5. TEI P3 (SGML)

The sample text could be encoded in TEI P3 as well. Being TEI, this is a descriptive encoding scheme that allows the encoder to explicate the structure and semantics of the textual features s/he wants to analyse. In our sample, we see the typical features of TEI documents (although some of the names have evolved since version P3): a document is encoded in a `<TEI.2>` element, containing both a `<teiHeader>` section for the meta-information, and a `<text>` part for the actual text contents. The header must contain a minimal amount of meta-information, while the text content itself is encoded in `<body>`. Inside the text, the structural elements (heading — `<head>`), paragraph — `<p>`, footnote — `<note @place=foot>`, as well as semantic features (title — `<title>`, emphasis — `<emph>`, term — `<term>`) can be fully expressed with comprehensible tag names.

Notice, however, that this is SGML, not XML: some elements can occur without end tags (`<title>`, `<body>`, `<p>`, `<head>`), and attribute values can occur without surrounding quotes ("type=foot").

```
<TEI.2>
  <teiHeader>
    <fileDesc>
      <titleStmt>
        <title>Review: an electronic transcription</title>
      </titleStmt>
      <publicationStmt>
        <p>Published as an example for the Introduction module of TBE.</p>
      </publicationStmt>
      <sourceDesc>
        <p>No source: born digital.</p>
      </sourceDesc>
    </fileDesc>
  </teiHeader>
  <text>
    <body>
      <head>Review</head>
      <p><title>Die Leiden des jungen Werther</title> by <name>Goethe</name> is an exceptionally good example of a book full of <term>Weltschmerz</term>.
    </text>
  </TEI.2>
```

Example 4. A TEI P3 SGML example.