Chapter 6, which covers the markup of verse according to TEI standards, is of particular relevance to our project since we will be marking up lyrics to songs. The most fundamental tags used for marking up verse are the <l> tag for lines and the default elements for text from Chapter 4. The article highlights the use of <lg> tags to delineate line groups, which in our case are ideally suited for separating refrains from verses. The article also explains the different methods for encoding text on sub-line levels, which we will run into as we are searching for dissident messages in the lyrics. This can be accomplished with a custom tag or a <seg> tag with a custom attribute to describe the level of dissidence; the latter is better for true TEI conformance. Furthermore, in the case that a segment crosses over two or more lines, the article recommends using an xml:id attribute with either next and prev attributes or the join element; I prefer the join element due to its greater readability as far as I can tell. Although our research goals deemphasize the poetic structure of the lyrics relative to their thematic meaning, this chapter is a reminder that poetic structure may also be of interest when analyzing the lyrics as poetry, since correlations can be drawn between the topic of the lyrics and the form in which they are presented. One potential example of this involves analyzing the relationship between the level of anti-party sentiment and the presence of rhyme, which should be marked using the <rhyme> element. Finally, the article also provides additional recommendations for use cases not covered in Chapter 6; in our case, the span element is worth looking into since it may help with thematic analysis of dissident sentiment.