

The TEI Core Module

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This lecture

- What is a module?
- What is the core module?
- What elements does the core module contain?

What is a module?

- A module is a group of elements and their respective declarations
- Elements are grouped thematically
- There are currently 21 modules, including:
 - drama → performance texts
 - analysis → for linguistic analysis and interpretation
 - verse → texts in verse
 - spoken → for transcribed speech
 - namesdates → for prosopographies and other named entities
 - and many more...

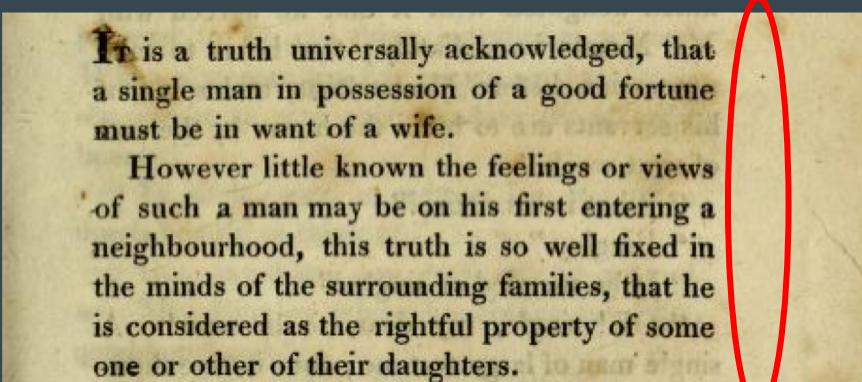
The core module

- Gathers elements common to most materials:
 - Identification information
 - shelfmark, inventory number, page number, titles...
 - Divisions and subdivisions
 - pictures, diagrams, some kind of graphical information
 - A number of writing modes or registers
 - prose, verse, drama...
 - With formal structural units
 - paragraphs, lists, stanzas, lines, speeches
 - Containing textual distinctions
 - titles, headings, quotes, names...
 - Metatextual interventions
 - deletions, additions, annotations, revisions...
 - ...

Paragraph: <p>

- The paragraph element <p> is the fundamental organisational unit for prose texts
- Smallest regular unit into which prose can be divided
 - Phrase-level elements must appear within a paragraph
- <p> can appear in any TEI text, including texts primarily in a different genre (i.e., verse, drama)

Paragraph: < p >



```
<body>
  <p>It is a truth universally acknowledged, that  

    a single man in possession of a good fortune  

    must be in want of a wife.</p>
  <p>However little known the feelings or views  

    of such a man may be on his first entering a  

    neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in  

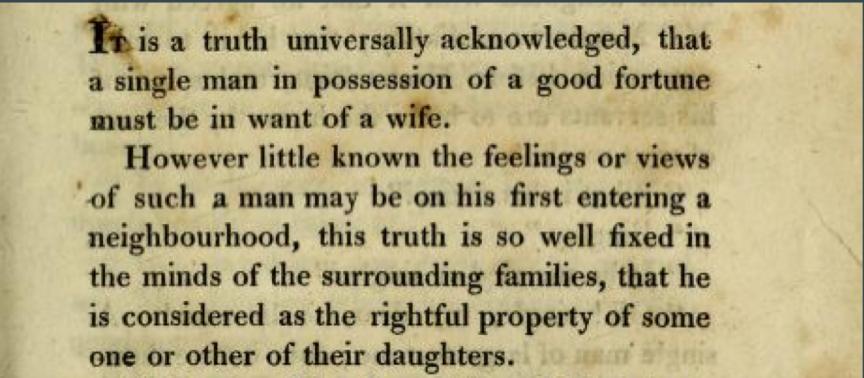
    the minds of the surrounding families, that he  

    is considered as the rightful property of some  

    one or other of their daughters.</p>
</body>
```



Paragraph: <p>



It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.

```
<body>
  <p><lb/>It is a truth universally acknowledged, that
  <lb/>a single man in possession of a good fortune
  <lb/>must be in want of a wife.</p>
  <p><lb/>However little known the feelings or views
  <lb/>of such a man may be on his first entering a
  <lb/>neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in
  <lb/>the minds of the surrounding families, that he
  <lb/>is considered as the rightful property of some
  <lb/>one or other of their daughters.</p>
</body>
```

Line beginning element captures <lb/> the start of a new (typographic) line in a version of the text — a ‘milestone’ element.

Verse line: <|>

- The verse line element <l> is the fundamental organisational unit for verse texts
 - Verse lines can be gathered into line groups <lg> (i.e., for example, by stanza)
 - Verse lines and line groups can be gathered into general purpose divisions <div> (i.e., for example by individual poem)

Metrical <l> ≠ <lb/> Typographic
l

Verse line: <|>

XXIV.

A FRAID? Of whom am I afraid?
Not death ; for who is he?
The porter of my father's lodge
As much abasheth me.

Of life? 'T were odd I fear a thing
That comprehendeth me
In one or more existences .
At Deity's decree.

Of resurrection? Is the east
Afraid to trust the morn
With her fastidious forehead?
As soon impeach my crown !

```
<body>
<head>XXIV.</head>
<l>Afraid? Of whom am I afraid?</l>
<l>Not death; for who is he?</l>
<l>The porter of my father's lodge</l>
<l>As much abasheth me.</l>
<l>Of life? 'Twere odd I fear a thing</l>
<l>That comprehendeth me</l>
<l>In one or more existences</l>
<l>At Deity's decree.</l>
<l>Of resurrection? Is the east</l>
<l>Afraid to trust the morn</l>
<l>With her fastidious forehead?</l>
<l>As soon impeach my crown!</l>
</body>
```

Verse line: <|>

XXIV.

A FRAID? Of whom am I afraid?
Not death; for who is he?
The porter of my father's lodge
As much abasheth me.

Of life? 'T were odd I fear a thing
That comprehendeth me
In one or more existences .
At Deity's decree.

Of resurrection? Is the east
Afraid to trust the morn
With her fastidious forehead?
As soon impeach my crown !

<body>
 <head>XXIV.</head>

 <l>Afraid? Of whom am I afraid?</l>
 <l>Not death; for who is he?</l>
 <l>The porter of my father's lodge</l>
 <l>As much abasheth me.</l>

 <l>Of life? 'T were odd I fear a thing</l>
 <l>That comprehendeth me</l>
 <l>In one or more existences</l>
 <l>At Deity's decree.</l>

 <l>Of resurrection? Is the east</l>
 <l>Afraid to trust the morn</l>
 <l>With her fastidious forehead?</l>
 <l>As soon impeach my crown!</l>
</body>

Verse line: <|>

XXIV.

A FRAID? Of whom am I afraid?
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That comprehendeth me
In one or more existences .
At Deity's decree.

Of resurrection? Is the east
Afraid to trust the morn
With her fastidious forehead?
As soon impeach my crown!

```
<body>
  <head>XXIV.</head>
  <lg>
    <l>Afraid? Of whom am I afraid?</l>
    <l>Not death; for who is he?</l>
    <l>The porter of my father's lodge</l>
    <l>As much abasheth me.</l>
  </lg>
  <lg>
    <l>Of life? 'Twere odd I fear a thing</l>
    <l>That comprehendeth me</l>
    <l>In one or more existences</l>
    <l>At Deity's decree.</l>
  </lg>
  <lg>
    <l>Of resurrection? Is the east</l>
    <l>Afraid to trust the morn</l>
    <l>With her fastidious forehead?</l>
    <l>As soon impeach my crown!</l>
  </lg>
</body>
```

Verse line: <|>

XXIV.

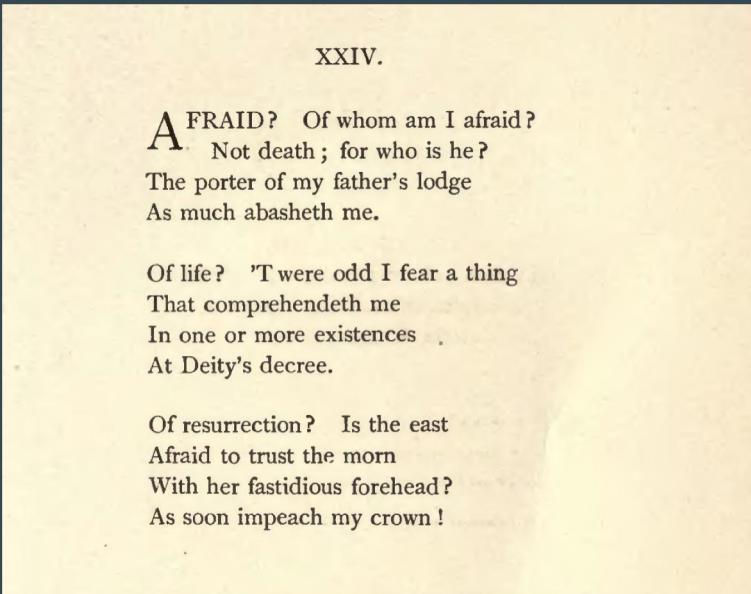
A FRAID? Of whom am I afraid?
Not death; for who is he?
The porter of my father's lodge
As much abasheth me.

Of life? 'T were odd I fear a thing
That comprehendeth me
In one or more existences .
At Deity's decree.

Of resurrection? Is the east
Afraid to trust the morn
With her fastidious forehead?
As soon impeach my crown !

```
<body>
  <head>XXIV.</head>
  <lg type="quatrains">
    <l>Afraid? Of whom am I afraid?</l>
    <l>Not death; for who is he?</l>
    <l>The porter of my father's lodge</l>
    <l>As much abasheth me.</l>
  </lg>
  <lg type="quatrains">
    <l>Of life? 'T were odd I fear a thing</l>
    <l>That comprehendeth me</l>
    <l>In one or more existences</l>
    <l>At Deity's decree.</l>
  </lg>
  <lg type="quatrains">
    <l>Of resurrection? Is the east</l>
    <l>Afraid to trust the morn</l>
    <l>With her fastidious forehead?</l>
    <l>As soon impeach my crown!</l>
  </lg>
</body>
```

Verse line: <|>



```
<body>
  <div type="poem">
    <head>XXIV.</head>
    <lg type="quatrains">
      <l>Afraid? Of whom am I afraid?</l>
      <l>Not death; for who is he?</l>
      <l>The porter of my father's lodge</l>
      <l>As much abasheth me.</l>
    </lg>
    <lg type="quatrains">
      <l>Of life? 'T were odd I fear a thing</l>
      <l>That comprehendeth me</l>
      <l>In one or more existences</l>
      <l>At Deity's decree.</l>
    </lg>
    <lg type="quatrains">
      <l>Of resurrection? Is the east</l>
      <l>Afraid to trust the morn</l>
      <l>With her fastidious forehead?</l>
      <l>As soon impeach my crown!</l>
    </lg>
  </div>
</body>
```

Drama: <sp>, <speaker>, <stage>

- Dramatic texts are covered in the core module by three elements:
 - Speech element <sp>, contains at least:
 - Speaker label <speaker> —> Name of the character speaking
 - The text spoken, usually in prose (<p>) or verse (<l>)
 - Stage directions element <stage> —> Contains stage directions
- Acts and scenes use the multi-purpose <div> element



<sp>, <speaker>, <stage>

JACK. Oh, in the country.

ALGY. What on earth do you do there?

JACK. (*Pulling off his gloves*) When one is in town one amuses *oneself*. When one is in the country one amuses *other* people; it is excessively boring.

ALGY. (R.C.) And who are the people you amuse?

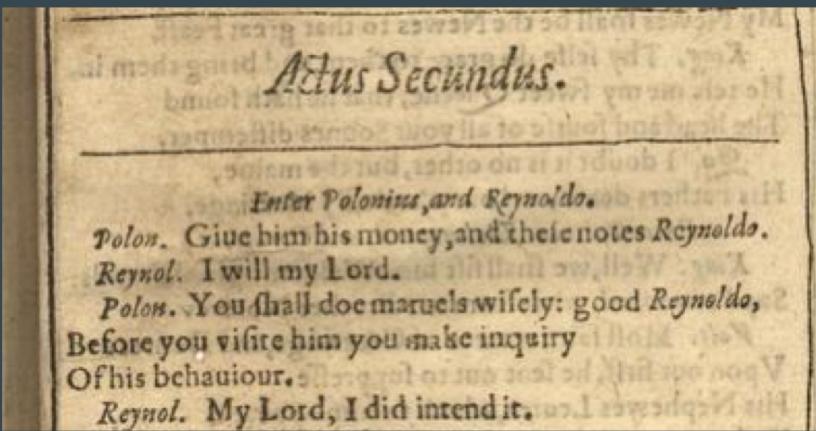
JACK. (*Airily*) Oh, neighbors, neighbors!

ALGY. Got nice neighbors in your part of Shropshire?

JACK. Perfectly horrid! Never speak to any of them.

```
<body>
<sp>
    <speaker>Jack.</speaker>
    <p>Oh, in the country.</p>
</sp>
<sp>
    <speaker>Algy.</speaker>
    <p>What on earth do you do there?</p>
</sp>
<sp>
    <speaker>Jack.</speaker>
    <stage>(Pulling off his gloves)</stage>
    <p>When one is in town one amuses oneself. When one is in the country,
       one amuses other people; it is excessively boring.</p>
</sp>
<sp>
    <speaker>Algy.</speaker>
    <stage>(R.C.)</stage>
    <p>And who are the people you amuse?</p>
</sp>
<sp>
    <speaker>Jack.</speaker>
    <stage>(Airily)</stage>
    <p>Oh, neighbors, neighbors!</p>
</sp>
<sp>
    <speaker>Algy.</speaker>
    <p>Got nice neighbors in your part of Shropshire?</p>
</sp>
<sp>
    <speaker>Jack.</speaker>
    <p>Perfectly horrid! Never speak to any of them.</p>
</sp>
</body>
```

<sp>, <speaker>, <stage>



```

<body>
  <div type="act" n="2">
    <head>Actus Secundus.</head>
    <div type="scene" n="1">
      <stage>Enter Polonius, and Reynoldo.</stage>
      <sp who="#polonius">
        <speaker>Polon.</speaker>
        <l>Giue him his money, and these notes Reynoldo.</l>
      </sp>
      <sp who="#reynoldo">
        <speaker>Reynol.</speaker>
        <l>I will my Lord.</l>
      </sp>
      <sp who="#polonius">
        <speaker>Polon.</speaker>
        <l>You shall doe maruels wisely: good Reynoldo</l>
        <l>Before you visite him you make inquiry</l>
        <l>Of his behauour.</l>
      </sp>
      <sp who="#reynoldo">
        <speaker>Reynol.</speaker>
        <l>My Lord, I did intend it.</l>
      </sp>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>

```

@who attribute allows the consistent identification of the speaker, regardless of the label in the source

Highlighting: <hi>

- Highlighting element <hi> records typographical highlights in the original source
 - Sections of text distinct in some way:
 - Foreign, technical, dialect;
 - Emphatic or stressed in some way;
 - Not part of the body of the text;
 - Anything that is set apart from the text typographically;
- @rend attribute specifies how the highlight should be rendered using values defined by each project
 - <hi rend="small-caps">this means war</hi>
- @style or @rendition attributes specifies how the highlight should be rendered using values defined by external standards (such as CSS, for example)
 - <hi rendition="font-size: 20px">this means war</hi>

<hi>

Windsor the next (where Mars with Venus dwels,
Beauty with strength) above the valley swels
Into my eye, as the late married Dame,

```
<l>
<hi rend="italic">Windsor</hi> the next (where
<hi rend="italic">Mars</hi> with
<hi rend="italic">Venus</hi> dwels,
</l>
<l>Beauty with strength) above the valley swels</l>
<l>Into my eye, as the late married Dame,</l>
```

<foreign>

- Foreign element <foreign> contains any segment of text in a different language
- Regardless of whether this has been identified typographically on the source
- @xml:lang attribute can record the language used using ISO language codes
- @rend attribute records how the text *should* be rendered in the outputs

```
<foreign xml:lang="fr" rend="italic">  
    J'accuse!  
</foreign>
```



```
<hi rend="italic" xml:lang="fr" type="foreign">  
    J'accuse!  
</hi>
```

<foreign>

On the back it says *Jacquot Austerlitz, páže růžové královny*, in your grandfather's handwriting, for he happened to be visiting at the time. The picture lay before me, said Austerlitz, but I dared not touch it. The words *páže růžové královny, páže růžové královny* went round and round in my head, until their meaning came to me from far away, and once again I saw

<p>

On the back it says <hi rend="italic">*Jacquot Austerlitz, páže růžové královny*</hi>, in your grandfather's handwriting, for he happened to be visiting at the time. The picture lay before me, said Austerlitz, but I dared not touch it. The words <foreign xml:lang="cs" rend="italic">*páže růžové královny, páže růžové královny*</foreign> went round and round in my head, until their meaning came to me from far away, and once again I saw

</p>

Emphasis: <emphasis>

- Emphasis element <emphasis> contains any segment of text that has been emphasised for linguistic or rhetorical effect
- Regardless of whether this has been typographically identified in the source
- @rend attribute records how the text should be rendered in the outputs

He was
<emphasis rend="italic">the</emphasis>
man.



He was
<hi type="emphasis" rend="italic">the</hi>
man.

Quotation: <q>, <said>, <quote>, <cit>

- Four elements to record text within quotation marks
- <q> —> general purpose, anything separated from the text by quotation marks;
- <said> —> passages thought or spoken
 - @direct attributes records whether the passage is in direct or indirect speech;
 - @vocalized records whether the passage is said aloud or thought (or signed, or...)
- <quote> —> passages attributed to an external source
- <cit> —> passages attributed to an external source with bibliographic information

Quotation

Something like ‘neither a
borrower nor a lender be’

and yes I said yes I will Yes.

```
<p>
    Something like
    <q>neither a borrower nor a lender be</q>
</p>

<p>
    and <said direct="true" aloud="true">yes</said>
    I said
    <said direct="true" aloud="true">yes
    I will Yes</said>.
</p>
```

Quotation

He read the words in the book, 'To be or not to be'

'To be or not to be', *Hamlet*

```
<p>
    He read the words in the book,
    <quote>To be or not to be</quote>
</p>

<p>
    <cit>
        <quote>To be or not to be</quote>
        <bibl>Hamlet</bibl>
    </cit>
</p>
```

Simple editorial changes

- Core module provides a few elements to record simple editorial changes
- <choice> element groups alternatives for the same point in the text, such as:
 - Abbreviations and expansions:
 - <abbr> —> abbreviated form
 - <expan> —> expanded form
 - Errors:
 - <sic> —> Error in the text
 - <corr> —> Corrected form
 - Regularisation:
 - <orig> —> Original form
 - <reg> —> Regularised form
- @type, @rend and @cert attributes allows for further recording of the type of editorial changes, how they should be rendered, and how certain the editor is of the correction

<abbr> and <expan>

Mr.

Ma.^{tie}

```
<choice>
  <abbr>Mr.</abbr>
  <expan>Mister</expan>
</choice>
```

```
<choice>
  <abbr>Ma.<hi rend='superscript'>
    tie</hi></abbr>
  <expan>Majestie</expan>
</choice>
```

<sic> and <corr>

My favourite food is pasghetti

My favourite food is pasghetti

```
<p>
    My favourite food is <corr>spaghetti</corr>
</p>

<p>
    My favourite food is
    <choice>
        <sic>pasghetti</sic>
        <corr>spaghetti</corr>
    </choice>
</p>
```

<orig> and <reg>

Coopers Hill.

 If there be Poets, which did never dreame
Upon Parnassus, nor did tast the stremes
Of Helicon, we justly may suppose,

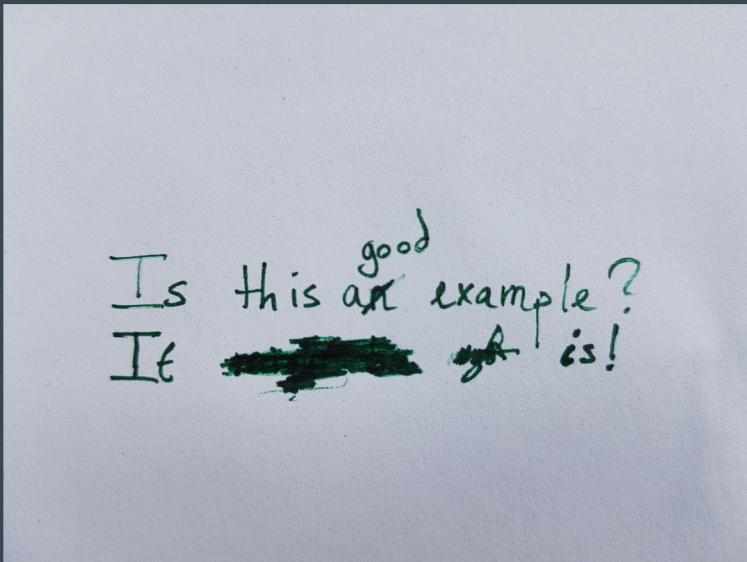
```
<div type="poem">
  <head>Coopers Hill.</head>
  <lg>
    <l><hi rend="decorated-capital">I</hi>F
      there be Poets, which did never
      <choice>
        <orig>dreme</orig>
        <reg>dream</reg>
      </choice></l>
    <l>Upon Parnassus, nor did <choice>
      <orig>tast</orig>
      <reg>taste</reg>
    </choice> the <choice>
      <orig>stremes</orig>
      <reg>stream</reg>
    </choice></l>
    <l>of Helicon, we justly may suppose,</l>
  </lg>
</div>
```

Emendations

- The core module also allows for the recording of several types of emendations, originated in the source
 - <add> —> added text;
 - —> deleted text;
 - <unclear> —> text passages that cannot be read with confidence
 - @reason attribute indicates why the material is hard to transcribe (i.e., illegible, inaudible, faded, etc.)
 - <gap> —> indicates that material has been omitted from the transcription

These simple editorial changes and emendations are expanded by the `transcr` module

<add> and



```
<p>
  Is this a<del rend="strikethrough">n</del>
    <add place="above">good</add> example?
</p>
<p>It <gap reason="illegible"/>
    <unclear reason="illegible">gt</unclear> is!
</p>
```

Names

- Two elements in the core module can be used to record names
 - <name> —> records the use of proper nouns or noun phrases
 - i.e.: <name>William Shakespeare</name>
 - <rs> (referencing string) —> records the use of other phrases that refer to named entities:
 - i.e.: <rs>the swan of Avon</rs>
- Names can be of:
 - People
 - Places
 - Organisations
 - ...
- @type and @subtype attributes provide further categorization

Addresses

- Simple encoding of addresses is also catered for in the core module:
 - <address> —> contains a postal address
 - <email> —> contains an email address
 - <addrLine> —> non-specific address line
 - <street> —> a street address
 - <postCode> —> postal or ZIP code
 - <postBox> —> postal box number
 - <name> —> can also be contained within an address

Dates and times

- Dates and times can be recorded with the core module:
 - <date> —> contains a date in any format
 - @when attribute records the date in the standardized format: YYYY-MM-DD
 - @when can also record partial dates and times:
 - <date when="--04-02">second of April</date>
 - @calendar attribute specifies the calendar in use
 - <time> —> contains a time in any format
 - @when attribute records the time in the standardized format: HH:MM:SS

Names, addresses and dates are expanded by the **namesdates** module

Numbers and measures

- Provides a way of recording numerical values and measures:
- <num> —> any type of number, in any written form
 - @type and @value attributes can record additional details
- <measure> —> a quantity and/or commodity
 - @type, @unit, @quantity and @commodity attributes record additional details
- <measureGrp> —> groups measures referring to the same object (for example height and width of a page)

Numbers and measures

One is the loneliest number that you'll ever do
Two can be as bad as one
It's the loneliest number since the number one

```
<l><num value="1">One</num>
    is the loneliest number that you'll ever do</l>
<l><num value="2">Two</num>
    can be as bad as
    <num value="1">one</num></l>
<l>It's the loneliest number since the number
    <num value="1">one</num></l>
```

Numbers and measures

But I would walk 500 miles
And I would walk 500 more
Just to be the man who walks a thousand miles
To fall down at your door

```
<l>
    But I would walk
    <measure quantity="804672" type="distance" unit="m">
        500 miles
    </measure>
</l>
<l>And I would walk
    <measure quantity="804672" type="distance" unit="m">
        500 more
    </measure>
</l>
<l>Just to be the man who walks
    <measure quantity="160934" type="distance" unit="m">
        a thousand miles
    </measure>
</l>
<l>To fall down at your door</l>
```

Links and cross references

- Provides a way of linking and cross referencing different segments of text
- <ptr> → provides a pointer to another location
- <ref> → provides a reference to another location
- In both cases, @target attribute records the URI for the linked section
- What's the difference?
 - <ptr> is an empty element, meaning it contains no text, merely indicating the link;
 - <ref> contains referencing text, and at its simplest need not contain any @target attribute

Links and cross references

Simple reference,
without any linkage

Previously defined with
@xml:id attribute

```
<p>
  See <ref target="#Section12">section 12</ref>
  on <ref>page 34</ref>
</p>
```

See <ptr target="#Section12 #P34"/>.

Lists

- Core module allows for the encoding of multiple types of lists:
 - <list> element groups all the elements that constitute the list:
 - @rend element can be used to specify how the list should appear (bulleted, numbered, etc.)
 - <item> element encodes an item on the list
 - <label> encodes the label associated with the item
 - <headLabel> encodes the heading for a column of labels
 - <headItem> encodes the heading for a column of items

Lists

Things Rick Astley will never do:

- Give you up
- Let you down
- Run around
- Desert you
- Make you cry
- Say goodbye
- Tell a lie
- Hurt you

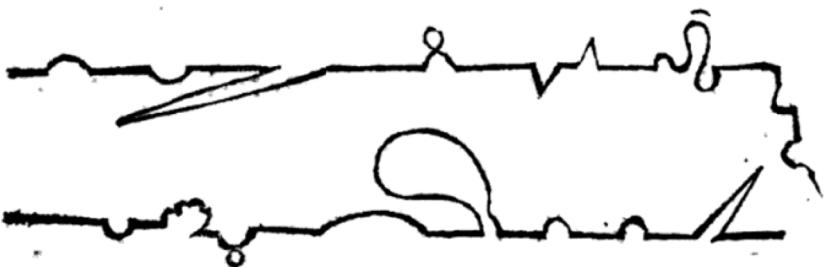
```
<list rend="bulleted">
  <head>Things Rick Astley will never do:</head>
  <item>Give you up</item>
  <item>Let you down</item>
  <item>Run around</item>
  <item>Desert you</item>
  <item>Make you cry</item>
  <item>Say goodbye</item>
  <item>Tell a lie</item>
  <item>Hurt you</item>
</list>
```

Graphics and other non-textual components

- Texts often include non-textual elements such as graphics, figures, illustrations, and these can be recorded by elements included in the core model:
 - <graphic> —> records the location of any type of graphic
 - <media> —> records the location of other media (audio, video, etc.)
 - <figure> —> records the location of a graphic form of information (formula, illustration, etc.)
 - In all cases, the @URL attribute can link to the non-textual component
 - <binaryObject> —> provides encoded binary data representing the non-textual component

Graphics

I Am now beginning to get fairly into my work; and by the help of a vegitable diet, with a few of the cold feeds, I make no doubt but I shall be able to go on with my uncle *Toby*'s story, and my own, in a tolerable straight line. Now,

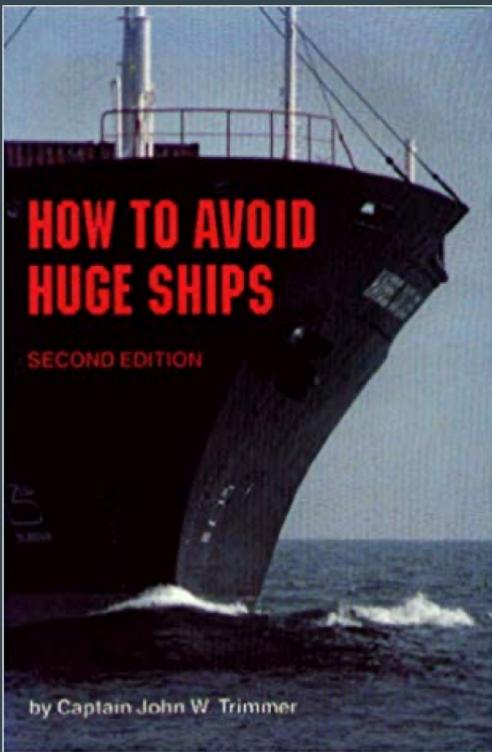


```
<p>
<hi rend="initial">I</hi> Am now beginning to get
fairly into my work; and by the help of a vegitable
diet, and with a few of the cold feeds, I make no
doubt but I shall be able to go on with my uncle
<hi rend="italic">Toby</hi>'s story, and my own, in a
tolerable straight line. Now,
<graphic url="lines.jpg"/>
</p>
```

Bibliographies

- Finally, the core module contains elements for the encoding of bibliographies:
 - <bibl> —> Contains either a structured or unstructured bibliographic entry
 - <biblStruct> —> Contains a structured bibliographic entry, grouping:
 - <title>
 - <author>
 - <editor>
 - <publisher>
 - <pubPlace>
 - and more.

Bibliographies

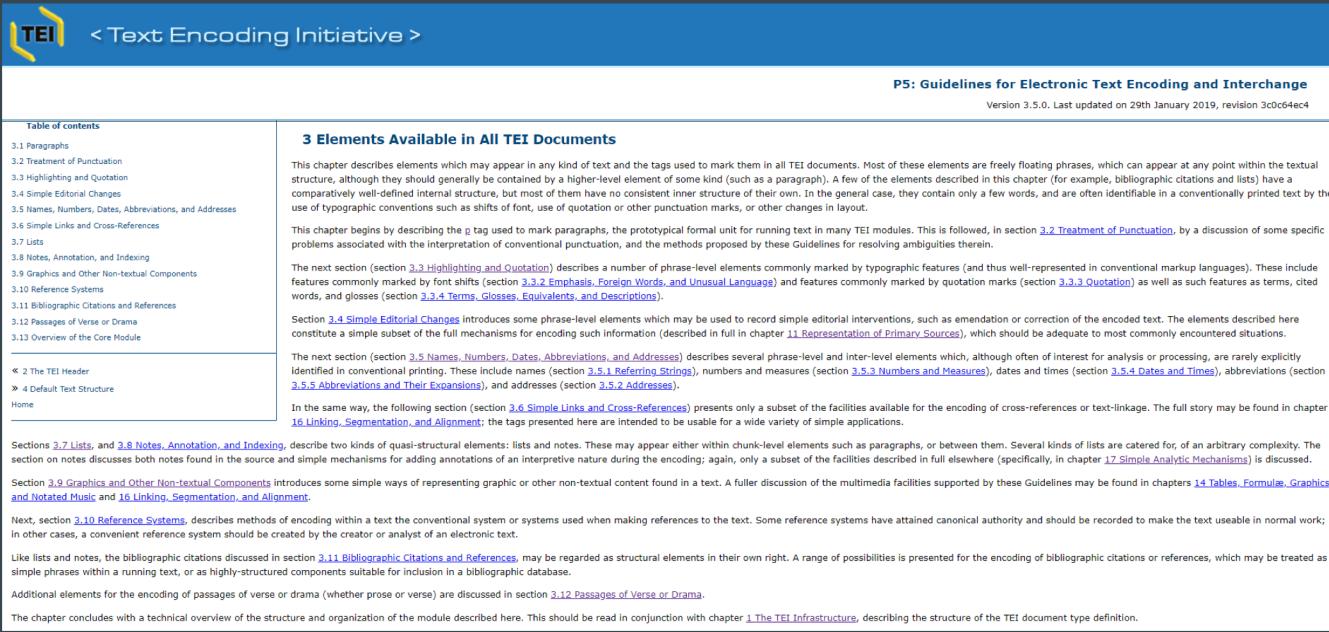


```
<bibl>
  Captain John W. Trimmer,
  How to Avoid Huge Ships, Cornell Maritime Press, 1993.
</bibl>
```

```
<bibl>
  <author>Captain John W. Trimmer</author>
  <title>How to Avoid Huge Ships</title>
  <publisher>Cornell Maritime Press</publisher>
  <date>1993</date>
</bibl>
```

Learn more

- [Chapter 3 of the TEI guidelines](#)



The screenshot shows the TEI Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange, specifically Chapter 3. The page has a blue header with the TEI logo and the title. The main content area has a white background with a left sidebar containing a table of contents and a right main column with detailed text and links.

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- 3.2 Treatment of Punctuation
- 3.3 Highlighting and Quotation
- 3.4 Simple Editorial Changes
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- 3.6 Simple Links and Cross-References
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- 3.8 Notes, Annotation, and Indexing
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- 3.10 Reference Systems
- 3.11 Bibliographic Citations and References
- 3.12 Passages of Verse or Drama
- 3.13 Overview of the Core Module

3 Elements Available in All TEI Documents

This chapter describes elements which may appear in any kind of text and the tags used to mark them in all TEI documents. Most of these elements are freely floating phrases, which can appear at any point within the textual structure, although they should generally be contained by a higher-level element of some kind (such as a paragraph). A few of the elements described in this chapter (for example, bibliographic citations and lists) have a comparatively well-defined internal structure, but most of them have no consistent inner structure of their own. In the general case, they contain only a few words, and are often identifiable in a conventionally printed text by the use of typographic conventions such as shifts of font, use of quotation or other punctuation marks, or other changes in layout.

This chapter begins by describing the `p` tag used to mark paragraphs, the prototypical formal unit for running text in many TEI modules. This is followed, in section [3.2 Treatment of Punctuation](#), by a discussion of some specific problems associated with the interpretation of conventional punctuation, and the methods proposed by these Guidelines for resolving ambiguities therein.

The next section (section [3.3 Highlighting and Quotation](#)) describes a number of phrase-level elements commonly marked by typographic features (and thus well-represented in conventional markup languages). These include features commonly marked by font shifts (section [3.3.2 Emphasis, Foreign Words, and Unusual Language](#)) and features commonly marked by quotation marks (section [3.3.3 Quotation](#)) as well as such features as terms, cited words, and glosses (section [3.3.4 Terms, Glosses, Equivalents, and Descriptions](#)).

Section [3.4 Simple Editorial Changes](#) introduces some phrase-level elements which may be used to record simple editorial interventions, such as emendation or correction of the encoded text. The elements described here constitute a simple subset of the full mechanisms for encoding such information (described in full in chapter [11 Representation of Primary Sources](#)), which should be adequate to most commonly encountered situations.

The next section (section [3.5 Names, Numbers, Dates, Abbreviations, and Addresses](#)) describes several phrase-level and inter-level elements which, although often of interest for analysis or processing, are rarely explicitly identified in conventional printing. These include names (section [3.5.1 Referring Strings](#)), numbers and measures (section [3.5.3 Numbers and Measures](#)), dates and times (section [3.5.4 Dates and Times](#)), abbreviations (section [3.5.5 Abbreviations and Their Expansions](#)), and addresses (section [3.5.2 Addresses](#)).

In the same way, the following section (section [3.6 Simple Links and Cross-References](#)) presents only a subset of the facilities available for the encoding of cross-references or text-linkage. The full story may be found in chapter [16 Linking, Segmentation, and Alignment](#); the tags presented here are intended to be usable for a wide variety of simple applications.

Sections [3.7 Lists](#), and [3.8 Notes, Annotation, and Indexing](#), describe two kinds of quasi-structural elements: lists and notes. These may appear either within chunk-level elements such as paragraphs, or between them. Several kinds of lists are catered for, of an arbitrary complexity. The section on notes discusses both notes found in the source and simple mechanisms for adding annotations of an interpretive nature during the encoding; again, only a subset of the facilities described in full elsewhere (specifically, in chapter [17 Simple Analytic Mechanisms](#)) is discussed.

Section [3.9 Graphics and Other Non-textual Components](#) introduces some simple ways of representing graphic or other non-textual content found in a text. A fuller discussion of the multimedia facilities supported by these Guidelines may be found in chapters [14 Tables, Formulae, Graphics and Notated Music](#) and [16 Linking, Segmentation, and Alignment](#).

Next, section [3.10 Reference Systems](#), describes methods of encoding within a text the conventional system or systems used when making references to the text. Some reference systems have attained canonical authority and should be recorded to make the text useable in normal work; in other cases, a convenient reference system should be created by the creator or analyst of an electronic text.

Like lists and notes, the bibliographic citations discussed in section [3.11 Bibliographic Citations and References](#), may be regarded as structural elements in their own right. A range of possibilities is presented for the encoding of bibliographic citations or references, which may be treated as simple phrases within a running text, or as highly-structured components suitable for inclusion in a bibliographic database.

Additional elements for the encoding of passages of verse or drama (whether prose or verse) are discussed in section [3.12 Passages of Verse or Drama](#).

The chapter concludes with a technical overview of the structure and organization of the module described here. This should be read in conjunction with chapter [1 The TEI Infrastructure](#), describing the structure of the TEI document type definition.