2>**, etc.), as further discussed in section 10.2.1, “Major Structural Divisions,” on page 14. Whether divided up into such units or not, all performance texts consist of sequences of speeches (see 10.2.2, “Speeches and Speakers,” on page 15) and stage directions (see 10.2.3, “Stage Directions,” on page 17). Speeches will generally consist of a sequence of *chunk*-level items: paragraphs, verse lines, stanzas, or (in case of uncertainty as to whether something is verse or prose) **<seg>** elements (see 10.2.4, “Speech Contents,” on page 20).

The boundaries of formal units such as verse lines or paragraphs do not always coincide with speech boundaries. Units such as songs may be discontinuous or shared among several speakers. As described below in section 10.2.5, “Embedded Structures,” on page 22, such fragmentation may be encoded in a relatively simple fashion using the linkage and aggregation mechanisms defined in chapter 16, “Segmentation and Alignment,” [in separate fascicle].

10.2.1 Major Structural Divisions

Large divisions in drama such as acts, scenes, stasima, or entr'actes are indicated by numbered or unnumbered **<div>** elements, as described in section 7.1, “Divisions of the Body,” [in separate fascicle]. The *type* and *n* attributes may be used to define the type of division being marked, and to provide a name or number for it, as in the following example:

```
<body>
  <div1 type=scene n=1>
    <head>Night&mdash;Faust's Study (i)</head>
    <!-- ... -->
  </div1>
  <div1 type=scene n=2>
    <head>Outside the City Gate</head>
    <!-- ... -->
  </div1>
</body>
```

Where the largest divisions of a performance text are themselves subdivided, most obviously in the case of plays traditionally divided into acts and scenes, further nested text-division elements may be used, as in this example:

```
<body>
  <div1 type=act n=1>
     <head>Act One</head>
     <div2 type=scene n='1'>
       <stage>Pa Ubu, Ma Ubu</stage>
       <sp><speaker>Pa Ubu</speaker><p>Pschitt!</p>
       <!-- ... -->
     </div2>
     <div2 type=scene n=2>
        <stage>A room in Pa Ubu's house, where a magnificent
        collation is set out</stage>
        <!-- ... -->
     </div2>
     <!-- ... -->
  </div1>
  <div1 type=act n=2>
    <head>Act Two</head>
    <div2 type=scene n=1>
      <head>Scene One</head>
      <!-- ... -->
    </div2>
    <div2 type=scene n=2>
      <head>Scene Two</head>
      <!-- ... -->
    </div2>
 </div1>
 <!-- ... -->
 </body>
```

In the example above, the **<div2>** element has been used to represent the “French scene” convention, (where the entrance of each new set of characters is marked as a distinct unit in the text) and the **<div1>** element to represent the acts into which the play is divided. The elements chosen are determined only by the hierarchic position of these units in the text as a whole. If the text had no acts, but only scenes, then the scenes might be represented by **<div1>** elements. Equally, if a play is divided only into “acts”, with no smaller subdivisions, then the **<div1>** element might be used to represent acts. The *type* should be used, as above, where it is desired to make explicit the name associated with a particular category of subdivision.

As an alternative to the use of these “numbered” divisions, the encoder may represent all subdivisions with the same element, the “unnumbered” **<div>**. The second act in the above example would then be represented as follows:

```
 <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>
```

For further discussion of the use of numbered and unnumbered divisions, see section 7.1, “Divisions of the Body,” [in separate fascicle].

10.2.2 Speeches and Speakers

The following elements are used to identify speeches and speakers in a performance text:

<sp> : An individual speech in a performance text, or a passage presented as such in a prose or verse text. Attributes include:
who : identifies the speaker of the part by supplying an ID.
<speaker> : A specialized form of heading or label, giving the name of one or more speakers in a dramatic text or fragment.

As noted above, the structure of many performance texts may be analysed as multiply hierarchic: a scene of a verse play, for example, may be divided into speeches and, at the same time, into verse lines. The end of a line may or may not coincide with the end of a speech, and vice versa. Other structures, such as songs, may be discontinuous or split up over several speeches. For some purposes it will be appropriate to regard the verse-structure as the fundamental organizing principle of the text, and for others the speech structure; in some cases, the choice between the two may be arbitrary. The discussion in the remainder of this chapter assumes that it is the speech-based hierarchy which most prominently determines the structure of performance texts, but the same mechanisms could be employed to encode a view of a performance text in which individual speeches were entirely subordinate to the formal units of prose and verse. SGML's CONCUR feature also allows for two (or more) such conflicting hierarchic views to be presented in a single document. For more detailed discussion and examples of alternative treatments of this fundamental issue, refer to chapter 34, “Markup for Non-Hierarchical Phenomena,” [in separate fascicle].

The *who* attribute and the **<speaker>** element are both used to indicate the speaker or speakers of a speech, but in rather different ways. The **<speaker>** element is used to encode the word or phrase actually used within the source text to indicate the speaker: it may contain any string or prefix, and may be thought of as a highly specialized form of stage direction. The value of the *who* attribute however is a unique code, probably made up by the transcriber, which will unambiguously identify the character to whom the speech is assigned. To enforce this uniqueness, the base tag set for drama defines the value of this attribute as IDREFS. This means that the codes included in it must correspond with codes which are specified elsewhere in the document as identifiers for particular elements, typically the **<role>** element in the cast list where the character is named or described, as discussed in 10.1, “Front and Back Matter,” on page 4 above.

```
<!-- in the front matter ... -->
<castList>
<!-- ... -->
<castItem><role id=M2>Menaechmus</></>
<castItem><role id=Pen>Peniculus</></>
<!-- ... -->
</castList>
<!-- ... -->

<!-- in the text ... -->
<sp who=M2><speaker>Menaechmus</speaker>
  <l>Responde, adulescens, quaeso, quid nomen tibist?</l></sp>
<sp who=Pen><speaker>Peniculus</speaker>
  <l>Etiam derides, quasi nomen non noveris?</l></sp>
<sp who=M2><speaker>Menaechmus</speaker>
  <l>Non edepol ego te, quot sciam, umquam ante hunc diem</l>
  <l>Vidi neque novi; ...</l></sp>
```

If present, a **<speaker>** element may only appear as the first part of a **<sp>** element. The distinction between the **<speaker>** element and the *who* attribute makes it possible to encode uniformly characters whose names are not indicated in a uniform fashion throughout the play, or characters who appear in disguise, as in the following examples:

```
<castList>
  <!-- ... -->.
  <castItem><role id=HH>Henry Higgins</role></castItem>
  <!-- ... -->
</castList>
<!-- ... -->

<!-- in the text ... -->

<sp who="HH">
<speaker>The Notetaker</speaker>
```

```
<!-- ... -->
</sp>
```

If the speaker attributions are completely regular (and may thus be reconstructed mechanically from the values given for the *who* attribute), or are of no interest for the encoder of the text (as might be the case with editorially supplied attributions in older texts), then the **<speaker>** element need not be used; the former example above then might look like this:

```
<!-- in the front matter ... -->
<castList>
<castItem><role id=M2>Menaechmus</></>
<castItem><role id=Pen>Peniculus</></>
<!-- ... -->
</castList>
<!-- ... -->

<!-- in the text ... -->
<sp who=M2 ><l>Responde, adulescens, quaeso, quid nomen tibist?</l></sp>
<sp who=Pen><l>Etiam derides, quasi nomen non noveris?</l></sp>
<sp who=M2 ><l>Non edepol ego te, quot sciam, umquam ante hunc diem</l>
            <l>Vidi neque novi; ...</l></sp>
```

More than one IDREF may be listed as value for the *who* attribute if the speech is spoken by more than one person, as in the following example:

```
<stage>Nano and Castrone sing</stage>
<sp who="NAN CAS">
<l>Fools, they are the only nation
<l>Worth men's envy or admiration
<!-- ... -->
```

The **<sp>** and **<speaker>** elements are both declared within the core tag set (see section 6.11, “Passages of Verse or Drama,” [in separate fascicle]).

10.2.3 Stage Directions

Both between and within the speeches of a written performance text, it is normal practice to include a wide variety of descriptive directions to indicate non-verbal action. The following elements are provided to represent these:

<stage> : contains any kind of stage direction within a dramatic text or fragment. Attributes include:
- *type* : indicates the kind of stage direction. Suggested values include:
  - *setting* : describes a setting.
  - *entrance* : describes an entrance.
  - *exit* : describes an exit.
  - *business* : describes stage business.
  - *novelistic* : is a narrative, motivating stage direction.
  - *delivery* : describes how a character speaks.
  - *modifier* : gives some detail about a character.

location : describes a location.
mixed : more than one of the above

<move> : marks the actual entrance or exit of one or more characters on stage.
Attributes include:
who : identifies the character or characters performing the movement.
type : characterizes the movement, for example as an entrance or exit. Suggested values include:
entrance : character is entering the stage.
exit : character is exiting the stage.
onstage : character moves on stage
where : specifies the direction of a stage movement. Sample values include:
L : stage left
R : stage right
C : centre stage
perf : identifies the performance or performances in which this movement occurred as specified.

A satisfactory typology of stage directions is difficult to define. Certain basic types such as “entrance”, “exit”, “setting”, “delivery”, are easily identified. But the list is not a closed one, and it is not uncommon to mix types within a single direction. No closed set of values for the *type* attribute is therefore proposed at the present time, though some suggested values are indicated in the list below, which also indicates the range of possibilities.

```
<stage type="setting">The throne descends.</stage>
<stage type="setting">Music</stage>
<stage type="entrance">Enter Husband as being thrown off his horse.</stage>
<stage type="exit">Exit pursued by a bear.</stage>
<stage type="business">He quickly takes the stone out.</stage>
<stage type="delivery">To Lussurioso.</stage>
<stage type="delivery">Aside.</stage>
<stage type="delivery">Not knowing what to say.</stage>
<stage type="costume">Disguised as Ansaldo.</stage>
<stage type="location">At a window.</stage>
<stage type="novelistic">Having had enough, and embarrassed
        for the family.</stage>
```

Where possible, the values used for the *type* attribute on **<stage>** elements should be defined within the **<tagUsage>** element of the TEI header (described in section “REFID=HD57 not defined”). For example:

```
<tagUsage gi=stage>This element is used for all stage directions,
editorial or authorial.  The TYPE attribute on this element takes
one or more of the following values:
<list type=gloss>
<label>setting</>   <item>describes the set</>
<label>blocking</>  <item>describes movement across stage,
position, etc.</>
<label>business</>  <item>describes movement other than blocking</>
<label>delivery</>  <item>describes how the line is said</>
<label>motivation</><item>describes character's emotional state
or through line</>
</list>
```

The **<stage>** element may appear both between and within **<sp>** elements. It may contain a mixture of phrase level elements, possibly combined into paragraphs, as in the following example:

```
<div1 type=act n=1>
<stage type=setting><p>
Scene. &mdash A room furnished comfortably and
tastefully but not extravagantly ...
The floor is carpeted and a fire burns in the stove.
It is winter.
<p>A bell rings in the hall; shortly afterwards the
door is heard to open. Enter NORA humming a tune ...
</stage>
<sp><speaker>Nora</speaker>
<p>Hide the Christmas Tree carefully, Helen. Be sure the
children do not see it till this evening, when it is
dressed. <stage type=delivery>To the PORTER taking
out her purse</stage> How much?
</sp>
```

The **<stage>** element may also be used in non-theatrical texts, to mark sound effects or musical effects, etc., as further discussed in section 10.3, "Other Types of Performance Text," on page 27.

The **<move>** element is intended to help overcome the fact that the stage directions of a printed text may often not provide full information about either the intended or the actual movement of actors etc. on stage. It may be used to keep track of entrances and exits in detail, so as to know which characters are on stage at which time. Its attributes permit a relatively formal specification for movements of characters, using user-defined codes to identify the characters involved (the *who* attribute), the direction of the movement (*type* attribute), and optionally which part of the stage is involved (*where* attribute). For stage-historical purposes, a *perf* attribute is also provided; this allows the recording of **<moves>** as taken in different performances of the same text.

The **<move>** element should be located at the position in the text where the move is presumed to take place. This will often coincide with a stage direction, as in the following simple example:

```
<stage type="entrance">
  <move who=B type="enter">
  Enter Bellafront mad.
</stage>
```

The **<move>** element can however appear independently of a stage direction, as in the following example:

```
<sp>
<speaker>Gent.</speaker>
<p>Neither to you, nor any one; having no witness
to confirm my speech. <move who=LM type=enter where=C>
Lo you! here she comes. This is her very guise; and,
upon my life, fast asleep.</p>
```

```
</stage>
```

The **<stage>** element is defined by the core TEI tag set (see section 6.11, "Passages of Verse or Drama," [in separate fascicle]). The **<move>** element is defined as follows:

```
<!-- 10.2.3:  Stage directions                                     -->
<!-- Stage is defined as part of the core.                         -->

<!ELEMENT move          - O  EMPTY                                  >
<!ATTLIST move               %a.global;
          who                IDREFS             #REQUIRED
          type               CDATA              "onstage"
          where              CDATA              #IMPLIED
          perf               IDREFS             #IMPLIED       >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 10                              -->
```

10.2.4 Speech Contents

The actual speeches of a dramatic text may be composed of running text, which must be formally organized into paragraphs, in the case of prose (see section 6.1, "Paragraphs," [in separate fascicle]), verse lines or line groups in that of verse (see section 6.11, "Passages of Verse or Drama," [in separate fascicle]), or **<seg>** elements, in case of doubt as to whether the material should be treated as verse or prose. The following elements, all of which are defined in the core, are available for marking units of prose or verse within speeches:

<p> : marks paragraphs in prose.
<lb> : marks the start of a new (typographic) line in some edition or version of a text. Attributes include:
- *n* : indicates the number or other value associated with the line which follows the point of insertion of this **<lb>**.
- *ed* : indicates the edition or version in which the line break is located at this point.

<l> : contains a single, possibly incomplete, line of verse. Attributes include:
- *part* : specifies whether or not the line is metrically complete. Legal values are:
  - *Y* : the line is metrically incomplete
  - *N* : either the line is complete, or no claim is made as to its completeness
  - *I* : the initial part of an incomplete line
  - *M* : a medial part of an incomplete line
  - *F* : the final part of an incomplete line

<lg> : contains a group of verse lines functioning as a formal unit e.g. a stanza, refrain, verse paragraph, etc.
<seg> : contains any arbitrary phrase-level unit of text.

As members of the class *metrical*, the elements **<l>** and **<lg>** share the following attributes:

met : contains a user-specified encoding for the conventional metrical structure of the element.

rhyme : specifies the rhyme scheme applicable to a group of metrical lines.

As a member of the class *divn*, the element **<lg>** also bears the following attributes:

part : specifies whether or not the division is fragmented by some other structural element, for example a speech crossing across two stanzas. Legal values are:
- *Y* : the division is incomplete in some respect
- *N* : either the division is complete, or no claim is made as to its completeness.
- *I* : the initial part of an incomplete division
- *M* : a medial part of an incomplete division
- *F* : the final part of an incomplete division

type : specifies a name conventionally used for this level of subdivision, e.g. “act”, “volume”, “book”, “section”, “canto”, etc.

In many texts, prose and verse may be inextricably mingled; particularly in earlier printed texts, prose may be printed as verse or verse as prose, or it may be impossible to distinguish the two. In cases of doubt, an encoder may prefer to tag the dubious material consistently as verse, to tag it all as prose, to follow the typography of the source text, or to use the neutral **<seg>** element to contain the speech itself. When this question arises, the **<tagUsage>** element in the **<encodingDesc>** element of the header should be used to record explicitly what policy has been adopted.

The *part* attribute of the **<l>** and **<lg>** elements provides one simple way of indicating where the boundaries of a speech and of a verse line or line group do not coincide. The encoder may simply indicate that a line or line group is incomplete by specifying the value “Y” or “N”, as in the following example:

```
<sp who=VOLP>
<!-- ... -->
<l part=Y>Now, now my clients
<l>Begin their visitation! Vulture, kite,
<l>Raven, and gorcrow, all my birds of prey,
<l>That think me turning carcase, now they come:
<l part=Y>I am not for 'em yet.
<stage>Re-enter MOSCA with the gown, etc.</stage>
<l part=Y>How now? the news?
</sp>
```

Alternatively, where the fragments of the line or line group are consecutive in the text (though possibly interrupted by stage directions), the values “i” (initial), “m” (medial) and “f” (final) may be used:

```
<sp who='Barnardo'> <!-- ... -->
 <l>If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,</l>
 <l>The rivals of my watch, bid them make haste.</l></sp>
<stage>Enter Horatio and Marcellus.</>
<sp who='Francisco'>
 <l>I think I hear them. &mdash; Stand! Who's there?</l>
<sp who='Horatio'>
 <l part=i>Friends to this ground.</l>
```

```
<sp who='Marcellus'>
 <l part=f>And liegemen to the Dane.</l>
<!-- ... -->
```

In dramatic texts, the **<lg>** or line group element is most often of use for the encoding of songs and other stanzaic material, as further discussed in the next section. Line groups may be fragmented across speakers in the same way as individual lines, and the same set of attributes is available to record this fact. In the following example, a **<lg>** element is used to represent one verse of a song, which is divided between several voices:

```
<stage type=head>Song &mdash Sir Joseph</stage>
<sp who=JOPO>
<lg part=I>
<l>I am the monarch of the sea,
<l>The ruler of the Queen's Navee.
<l>Whose praise Great Britain loudly chants.
</lg></sp>
<sp who=HE><speaker>Cousin Hebe</speaker>
<lg part=M>
<l>And we are his sisters and his cousins and his aunts!
</lg></sp>
<sp who=REL><speaker>Rel.</speaker>
<lg part=F>
<l>And we are his sisters and his cousins and his aunts!
</lg></sp>
```

These elements are all defined in the core, and are thus available to every TEI document without formality. A more detailed discussion of the encoding of verse is provided in chapter 9, “Base Tag Set for Verse,” [in separate fascicle].

10.2.5 Embedded Structures

Although primarily composed of speeches, performance texts often contain other structural units such as songs or strophes which are shared among different speakers. More generally, complex nested structures of plays within plays, interpolated masques, or interludes are far from uncommon. In more modern material, comparably complex structural devices such as flashback or nested playback are equally frequent. In all kinds of performance material, it may be necessary to indicate several actions which are happening simultaneously.

A number of different devices are available within the TEI scheme to support these complexities in the general case. Texts may be composite or self-nesting (see section 7.3, “Groups of Texts,” [in separate fascicle]) and multiple hierarchies may be defined (see chapter 34, “Markup for Non-Hierarchical Phenomena,” [in separate fascicle]). The TEI encoding scheme provides a variety of linking mechanisms, which may be used to indicate temporal alignment and aggregation of fragmented structures. In this section we provide a few specific examples of the application of these techniques to performance texts:

- the use of embedded **<text>** elements

- the use of the *part* attribute on fragmentary **<lg>** elements
- the use of the *next* and *prev* attributes on fragments of embedded structures to join them into a larger whole
- the use of the **<join>** element to define a “virtual element” composed of the fragments indicated

Full information and descriptions are provided in other chapters of this document, as indicated in the individual discussions.

When an song appears, in its entirety, within a single speech, it may be treated as an extended quotation or as an embedded **<text>** element, or both, according to the preference of the encoder. In the following example, an embedded song is treated as a self-standing text:

```
<sp><speaker>Kelly</> <stage>(calmly).</>
  <p>Aha, so you've bad minds along with th' love of gain.
     You thry to pin on others th' dirty decorations that
     may be hangin' on your own coats.
  <stage>(He points, one after the other at Conroy, Bull,
     and Flagonson.  Lilting):</>
  <q><text><body>
     <l>Who were you with last night?</l>
     <l>Who were you with last night?</l>
     <l>Will you tell your missus when you go home</l>
     <l>Who you were with last night?</l>
  </body></text></q></p></sp>
<sp><speaker>Flagonson</> <stage>(in anguished indignation).</>
  <p>This is more than a hurt to us:  this hits at the
     decency of the whole nation!</p></sp>
```

It might, however, also be treated simply as a quotation:

```
<sp><speaker>Kelly</> <stage>(calmly).</>
  <p>Aha, so you've bad minds along with th' love of gain.
     <!-- ... -->
  <stage>(He points, one after the other at Conroy, Bull,
     and Flagonson.  Lilting):</>
  <q><l>Who were you with last night?
     <l>Who were you with last night?
     <l>Will you tell your missus when you go home
     <l>Who you were with last night?
  </q>
</sp>
```

When an embedded structure extends across more than one **<sp>** element, each of its constituent parts must be regarded as a distinct fragment; the problem then facing the encoder is to reconstitute the interrupted whole in some way.

As already noted above, the *part* attribute may be used to indicate that an **<l>** element contains a partial, not a complete, verse line. The same attribute may be used on the **<lg>** element, to indicate that the line group is partial rather than complete, thus:

```
<sp><speaker>Kelly</>
    <stage>(wheeling quietly in his semi-dance, as he goes out):</>
    <lg part=i>
        <l>Goodbye to holy souls left here,</l>
        <l>Goodbye to man an' fairy;</l>
    </lg>
</sp>
<sp><speaker>Widda Machree</>
    <stage>(wheeling quietly in her semi-dance, as she goes out):</>
    <lg part=f>
        <l>Goodbye to all of Leicester Square,</l>
        <l>An' the long way to Tipperary.</l>
    </lg>
</sp>
```

When the fragments of a song are separated by other intervening dialogue, or even when not, they may be linked together with the *next* and *prev* attributes defined in section 16.5, “Aggregation and Virtual Elements,” [in separate fascicle]. For example, the line groups making up Ophelia's song might be encoded as follows:

```
<div1 type="act" n=4>
<!-- ... -->
<div2 type="scene" n=5>
<stage>Elsinore. A room in the Castle.</stage>
<!-- ... -->
<stage type="setting">Enter Ophelia, distracted.</stage>
<sp who="Oph"><speaker>Ophelia</speaker>
    <p>Where is the beauteous Majesty of Denmark?</p>
</sp>
<sp who="Qu"><speaker>Queen</speaker>
    <p>How now, Ophelia?</p>
</sp>
<sp who="Oph"><speaker>Ophelia</speaker>
    <stage>Singing</stage>
    <lg type=song ID="TL1" part=Y next=TL2 >
        <l>How should I your true-love know</l>
        <l>From another one?</l>
        <l>By his cockle hat and staff</l>
        <l>And his sandal shoon.</l>
    </lg>
</sp>
<sp who="Qu"><speaker>Queen</speaker>
    <p>Alas, sweet lady, what imports this song?</p>
</sp>
<sp who="Oph"><speaker>Ophelia</speaker>
    <p>Say you? Nay, pray you mark.</p>
    <stage>Sings</stage>
    <lg ID="TL2" part=Y prev=TL1>
        <l>He is dead and gone, lady,</l>
        <l>He is dead and gone;</l>
        <l>At his head a grass-green turf,</l>
        <l>At his heels a stone.</l>
    </lg>
```

```
    <p>O, ho!</p>
</sp>
<!-- ... -->
</div2>
</div1>
```

The *next* and *prev* attributes are discussed in section 16.5, “Aggregation and Virtual Elements,” [in separate fascicle]: they form part of the additional tag set for alignment and linking, and are therefore not automatically available to dramatic texts. To enable this tag set as well as the base tag set for drama, the document type declaration of a document might take the following form:

```
<!DOCTYPE TEI.2 system 'tei2.dtd' [
  <!ENTITY % TEI.drama   'INCLUDE'>
  <!ENTITY % TEI.linking 'INCLUDE'>
]>
```

See chapter 3, “Structure of the TEI Document Type Definitions,” [in separate fascicle] for general discussion of the way in which TEI tag sets are enabled.

The fragments of Ophelia's song might also be linked together using the **<join>** mechanism described in section 16.5, “Aggregation and Virtual Elements,” [in separate fascicle]. The **<join>** element is specifically intended to encode the fact that several discontiguous elements of the text together form one “virtual” element. Using this mechanism, the example might be encoded as follows:

```
<div1 type="act" n=4>
<!-- ... -->
<div2 type="scene" n=5>
<stage type="setting">Elsinore. A room in the Castle.</stage>
<!-- ... -->
<sp who="Qu"><speaker>Queen</speaker>
    <p>How now, Ophelia?</p>
</sp>
<sp who="Oph"><speaker>Ophelia</speaker>
    <stage type="delivery">Singing</stage>
    <lg type=song ID="TL1" part=Y>
        <l>How should I your true-love know</l>
        <l>From another one?</l>
        <l>By his cockle hat and staff</l>
        <l>And his sandal shoon.</l>
    </lg>
</sp>
<sp who="Qu">
<speaker>Queen</speaker>
    <p>Alas, sweet lady, what imports this song?</p>
</sp>
<sp who="Oph">
<speaker>Ophelia</speaker>
    <p>Say you? Nay, pray you mark.</p>
    <stage type="delivery">Sings</stage>
    <lg ID="TL2" part=Y >
        <l>He is dead and gone, lady,</l>
```

```
        <l>He is dead and gone;</l>
        <l>At his head a grass-green turf,</l>
        <l>At his heels a stone.</l>
    </lg>
<p>O, ho!</p>
<join parts='TL1 TL2' type=lg>
</sp>
<!-- ... -->
</div2>
</div1>
```

The location of the **<join>** element is not significant; here it has been placed shortly after the conclusion of the song, in order to have it close to the fragments it unifies.

Like the *next* and *prev* attributes, the **<join>** element requires the additional tag set for linking, which is selected as shown above.

10.2.6 Simultaneous Action

In printed or written versions of performance texts, a variety of techniques may be used to indicate the temporal alignment of speeches or actions. Speeches may be printed vertically aligned on the page, or braced together; stage directions (e.g. “Speaking at the same time”) are also often used. In operatic or musical works in particular, the need to indicate timing and alignment of individual parts of a song may lead to very complex layout.

One simple method of indicating the temporal alignment of speeches or actions is to use the *corresp* attribute discussed in section 16.4, “Correspondence,” [in separate fascicle], as in the following example:

```
<sp who="M"><speaker>Mangan</>
  <stage type="delivery">wildly</stage>
  <p>Look here: I'm going to take off all my clothes.</p>
  <stage type="action">he begins tearing off his coat.</stage>
</sp>
<sp who="LU" id=S1><speaker>Lady Utterword</speaker>
  <p>Mr Mangan!</p>
</sp>
<sp who="CS" id=S2><speaker>Captain Shotover</speaker>
  <p>Whats that?</p>
</sp>
<sp who="H" id=S3><speaker>Hector</speaker>
  <p>Ha! ha! Do. Do.</p>
</sp>
<sp who="E" id=S4><speaker>Ellie</speaker>
  <p>Please dont.</p>
</sp>
<stage id=D1 type="delivery" corresp="S1 S2 S3 S4">
  in consternation</stage>

<sp who="MH"><speaker>Mrs. Hushabye</speaker>
  <stage type="action">catching his arm and stopping him</stage>
```

```
    <p>Alfred: for shame! Are you mad?</p>
  </sp>
```

In the original, the stage direction “in consternation” is printed opposite a brace grouping all four speeches, indicating that all four characters speak at once, and that the stage direction applies to all of them. In the example, the **<stage>** element has been moved to an arbitrary place, and the four speeches with which it is to be associated are specified by identifier as the value of the *corresp* attribute. This attribute, which is enabled by the linking tag set, provides the simplest way of indicating the temporal alignment of speeches or actions in a play.

More powerful and more precise mechanisms for temporal alignment are defined in chapter 11, “Base Tag Set for Transcriptions of Spoken Texts,” [in separate fascicle]. These would be appropriate for encodings the focus of which is on the actual performance of a text rather than its structure or formal properties. The tag set described in that chapter includes a large number of other detailed proposals for the encoding of such features as voice quality, prosody, etc., which might be relevant to such a treatment of performance texts.

10.3 Other Types of Performance Text

Most of the elements and structures identified thus far are derived from traditional theatrical texts. Although other performance texts, such as screen plays or radio scripts, have not been discussed specifically, they can be encoded using the elements and structures listed above. Encoders may however find it convenient to use, as well, the additional specialized elements discussed in this section. For scripts containing very detailed technical information, the **<tech>** element discussed in section 10.3.1, “Technical Information,” on page 29 may also be useful.

Like other texts, screen plays and television or radio scripts may be divided into text divisions marked with **<div>** or **<div1>**, etc. Within units corresponding with the traditional “act” and “scene”, further subdivisions or sequences may be identified, composed of individual “shots”, each associated with a single camera angle and setting. Shots and sequences should be encoded using an appropriate text-division element (i.e., a **<div3>** element if numbered division elements are in use and the next largest unit is a **<div2>**, or a **<div>** element if un-numbered divisions are in use) specifying “sequence” or “shot” as the value of the *type* attribute, as appropriate.

It is normal practice in screenplays and radio scripts to distinguish directions concerning camera angles, sound effects, etc., from other forms of stage direction. Such texts also generally include far more detailed specifications of what the audience actually sees: descriptions of actions and background, etc. Scripts derived from cinema and television productions may also include texts displayed as captions superimposed on the action. All of these may be encoded using the general purpose **<stage>** element discussed in section 10.2.3, “Stage Directions,” on page 17, and distinguished by means of its *type* attribute. Alternatively, or in addition, the following more specific elements may be used, where clear distinctions can be made:

<view> : describes the visual context of some part of a screen play in terms of what the spectator sees, generally independent of any dialogue.

<camera> : describes a particular camera angle or viewpoint in a screen play. Attributes include:
type : characterizes the camera angle in some respect, e.g. as a close-up, medium shot, etc.
<caption> : contains the text of a caption or other text displayed as part of a film script or screenplay.
<sound> : describes a sound effect or musical sequence specified within a screen play or radio script. Attributes include:
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. Sample values include:
y : the sound is heard between the surrounding speeches
n : the sound overlaps the surrounding speeches
u : unknown or inapplicable

Some examples of the use of these elements follow:

```
<camera>Angle on Olivia.</camera>
<view>Ryan's wife, standing nervously alone on the sidelines,
biting her lip. She's scared and she shows it.</view>
```

Where particular words or phrases within a direction are emphasized (by change of typeface or use of capital letters), an appropriate phrase-level element may be used to indicate the fact, as in the following examples, where certain words in the original are given in small capitals:

```
<view>George glances at the window--and freezes.
<camera>New angle--shock cut</camera> Out the window
the body of a dead man suddenly slams into
<hi>frame</hi>. He dangles grotesquely,
held up by his coat caught on a protruding bolt.
George gasps. The train <hi>whistle</hi> screams.
</view>

<view>Ext. TV control van&mdash;Early morning.
The <name>T.V. announcer</name> from the Ryan interview
stands near the Control Van, the lake in b.g.
</view>
<sp who="announcer">
<speaker>T.V. Announcer</speaker>
<p>Several years ago, Jack Ryan was a highly
successful hydroplane  racer....</p>
</sp>
```

All of these elements, like other stage directions, can appear both within and between speeches.

```
<sp>
<speaker>TV Announcer VO</speaker>
<p>Working with Ryan are his two coworkers&mdash;
Strut Bowman, the mechanical engineer&mdash;
<view><camera>Angle on Strut</camera>
standing in the tow boat, walkie-talkie in hand,
```

```
watching Ryan carefully.</view>
&mdash;and Roger Dalton, a rocket
systems analyst, and one of the scientists
from the Jet Propulsion Lab....</p></sp>

<sp><speaker>Benjy</speaker>
  <p>Now to business.</p></sp>
<sp><speaker>Ford and Zaphod</speaker>
  <p>To business.</p></sp>
  <sound>Glasses clink.</sound>
<sp><speaker>Benjy</speaker>
  <p>I beg your pardon?</p></sp>
<sp><speaker>Ford</speaker>
  <p>I'm sorry, I thought you were
  proposing a toast.</p></sp>

<camera>Zoom in to overlay showing some stock film
  of hansom cabs galloping past.</camera>
<caption>London, 1895.</caption>
<caption>The residence of Mr Oscar Wilde.</caption>
<sound>Suitably classy music starts.</sound>
<view>Mix through to Wilde's drawing room. A crowd of suitably
  dressed folk are engaged in typically brilliant conversation,
  laughing affectedly and drinking champagne.</view>
<sp who=TJ><speaker>Prince of Wales</speaker>
  <p>My congratulations, Wilde. Your latest play is a great success.
  </p></sp>
```

10.3.1 Technical Information

Traditional stage scripts may contain additional technical information about such production-related factors as lighting, “blocking” (that is, detailed notes on actors' movements) or props required at particular points. More technical information about intended production effects may also appear in published versions of screen plays or movie scripts. Where these are presented simply as marginal notes, they may be encoded using the general-purpose **<note>** element defined in section 6.8, “Notes, Annotation, and Indexing,” [in separate fascicle]. Alternatively, they may be formally distinguished from other stage directions by using the specialized **<tech>** element:

<tech> : describes a special purpose stage direction that is not meant for the actors. Attributes include:
- *type* : categorizes the technical stage direction. Suggested values include:
  - *light* : a lighting cue.
  - *sound* : a sound cue.
  - *prop* : a prop cue.
  - *block* : a blocking instruction
- *perf* : identifies the performance or performances to which this technical direction applies.

Like stage directions, **<tech>** elements can appear anywhere within a speech or between speeches.

The elements discussed in the section are formally defined as follows:

```
<!-- 10.3.1:  Screen plays and other technical matters       -->
<!ELEMENT view          - O  (%specialPara)                    >
<!ATTLIST view               %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT camera        - -  (%paraContent)                    >
<!ATTLIST camera             %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
<!ELEMENT sound         - O  (%paraContent)                    >
<!ATTLIST sound              %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED
          discrete           (y | n | u)        u              >
<!ELEMENT caption       - O  (%paraContent)                    >
<!ATTLIST caption            %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT tech          - O  (%paraContent)                    >
<!ATTLIST tech               %a.global;
          type               (light | sound | prop | block)
                                                #IMPLIED
          perf               IDREFS             #IMPLIED       >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 10                        -->
```

Part 7

Alphabetic Reference List of Tags

<actor> (i.e. actor)

Description: Full name of an actor appearing within a cast list.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<castItem>
 <role>Mathias</role><roleDesc>the Burgomaster</roledesc>
 <actor who=IRVH1>Mr. Henry Irving</actor>
</castItem>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: Contains phrase level elements and character data only.
May occur within: castItem
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT actor         - O  (%phrase.seq)                      >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST actor              %a.global;                         >
```

Discussed in 10.1.4, “Cast Lists,” on page 10.
This tag is optional.

<camera>

Description: describes a particular camera angle or viewpoint in a screen play.
Attributes:

> *type*: characterizes the camera angle in some respect, e.g. as a close-up, medium shot, etc.
> Data type: CDATA
> Value: any string of characters
> Default value: #IMPLIED
> This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
<view>George glances at the window--and freezes.
<camera>New angle--shock cut</camera>
Out the window the body of a dead man suddenly slams into
<hi>frame</hi>
<!-- ... -->
</view>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: stagedir
DTD file:
Data description: Contains character data and phrase level elements.
May occur within:
May contain: %paraContent
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT camera        - -  (%paraContent)                      >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST camera             %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

Discussed in 10.3.1, “Technical Information,” on page 29.
This tag is optional.

<caption>

Description: contains the text of a caption or other text displayed as part of a film script or screenplay.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<camera>Zoom in to overlay showing some stock film of hansom cabs
galloping past</camera>
<caption>London, 1895.</caption>
<caption>The residence of Mr Oscar Wilde.</caption>
<sound>Suitably classy music starts.</sound>
<view>Mix through to Wilde's drawing room. A crowd of suitably
dressed folk are engaged in typically brilliant conversation,
laughing affectedly and drinking champagne.</who>
<sp who=TJ><speaker>Prince of Wales</speaker>
<p>My congratulations, Wilde. Your latest play is a great success.
```

Remarks: A specialized form of stage direction.
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: stagedir
DTD file:
Data description: Contains character data and phrase level elements.

May occur within:
May contain: %paraContent
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT caption       - O  (%paraContent)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST caption            %a.global;                        >
```

Discussed in 10.3, “Other Types of Performance Text,” on page 27.
This tag is optional.

<castGroup> (i.e. Cast list grouping)

Description: groups two or more individual **<castItem>** elements within a cast list.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

Remarks: Use the *rend* attribute to indicate whether the grouping is indicated by a brace, white space, font change, etc.
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: castGroup castList
May contain: castGroup castItem head trailer
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT castGroup     - -  (head?, (castItem | castGroup)+,
                             trailer?)                         >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST castGroup          %a.global;                        >
```

Discussed in 10.1.4, “Cast Lists,” on page 10.
This tag is optional.

<castItem> (i.e. Cast list item)

Description: contains a single entry within a cast list, describing either a single role or a list of non-speaking roles.

Attributes:

type: characterizes the cast item.
Data type: (role | list)

role : the item describes a single role.
list : the item describes a list of non-speaking roles.

Default value: role
This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
<castItem><role>Player</><actor>Mr Milward</></castItem>

<castItem type=list>Constables, Drawer, Turnkey, etc.</castItem>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: Contains character data with phrase-level elements, **<role>**, **<roleDesc>**, and **<actor>**.
May occur within: castGroup castList
May contain: %phrase.seq actor role roleDesc
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT castItem      - O  (role | roleDesc | actor |
                             (%phrase.seq))*                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST castItem           %a.global;
          type               (role | list)       role           >
```

Discussed in 10.1.4, "Cast Lists," on page 10.
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

<castList> (i.e. cast list)

Description: contains a single cast list or dramatis personae.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<castList>
<castGroup><head rend=braced>Mendicants</head>
  <castItem><role>Aafaa</><actor>Femi Johnson</></>
  <castItem><role>Blindman</><actor>Femi Osofisan</></>
  <castItem><role>Goyi</><actor>Wale Ogunyemi</></>
  <castItem><role>Cripple</><actor>Tunji Oyelana</></>
</castGroup>
<castItem>
  <role>Si Bero</><roleDesc>Sister to Dr Bero</>
  <actor>Deolo Adedoyin</>
</castItem>
<castGroup><head rend=braced>Two old women</head>
  <castItem><role>Iya Agba</><actor>Nguba Agolia</></>
  <castItem><role>Iya Mate</><actor>Bopo George</></>
</castGroup>
<castItem>
  <role>Dr Bero</><roleDesc>Specialist</>
  <actor>Nat Okoro</>
</castItem>
<castItem><role>Priest</><actor>Gbenga Sonuga</></>
<castItem><role>The old man</><roleDesc>Bero's father</>
   <actor>Dapo Adelugba</>
</castItem>
</castlist>
<stage>The action takes place in and around the home surgery of
Dr Bero, lately returned from the wars.</stage>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: perf inter
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within:
May contain: %component %m.divtop castGroup castItem
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT castList      - -  ((%m.divtop)*, (%component)*,
                             (castItem | castGroup)+,
                             (%component)*)                   >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST castList           %a.global;                       >
```

Discussed in 10.1.4, “Cast Lists,” on page 10.
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

Class Name: chunk

Description: includes all elements which can occur between, but not within, paragraphs and other chunks.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks: This element class does not contain all those elements which can appear between chunks: the class *inter* contains a set of elements which can appear either within or between chunks. Unlike elements of that class, chunks cannot occur within chunks. In prose, this means the elements in this class can appear between but not within paragraphs.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: common
DTD file:
Discussed in 3.7, “Element Classes,” [in separate fascicle].

Class Name: **common**
Description: common chunk- and inter-level elements.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks: This class defines the set of chunk- and inter-level elements available in all bases; it is used in defining the standard models *chunk.seq* and *specialPara* in the general and mixed bases.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Discussed in 3.7, “Element Classes,” [in separate fascicle].

Class Name: **comp.drama**
Description: component-level elements specific to performance texts.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Discussed in 10, “Base Tag Set for Drama,” on page 3.

Class Name: **comp.verse**
Description: component level elements unique to the base tag set for verse.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks:
Part: base tag set for verse texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Discussed in 9.2, “Structural Divisions of Verse Texts,” [in separate fascicle].

Discussed in 3.7, “Element Classes,” [in separate fascicle].

Class Name: **divn**
Description: structural elements which behave in the same way as divisions.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name conventionally used for this level of subdivision, e.g. “act”, “volume”, “book”, “section”, “canto”, etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters
Default value: #CURRENT
This attribute is recommended.

org: specifies how the content of the division is organized.
Data type: (composite | uniform)
Legal values are:
composite : composite content: i.e. no claim is made about the sequence in which the immediate contents of this division are to be processed, or their inter-relationships.
uniform : uniform content: i.e. the immediate contents of this element are regarded as forming a logical unit, to be processed in sequence.
Default value: uniform
This attribute is optional.

sample: indicates whether this division is a sample of the original source and if so, from which part.
Data type: (initial | medial | final | unknown | complete)
Legal values are:
initial : division lacks material present at end in source.
medial : division lacks material at start and end.
final : division lacks material at start.
unknown : position of sampled material within original unknown.
complete : division is not a sample.
Default value: complete
Remarks:
This attribute is optional.

part: specifies whether or not the division is fragmented by some other structural element, for example a speech crossing across two stanzas.
Data type: (Y | N | I | M | F)
Legal values are:
Y : the division is incomplete in some respect
N : either the division is complete, or no claim is made as to its completeness.
I : the initial part of an incomplete division
M : a medial part of an incomplete division
F : the final part of an incomplete division
Default value: N

Remarks: The values I, M, or F should be used only where it is clear how the division is to be reconstituted.
This attribute is mandatory when applicable.

Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Discussed in 7, “Default Text Structure,” [in separate fascicle].

Class Name: dramafront

Description: elements which appear at the level of divisions within front or back matter of performance texts only.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: clfront
DTD file:
Discussed in 10.1, “Front and Back Matter,” on page 4.

<epilogue>

Description: contains the epilogue to a drama, typically spoken by an actor out of character, possibly in association with a particular performance or venue.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<epilogue>
<head>Written by <name>Colley Cibber, Esq</name>
and spoken by <name>Mrs. Cibber</name>
<sp>
<lg>
<l>Since Fate has robb'd me of the hapless Youth,
<l>For whom my heart had hoarded up its truth;
<l>By all the Laws of Love and Honour, now,
<l>I'm free again to chuse, &mdash; and one of you
</lg>
<!-- ... -->
<lg><l>Suppose I search the sober Gallery; -- No,
<l>There's none but Prentices &mdash; & Cuckolds all a row:
<l>And these, I doubt, are those that make 'em so.</l>
<stage>Pointing to the Boxes.</stage>
<lg>
<l>'Tis very well, enjoy the jest:
<!-- ... -->
</sp>
</epilogue>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: drfront
DTD file:
Data description: Contains optional headings, a sequence of one or more component-level elements, and an optional sequence of closing material.
May occur within:
May contain: %component %m.divbot %m.divtop
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT epilogue      - -  ((%m.divtop)*, (%component)+,
                             (%m.divbot)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST epilogue           %a.global;                       >
```

Discussed in 10.1, “Front and Back Matter,” on page 4.
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

Class Name: **front**
Description: elements which appear at the level of divisions within front or back matter.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Discussed in 10.1, “Front and Back Matter,” on page 4.

Class Name: **global**
Description: defines attributes common to all elements in the TEI encoding scheme.
Attributes:

id (i.e. identifier): provides a unique identifier for the element bearing the ID value.
Data type: ID
Value: any valid SGML name (in the reference concrete syntax, a name must begin with a letter and contain only letters, numeric digits, hyphen, and full stop).
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

```
<p id=names>Paragraph with the ID <mentioned>names</>....
<p id=dates>Paragraph with the ID <mentioned>dates</>....
```

Remarks: The *id* attribute may be used to specify a canonical reference for an element; see section 6.9, “Reference Systems,” [in separate fascicle].
This attribute is optional.

n (i.e. number, name, etc.): gives a number (or other label) for an element, which is not necessarily unique within the document.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters; often, but not necessarily, numeric.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks: The *n* attribute may be used to specify the numbering of chapters, sections, list items, etc.; it may also be used in the specification of a standard reference system for the text.
This attribute is optional.

lang (i.e. language): indicates the language of the element content, usually using a two- or three-letter code from ISO 639.
Data type: IDREF
Value: The value must be the identifier specified for a writing system declaration declared in the TEI header, as described in section “REFID= not defined” target=HD>.
Default value: %INHERITED
Example:

```
 <p lang=EN>The only surviving work by <person>Ari</> (died 1148)
 is the ten-page <title lang=IS>&Iacute;slendingab&oacute;k</>
 (<title lang=LA>Libellus Islandorum</>), written in the early
twelfth century.
```

Remarks: If no value is specified for *lang*, the *lang* value for the immediately enclosing element is inherited; for this reason, a value should always be specified on the outermost element (**<TEI.2>**).
This attribute is optional.

rend (i.e. rendition or presentation): indicates how the element in question was rendered or presented in the source text.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters; if the typographic rendition of a text is to be systematically recorded, a systematic set of values for the *rend* attribute should be defined.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks: These Guidelines make no binding recommendations for the values of the *rend* attribute; the characteristics of visual presentation vary too much from text to text and the decision to record or ignore individual characteristics varies too much from project to project. Some potentially useful conventions are noted from time to time at appropriate points in the Guidelines.
This attribute is optional.

Remarks: The global attributes described here are made part of the attribute definition list declaration of each element by including the string "%a.global" in each such declaration. Some global

attributes are made available when certain base or additional tag sets are selected; these are incorporated into the global attributes by references to the appropriate parameter entities. When the tag sets in question have not been selected, the parameter entities in question expand to the empty string.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: clterm cllink clana clfs clcert clspoken
DTD file:
Discussed in 3.5, "Global Attributes," [in separate fascicle].

Class Name: inter

Description: elements of the intermediate (inter-level) class, which can occur both within paragraphs and between paragraphs.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks: This element class contains a subset of those elements which can appear in the unstructured "soup" with which paragraph and other elements at the lowest level of crystal structures are filled: specifically all the elements which can also occur as structural elements in their own right. In prose, this means the elements in this class can appear both within and between paragraphs. This class is thus distinct from the purely phrase-level elements which can appear only within soup, and not on their own; the latter class, in keeping with this metaphor, is called "broth"; it is represented by the class *phrase*. Cf. also the class *chunks*.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Discussed in 3.7, "Element Classes," [in separate fascicle].

<l> (i.e. verse line)

Description: contains a single, possibly incomplete, line of verse.
Attributes:

part: specifies whether or not the line is metrically complete.
Data type: (Y | N | I | M | F)
Legal values are:
Y : the line is metrically incomplete
N : either the line is complete, or no claim is made as to its completeness
I : the initial part of an incomplete line
M : a medial part of an incomplete line
F : the final part of an incomplete line
Default value: N
Remarks: The values I, M, or F should be used only where it is clear how the line is to be reconstituted.
This attribute is mandatory when applicable.

Example:

```
<l part=Y met='-/-/-/-/-/'>
```

Part: base tag set for verse texts.
Member of classes: metrical
DTD file:
Data description: contains character data or phrase level elements only
May occur within: lg sp
May contain: %paraContent
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT l             - o  (%paraContent)                     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST l                  %a.global;
                             %a.metrical;
          part               (Y | N | I | M | F) N              >
```

Discussed in 9.2, “Structural Divisions of Verse Texts,” [in separate fascicle].
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

<lb> (i.e. line break)

Description: marks the start of a new (typographic) line in some edition or version of a text.
Attributes:

ed (i.e. edition): indicates the edition or version in which the line break is located at this point
Data type: CDATA
Value: Any string of characters; usually a siglum conventionally used for the edition.
Default value: #REQUIRED

Example:

```
<lb ed=Riverside n=123>
```

This attribute is required.

n (i.e. number or name): indicates the number or other value associated with the line which follows the point of insertion of this **<lb>**.
Data type: CDATA
Value: Any string of characters.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Remarks: Encoders should adopt a clear and consistent policy as to whether the numbers associated with line breaks relate to the physical sequence number of the line within the page, or to some aspect of the logical structure of the text. By convention, **<lb>** elements should appear at the start of the line to which they refer.
This attribute is optional.

Example:

Remarks: Like other forms of milestone tag, **<lb>** tags cannot be automatically verified by SGML; for better validation, a concurrent markup stream should be used.

The **<lb>** tag is intended for making typographic line breaks in prose. It should be carefully distinguished from the **<l>** element, used to mark lines of verse.
Part: additional tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: clloc
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: EMPTY
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT lb            - O  EMPTY                            >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST lb
          id                  ID                  #IMPLIED
          lang                IDREF               %INHERITED
          rend                CDATA               #IMPLIED
          ed                  CDATA               #REQUIRED
          n                   CDATA               #IMPLIED       >
```

Discussed in 6.9.3, “Milestone Tags,” [in separate fascicle].
This tag is optional.

<lg> (i.e. line group)

Description: contains a group of verse lines functioning as a formal unit e.g. a stanza, refrain, verse paragraph, etc.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<lg type=free>
<l>Let me be my own fool
<l>of my own making, the sum of it
</lg>
<lg>
<l>is equivocal.
<l>One says of the drunken farmer:
</lg>
<lg>
<l>leave him lay off it. And this is
<l>the explanation.
</lg>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: chunk metrical compvers divn
DTD file:
Data description: contains verse lines or nested line groups only, possibly prefixed by a heading.
May occur within: lg sp
May contain: %m.divbot %m.divtop l lg
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT lg            - O  ((%m.divtop)*, (l | lg)+,
                             (%m.divbot)*)                  >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST lg                 %a.global;
                             %a.divn;
                             %a.metrical;                   >
```

Discussed in 6.11.1, “Verse,” [in separate fascicle].
Discussed in 9.2, “Structural Divisions of Verse Texts,” [in separate fascicle].
This tag is optional.

Class Name: loc

Description: elements used for purposes of location and reference.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: phrase

DTD file:
Discussed in 6.6, “Simple Links and Cross References,” [in separate fascicle].

Class Name: **metrical**
Description: elements carrying metrical information.
Attributes:

met: contains a user-specified encoding for the conventional metrical structure of the element.
Data type: CDATA
Value: May contain either a standard term for the kind of metrical unit (e.g. “hexameter”) or an encoded representation for the metrical pattern (e.g. “+--+-+-+-+-”). In either case, the notation used should be documented by a **<metNotation>** element within the **<encodingDesc>** of the associated header.
Default value: %INHERITED
Remarks: Where this attribute is not specified, the metrical pattern for the element concerned is understood to be inherited from its parent.
This attribute is recommended.

real: contains a user-specified encoding for the actual realization of the conventional metrical structure applicable to the element.
Data type: CDATA
Value: May contain either a standard term for the kind of metrical unit (e.g. “hexameter”) or an encoded representation for the metrical pattern (e.g. “+--+-+-+-+-”). In either case, the notation used should be documented by a **<metNotation>** element within the **<encodingDesc>** of the associated header.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Remarks: Where this attribute is not specified, the metrical realization for the element concerned is understood to be identical to that specified or implied for the *met* attribute.
This attribute is recommended when applicable.

rhyme: specifies the rhyme scheme applicable to a group of metrical lines.
Data type: CDATA
Value: The rhyme scheme is expressed as a string of alphabetic characters each corresponding with a rhyming line. Any non-rhyming lines should be represented by a hyphen.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

```
<lg rhyme='ABABABCC'>
```

Remarks: It does not make sense to specify this attribute on any unit smaller than a line, as currently defined. Nor does it provide any way to record internal rhyme, or to specify non-conventional rhyming practice. These extensions would require radical revision.
This attribute is recommended.

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for verse texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Discussed in 9.4, “Meter and Rhyme,” [in separate fascicle].

<move> (i.e. Movement)

Description: marks the actual entrance or exit of one or more characters on stage.
Attributes:

who (i.e. Who): identifies the character or characters performing the movement.
Data type: IDREFS
Value: The IDREFS are derived from the ID attribute on the role elements in the cast list.
Default value: #REQUIRED
This attribute is required.

type: characterizes the movement, for example as an entrance or exit.
Data type: CDATA
Suggested values include:
entrance : character is entering the stage.
exit : character is exiting the stage.
onstage : character moves on stage
Default value: "onstage"
This attribute is optional.

where: specifies the direction of a stage movement.
Data type: CDATA
Sample values include:
L : stage left
R : stage right
C : centre stage
Default value: #IMPLIED
Remarks: Full blocking information will normally require combinations of values, (for example “UL” for “upper stage left”) and may also require more detailed encoding of speed, direction etc. Full documentation of any coding system used should be provided in the header.
This attribute is optional.

perf: identifies the performance or performances in which this movement occurred as specified.
Data type: IDREFS
Value: The ID of a **<performance>** element.
Default value: #IMPLIED
This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
<stage type="entrance">
<move who=B type="enter" where=SL perf=P1>
Enter Bellafront mad.</stage>
```

Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: stagedir
DTD file:
Data description: Empty
May occur within:
May contain: EMPTY
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT move          - O  EMPTY                              >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST move               %a.global;
          who                IDREFS              #REQUIRED
          type               CDATA               "onstage"
          where              CDATA               #IMPLIED
          perf               IDREFS              #IMPLIED       >
```

Discussed in 10.2.3, “Stage Directions,” on page 17.
This tag is optional.

<p> (i.e. paragraph)

Description: marks paragraphs in prose.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<p>Hallgerd was outside.  <q>There is blood on your
axe,</q> she said.  <q>What have you done?</q></p>
<p><q>I have now arranged that you can be married a
second time,</q> replied Thjostolf.</p>
<p><q>Then you must mean that Thorvald is dead,</q>
she said.</p>
<p><q>Yes,</q> said Thjostolf.  <q>And now you must
think up some plan for me.</q>
```

Remarks: In some contexts, the paragraph may have a specialized meaning, e.g. in the tag set for dictionaries, **<p>** is used to enclose any running text, and thus does not imply text set off as is conventionally done in running prose.
Part: additional tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: chunk
DTD file:
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.

May occur within: sp
May contain: %paraContent;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT p             - O  (%paraContent;)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST p                  %a.global;                         >
```

Discussed in 6.1, “Paragraphs,” [in separate fascicle].
This tag is required.

<performance>

Description: contains a section of front or back matter describing how a dramatic piece is to be performed in general or how it was performed on some specific occasion.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<performance>
<p><rs type=place>Gateway Theatre, Edinburgh</rs>,
<date>6 September 1948</date>
<castList>
    <castitem><role>Anath Bithiah</>
       <actor>Athene Seyler</actor>
    <!-- ... -->
    <castitem><role>Shendi</role>
       <actor>Robert Rietty</actor>
  </castList>
  <p>Directed by <name>E. Martin Browne</name>
</performance>

<performance>
  <p>Cast of the original production at the
    <rs type=place>Savoy Theatre, London,</rs>
  on <date>September 24, 1907</>
  <castList>
    <castitem>Colonel Hope : Mr A.E.George</>
  ...
  </castList>
</performance>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: drfront
DTD file:
Data description: contains paragraphs and an optional cast list only.

May occur within:
May contain: %component %m.divbot %m.divtop
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT performance   - -  ((%m.divtop)*, (%component)+,
                              (%m.divbot)*)                      >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST performance        %a.global;                          >
```

Discussed in 10.1, “Front and Back Matter,” on page 4.
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

Class Name: **phrase**

Description: includes elements which can occur at the level of individual words or phrases.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks: This class of elements can occur only within larger elements of the class *inter* or *chunk*. In prose, this means these elements can occur within paragraphs, list items, lines of verse, etc.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Discussed in 3.7, “Element Classes,” [in separate fascicle].

<prologue>

Description: contains the prologue to a drama, typically spoken by an actor out of character, possibly in association with a particular performance or venue.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<prologue>
<sp>
<l>Wits, like physicians never can agree,
<l>When of a different society.
<!-- ... -->
<l>New plays are stuffed with wits, and with deboches,
<l>That crowd and sweat like cits in May-Day coaches.
</sp>
<trailer>
Written by a person of quality
</trailer>
</prologue>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: drfront
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within:
May contain: %component %m.divbot %m.divtop
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT prologue      - -  ((%m.divtop)*, (%component)+,
                              (%m.divbot)*)                      >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST prologue           %a.global;                          >
```

Discussed in 10.1, “Front and Back Matter,” on page 4.
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

<role>

Description: the name of a dramatic role, as given in a cast list.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<role id=JT>Joan Trash</><roleDesc>A Ginger-bread-woman</>
```

Remarks: It is important to assign a meaningful ID attribute to the **<role>** element, since this ID is referred to by *who* attributes on many other elements.
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: castItem
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT role          - O  (%phrase.seq)                       >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST role               %a.global;                          >
```

Discussed in 10.1.4, “Cast Lists,” on page 10.
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

<roleDesc> (i.e. role description)

Description: describes a character's role in a drama.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<roleDesc>gentlemen of leisure
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: castItem
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT roleDesc      - -  (%phrase.seq)                     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST roleDesc           %a.global;                        >
```

Discussed in 10.1.4, “Cast Lists,” on page 10.
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

<seg> (i.e. arbitrary segment)

Description: contains any arbitrary phrase-level unit of text.
Attributes:

type: indicates what sort of segment is marked.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Remarks: The *type* attribute may be used to provide any suitable classification for the **<seg>** elements tagged in a text. It should not be used to tag features for which other tags are defined in these Guidelines.
This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
<seg>When are you leaving?</seg>
<seg>Tomorrow.</seg>
```

Remarks: The **<seg>** element may be used at the encoder's discretion to mark any low-level segments of the text of interest for processing. One use of the element is to mark text features for which no appropriate markup is otherwise defined — i.e. as a simple extension mechanism. Another use is to provide an

identifier for some segment which is to be pointed at by some other element — i.e. to provide a target, or a part of a target, for a **<ptr>** or other similar element.
Part: additional tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: seg
DTD file:
Data description: May contain anything which may appear within a paragraph.
May occur within: sp
May contain: %paraContent
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT seg           - -  (%paraContent)                     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST seg                %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

Discussed in 6.12, “Arbitrary Segments,” [in separate fascicle].
Discussed in 11.4.1, “Segments,” [in separate fascicle].
This tag is optional.

<set>

Description: contains a description of the setting, time, locale, appearance, etc., of the action of a play, typically found in the front matter of a printed performance text (not a stage direction).
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<set>
<p>The action takes place on February 7th between the hours of noon
and six in the afternoon, close to the Trenartha Tin Plate Works,
on the borders of England and Wales, where a strike has been in
progress throughout the winter.
</set>

<set><head>SCENE</>
A Sub-Post Office on a late autumn evening
</set>

<front>
  <tPage> ... </tPage>
  <div type='Notice'> ... </>
  <div type='Dedication'> ... </>
  <div type='Performance'> ... </>
  <set>
    <list type=gloss>
      <label>TIME: <item>1907
```

```
        <label>PLACE: <item>East Coast village in England
      </list>
    </set>
  </front>
```

Remarks: This element should not be used outside the front matter; for similar contextual descriptions within the body of the text, use the **<stage>** element.
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: drfront
DTD file:
Data description: Contains paragraphs or phrase level tags.
May occur within:
May contain: %specialPara head
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT set           - -  (head?, %specialPara)              >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST set                %a.global;                         >
```

Discussed in 10.1, “Front and Back Matter,” on page 4.
This tag is optional.

<sound>

Description: describes a sound effect or musical sequence specified within a screen play or radio script.
Attributes:

type: categorizes the sound in some respect, e.g. as music, special effect, etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters
Default value: #IMPLIED
This attribute is optional.

discrete: indicates whether the sound overlaps the surrounding speeches or interrupts them.
Data type: (y|n|u)

y : the sound is heard between the surrounding speeches
n : the sound overlaps the surrounding speeches
u : unknown or inapplicable

Default value: u
This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
<sp><speaker>Benjy</speaker><p>Now to business.
<sp><speaker>Ford and Zaphod</speaker><p>To business.
<sound discrete=y>Glasses clink.
<sp><speaker>Benjy<speaker><p>I beg your pardon?
<sp><speaker>Ford</speaker><p>I'm sorry, I thought you were
  proposing a toast.
```

Remarks: A specialized form of stage direction.
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: stagedir
DTD file:
Data description: Contains character data and phrase level elements.
May occur within:
May contain: %paraContent
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT sound         - O  (%paraContent)                     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST sound              %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED
          discrete           (y | n | u)        u               >
```

Discussed in 10.3, “Other Types of Performance Text,” on page 27.
This tag is optional.

<speaker>

Description: A specialized form of heading or label, giving the name of one or more speakers in a dramatic text or fragment.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<sp who="NI RSA">
<speaker>Nancy and Robert</speaker>
<stage type=delivery>(speaking simultaneously)</stage>
<p>The future? ...
</sp>
```

Remarks: The *who* attribute on the **<sp>** element may be used either in addition to this element or as an alternative.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: Any sequence of phrase level data
May occur within: sp
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT speaker       - O  (%phrase.seq)        -(speaker)    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST speaker            %a.global;                         >
```

Discussed in 6.11.2, “Drama,” [in separate fascicle].
This tag is optional.

<sp> (i.e. speech)

Description: An individual speech in a performance text, or a passage presented as such in a prose or verse text.

Attributes:

who: identifies the speaker of the part by supplying an ID.
Data type: IDREFS
Value: The IDREFS are derived from the ID attribute on the role elements in the cast list or from a list of the participants.
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

```
<sp><speaker>The reverend Doctor Opimiam</speaker>
<p>I do not think I have named a single unpresentable fish.
<sp><speaker>Mr Gryll</speaker>
<p>Bream, Doctor: there is not much to be said for bream.
<sp><speaker>The Reverend Doctor Opimiam</speaker>
<p>On the contrary, sir, I think there is much to be said for him.
In the first place....
<p>Fish, Miss Gryll -- I could discourse to you on fish by the hour:
but for the present I will forbear...
</sp>
```

Remarks: The *who* attribute on this element may be used either in addition to the **<speaker>** element or as an alternative.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: chunk
DTD file:
Data description: Lines or paragraphs, stage directions, and phrase-level elements.
May occur within:
May contain: l lg p seg speaker stage
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT sp            - O  (speaker?, (p | l | lg | seg |
                             stage)+)                           >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST sp              %a.global;
          who             IDREFS          #IMPLIED      >
```

Discussed in 6.11.2, “Drama,” [in separate fascicle].
This tag is optional.

<stage> (i.e. stage direction)

Description: contains any kind of stage direction within a dramatic text or fragment.
Attributes:

type: indicates the kind of stage direction.
Data type: CDATA
Suggested values include:
setting : describes a setting.
entrance : describes an entrance.
exit : describes an exit.
business : describes stage business.
novelistic : is a narrative, motivating stage direction.
delivery : describes how a character speaks.
modifier : gives some detail about a character.
location : describes a location.
mixed : more than one of the above
Default value: mix

Example:

```
<stage type="setting">A curtain being drawn.</stage>
<stage type="setting">Music</stage>
<stage type="entrance">Enter Husband as being thrown off his
horse.</stage>
<stage type="exit">Exit pursued by a bear.</stage>
<stage type="business">He quickly takes the stone out.</stage>
<stage type="delivery">To Lussurioso.</stage>
<stage type="novelistic">Having had enough, and embarrassed for
the family.</stage>
<stage type="modifier">Disguised as Ansaldo.</stage>
<stage type="location">At a window.</stage>
<stage type="delivery rend="inline">Aside.</stage>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: inter
DTD file:
May occur within: sp
May contain: %specialPara
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT stage         - -  (%specialPara)       -(stage)      >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST stage              %a.global;
          type               CDATA               mix            >
```

Discussed in 6.11.2, “Drama,” [in separate fascicle].
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

Class Name: **stageDirection** (i.e. stage directions)
Description: groups elements for specialized stage directions defined in the additional tag set for performance texts.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Remarks: Stage directions are members of class *inter*: that is, they can appear between or within component-level elements.
Part: additional tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: perf inter
DTD file:
Discussed in 10.3, “Other Types of Performance Text,” on page 27.

<tech> (i.e. Technical stage direction)

Description: describes a special purpose stage direction that is not meant for the actors.
Attributes:

type: categorizes the technical stage direction.
Data type: (light | sound | prop | block)
Suggested values include:
light : a lighting cue.
sound : a sound cue.
prop : a prop cue.
block : a blocking instruction
Default value: #IMPLIED

perf: identifies the performance or performances to which this technical direction applies.
Data type: IDREFS
Value: The ID of a **<performance>** element.
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

```
<tech type=light>Red spot on his face</tech>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: stagedir
DTD file:
Data description: Contains character level information.
May occur within:
May contain: %paraContent
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT tech          - O  (%paraContent)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST tech               %a.global;
          type               (light | sound | prop | block)
                                                 #IMPLIED
          perf               IDREFS              #IMPLIED      >
```

Discussed in 10.3.1, “Technical Information,” on page 29.
This tag is optional.

Entity Name: # tei.structure.dtd

Description: defines the file in which the default text structure used by many base tag sets is defined.
Remarks:
Expansion: system 'teistr2.dtd'
Discussed in 3.2, “Core, Base, and Additional Tag Sets,” [in separate fascicle].

<view>

Description: describes the visual context of some part of a screen play in terms of what the spectator sees, generally independent of any dialogue.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<view><name>Max</name> joins his daughter
at the window. <hi>Rain</hi> sprays his
face-- </view>
<view><camera>Max's POV</camera> He sees occasional
windows open, and just across from his apartment
house, a <hi>man</hi> opens the front door of
a brownstone--</view>
```

```
<div type=shot>
  <view>BBC World symbol</view>
  <sp who=MP><speaker>Voice Over</speaker>
     <p>Monty Python's Flying Circus tonight comes to you live
     from the Grillomat Snack Bar, Paignton.
</div>
<div type=shot>
  <view>Interior of a nasty snack bar. Customers around, preferably
  real people. Linkman sitting at one of the plastic tables.</view>
  <sp who=JC><speaker>Linkman</speaker>
  <p>Hello to you live from the Grillomat Snack Bar.
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

Remarks: A view is a particular form of stage direction.
Part: base tag set for performance texts.
Member of classes: stagedir
DTD file:
Data description: text and crystals
May occur within:
May contain: %specialPara
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT view          - O  (%specialPara)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST view               %a.global;                        >
```

Discussed in 10.3, “Other Types of Performance Text,” on page 27.
This tag is optional.

Usability Report and Comment

If you have comments of any kind on the current draft of the TEI Guidelines, please complete this form and return it to one of the following addresses:

C. M. Sperberg-McQueen, Computer Center (M/C 135), University of Illinois at Chicago, 1940 W. Taylor Room 124, Chicago IL 60612-7352, USA. Bitnet: U35395@UICVM, Internet: U35395@uicvm.uic.edu

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Further copies of this form may be downloaded from LISTSERV @ UICVM (or listserv @ uicvm.uic.edu). Send a mail message containing the line 'GET TEIURC MEMO TEI-L'

Your name:
Your postal address:

Your e-mail address (if any):
Your occupation:
Your academic background:
Your immediate reactions to the Guidelines (please tick or cross one only):

Relevance to your present concerns or interests: high medium low
Importance to your future research plans: high medium low
Comprehensibility/usability of current draft: high medium low

Detailed technical comment: [Please feel free to comment on any part of the Guidelines or in general. Comments relating to specific parts of the text are most helpful if they include a section or chapter number]

Thank you!

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