TEI By Example

TEI by Example. Module 7

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Last modified on: 2018-04-28
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7. Summary

This tutorial module has focused on the encoding of textual variation in different text witnesses. Although the determination of textual variation itself can depend on the editorial theories for the critical edition, and the TEI Guidelines offer many possibilities to encode textual variation, we'll conclude with a possible encoding as a critical edition of the text samples we used in this tutorial module. In this example, we chose for a parallel segmented internal apparatus, which could look as follows:
<TEI xmlns="_TBEeg_http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
<teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
    <!-- ... -->
  </fileDesc>
</teiHeader>
</TEI>
<app>
<rdg wit="#p2">GENTLE INTRODUCTION TO SGML</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p3">Gentle Introduction to SGML</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p4 #p5">Gentle Introduction to XML</rdg>
</app>
</head>
</app>
<rdg wit="#p4">7. Summary</rdg>
As originally published in previous editions of the Guidelines, this chapter provided a gentle introduction to 'just enough' SGML for anyone to understand how the TEI used that standard. Since then, the Gentle Guide seems to have taken on a life of its own independent of the Guidelines, having been widely distributed (and flatteringly imitated) on the web. In revising it for the present draft, the editors have therefore felt free to reduce considerably its discussion of SGML-specific matters, in favour of a simple presentation of how the TEI uses XML.

The encoding scheme defined by these Guidelines is may be either as an application of a system known as the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). Although widely said to be short for the surnames of its progenitors, the official expansion of this abbreviation is "Standard Generalized Markup Language." SGML is an international standard or of the more recently developed W3C Extensible Markup Language (XML).
<title>Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0</title>
, available from
<ref target="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml">http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml</ref>
</bibl>
</note>. Both SGML and XML are widely-used</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p5">XML (Bray et al. (eds.) (2006)). XML is widely used</rdg>
</app>
for the definition of device-independent, system-independent methods of
<app>
<rdg wit="#p2 #p3">representing</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p4 #p5">storing and processing</rdg>
</app>
texts in electronic form</app>
<rdg wit="#p2 #p3">This chapter presents a brief tutorial guide to its main features, for those readers who have not encountered it before. For a more technical account of TEI practice in using</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p4">XML being in fact a simplification or derivation of SGML. In the present chapter we introduce informally the basic concepts underlying such markup languages and attempt to explain to</rdg>
</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p5">It is now also the interchange and communication format used by many applications on the World Wide Web. In</rdg>
</app>
the</app>
<rdg wit="#p2">SGML standard, see chapter 30, "TEI Conformance," [in separate fascicle]; for a more technical description of the subset of SGML</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p3">SGML standard, see chapter 28, "Conformance," on page 727. For a more technical description of the subset of SGML</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p4">reader encountering them for the first time how they are actually used in the TEI scheme. Except where the two are explicitly distinguished, references to XML in what follows may be understood to apply equally well to the TEI usage of SGML. a more technical account of For TEI practice see chapter 28</hi> Conformance</hi> ; for a more technical description of the subset of SGML</rdg>
</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p5">present chapter we informally introduce some of its concepts and attempt to explain to the reader encountering them basic for the first time how and why they are</rdg>
</app>
used</app>
<rdg wit="#p2 #p3 #p4">by</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p5">in</rdg>
</app>
the TEI</app>
<rdg wit="#p2 #p3 #p4">encoding</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p5" />
</app>
scheme</app>
<rdg wit="#p3">see chapter 39, "Formal Grammar for the TEI-Interchange-Format Subset of SGML," on page 1247</rdg>
<rdg wit="#p4">see chapter 39</hi> Formal Grammar for the TEI-Interchange-Format Subset of SGML</hi> </rdg>
More detailed technical accounts of TEI practice in this respect are provided in chapters 23. Using the TEI, 1. The TEI Infrastructure, and 22. Documentation Elements of these Guidelines.

SGML is an international standard for the description of marked-up electronic text. More exactly, XML is an extensible markup language used for the description of marked-up electronic text. More exactly, Strictly speaking, SGML and XML are a metalanguage, that is, a means of formally describing a language used to describe other languages. Historically, the word markup has been used to describe annotation or other marks within a text intended to instruct a compositor or typist how a particular passage should be printed or laid out. Examples include wavy underlining to indicate boldface, special symbols for passages to be omitted or printed in a particular font, and so forth. As the formatting and printing of texts was automated, the term was extended.
to cover all sorts of special markup codes inserted into electronic texts to govern formatting, printing, or other processing.