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3. Rhyme

3.1 Rhyming words

The rhyming words of a line of verse can be encoded using the appropriate `<rhyme>` element:

```
<lg type="poem">
  <lg type="stanza">
    <l>
      <rhyme>Poppadom</rhyme>
    </l>
    <l>
      <rhyme>Oatmeal</rhyme>
    </l>
    <l>
      <rhyme>Bubble</rhyme> <rhyme>gum</rhyme>  </l>
    <l>
      <rhyme>Cut of</rhyme> <rhyme>veal</rhyme>  </l>
  </lg>
  <lg type="stanza">
    <l>
      <rhyme>Mince for</rhyme> <rhyme>pie</rhyme>  </l>
    <l>
      <rhyme>Frozen</rhyme> <rhyme>peas</rhyme>  </l>
    <l>
      <rhyme>Video for</rhyme> <rhyme>Guy</rhyme>  </l>
    <l>
      <rhyme>Selection of</rhyme> <rhyme>teas</rhyme>  </l>
  </lg>
  <lg type="stanza">
    <l>
      <rhyme>Paper towels/garbage</rhyme> <rhyme>bags</rhyme>  </l>
    <l>
      <rhyme>Pasta sauce and</rhyme> <rhyme>Parmesan</rhyme>  </l>
    <l>
      <rhyme>Pumpkin seed and olive</rhyme> <rhyme>oil</rhyme>  </l>
  </lg>
  <lg type="stanza">
    <l>
      <rhyme>Cheesy crisps and favourite</rhyme> <rhyme>mags</rhyme>  </l>
    <l>
      <rhyme>Kidney beans (1 large</rhyme> can</rhyme>) </l>
    <l>
      <rhyme>Cling film and kitchen</rhyme> <rhyme>foil</rhyme>  </l>
  </lg>
</lg>
```

`<rhyme>` can appear anywhere in the line. This way, not only end-of-line rhymes can be tagged but also internal rhyme, even inside prose(-like) paragraphs like in the following fragment:
This course on verse is terse and provides a de sign for the study of poetry like yours and mine.

3.2 Rhyme patterns

Rhyme patterns can be documented with a @rhyme attribute which has a default notation in which distinct letters stand for rhyming lines. This attribute can be added to <lg> and/or to <l>, and also to any <div> element that is used for the encoding of poetry.

The rhyme scheme in the shopping list poem is "ababcdedefgefg". This can be documented inside the @rhyme attribute of <lg type="poem">. The rhyme scheme of the separate stanzas can be encoded inside the @rhyme attribute of <lg type="stanza">, and even the rhyme scheme of the separate lines can technically be encoded inside the @rhyme attribute of the <l> element. The complexity of the use of all these options depends on the encoder. A maximally complex encoding could be the following:
3.3 Rhyming words and patterns

The correspondence between the rhyming pattern documented in the `<rhyme>` attribute and the rhyming words encoded with the `<rhyme>` element can be specified in a `<label>` attribute to the `<rhyme>` element. The value of this attribute is usually one of the letters of the rhyme pattern. Applied to the shopping list poem, this results in the following encoding:
All <rhyme> elements with the same value for their @label attribute are assumed to rhyme with each other within a given scope. That scope is defined by the nearest ancestor element for which the @rhyme attribute has been supplied.

In the following encoding of the same poem, the scope is defined by the <lg type="stanza"> element. This means that the rhyming words labelled a, b, or c are only assumed to rhyme inside the stanza and not across stanzas:
<lg type="poem"/>

<lg type="stanza" rhyme="abab">
  <l>
    <rhyme label="a">Poppadom</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="b">Oatmeal</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="a">Bubble gum</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="b">Cut of veal</rhyme>
  </l>
</lg>

<lg type="stanza" rhyme="abab">
  <l>
    <rhyme label="a">Mince for pie</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="b">Frozen peas</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="a">Video for Guy</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="b">Selection of teas</rhyme>
  </l>
</lg>

<lg type="stanza" rhyme="abc">
  <l>
    <rhyme label="a">Paper towels/garbage bags</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="b">Pasta sauce and Parmesan</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="c">Pumpkin seed and olive oil</rhyme>
  </l>
</lg>

<lg type="stanza" rhyme="abc">
  <l>
    <rhyme label="a">Cheesy crisps and favourite mags</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="b">Kidney beans (1 large can)</rhyme>
  </l>
  <l>
    <rhyme label="c">Cling film and kitchen foil</rhyme>
  </l>
</lg>

Summary

The occurrence of rhyming words and rhyming patterns and their correspondence can be encoded by a combination of tags and attribute values. Depending on the encoder’s preferences, they can be applied to different structural levels of the text.