Journal of the Text-Encoding Initiative Article Schema

Schema and guidelines for encoding an article for the journal

Ron Van den Branden *Martin Holmes* 2014

This document introduces and documents the content and use of the schemas provided by the *Journal of the Text Encoding Initiative*, as part of the TEI P5 distribution, for the use of authors who want to submit their articles to the journal in TEI. The schema described in this document is highly constrained and restrictive, consisting only of some 80 elements, compared with the complete TEI schema which contains nearly six hundred. In addition to general structural constraints, the ODD file also embeds fine-grained Schematron rules, severely limiting your options as you encode your file.

It is very likely that, as an experienced and confident TEI encoder with a broad knowledge of the TEI schema, you will find this at least a little frustrating. Where the TEI typically provides several ways of encoding the same phenomenon, we usually support only one. Where larger TEI schemas will allow you to describe rendering features () we do not allow that; we force you to choose a conceptual tag such as or .

The reasons for this are fairly obvious. From the XML document you submit, we need to generate a range of different outputs—ODT for reviewers and copyeditors to read and annotate, OpenEdition XML for submission to the revues.org publication engine that supports the journal website, and an accompanying PDF version. We must enforce a degree of conformity across all submissions, not only in order to maintain consistency when we publish, but also to ensure that contributions are assessed by reviewers in as fair a manner as possible, without possible influences due to divergence from the expected style rules or formatting conventions.

However, this constraint and conformity has advantages for you too, as an author. Our schemas will enforce a number of constraints which, we believe, may assist you in improving the quality of your article; these are a few of them:

- All quotations should be linked to references in the text.
- All references must be linked to bibliography items.
- All bibliography items must be cited somewhere in the text.
- All text styles such as italicization or quotation marks appear as a result of conceptual tags.

In what follows, we aim to provide a readable guide to encoding your article (or perhaps even composing it) according to the journal schemas, beginning with the template we provide, and viewing your results as you work through the use of CSS (in Author Mode in Oxygen) or by transforming it into ODT for examination in your word-processor, or to PDF.

This document is a work-in-progress (always), and we welcome your feedback at either mholmes@uvic.ca (Martin Holmes) or ron.vandenbranden@kantl.be (Ron Van den Branden).

Starting with version 16.2, the default distribution of Oxygen should include the jTEI components as part of its built-in TEI P5 framework. If you are using an older version of Oxygen, you can subscribe to the TEI-built version of the framework, by following these instructions.

In Oxygen, you can start a new article based on the jTEI template by selecting → , and selecting under → .

You will see that the root element in the new file has an attribute @*rend*='jTEI'. This tells Oxygen that it's a jTEI file, so that it can apply standard jTEI rendering and validation scenarios to it. If you don't want to keep this attribute value, you can achieve the same effect by saving the file with a filename matching this format: 'jtei-*-source.xml' (where the asterisk stands for anything you like); Oxygen will also recognize files with names in this format as jTEI files.

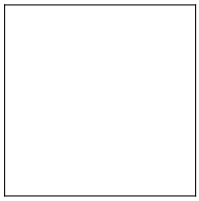


Figure 1: Selecting the template in Oxygen.

The Oxygen framework provides two output rendering scenarios, which allow you to transform your jTEI article to the ODT and PDF formats. Open the ODT file you create in a recent version of LibreOffice or OpenOffice; Microsoft Office does not support the current ODT specification. The PDF file can be viewed in a PDF viewer such as Adobe Reader. If you see any problems with the rendering, don't worry, and please don't change good TEI XML to bad TEI in an attempt to make it render more successfully; report the problem to us and we'll look into it.

A jTEI journal article is a relatively simple TEI document consisting of a and a .

This is an example :

Some of the content is boilerplate material provided by the template. These are the parts that you must supply:

- The title of your article (in).
- Author information for each author (in). Provide one element for each author. Encode the names as shown, using and , inside . Then provide a brief biographical paragraph for each author in , and an email address.
- Keywords (in). Provide a handful of general categories under which you feel your article fits. There is (currently) no formal ontology of article categories to choose from. You may consult the list of keywords from previous articles on the journal website, but if you don't see what you need, feel free to use new ones. The editors may formalize these categories in future.

The front matter must consist of an abstract, encoded in . This should consist of one or two short paragraphs, covering the purpose and content of the article.

The only other thing that may appear in the front matter is a brief acknowledgements section. If you need to include this to acknowledge contributors, funding agencies etc., insert it after the abstract, encoded as . It should be no longer than one short paragraph.

The content of the article appears in the body. It should be divided into sections using elements. Each element should have an *@xml:id* attribute, and its first child should be a element with a suitable heading (in title case). elements may be nested to provide subsections.

Do not provide section numbering in explicitly in the s of your s. These will be provided automatically by the rendering tools.

The back matter consists of a bibliography (required), which is encoded in , and optional appendices, each of which if present must be encoded using . Appendices must appear after the bibliography.

The bibliography consists of a element containing a series of elements. Each element should contain a reference formatted as required by the *Chicago Manual of Style* (16th edition), including all required punctuation, with a couple of exceptions:

- Do not provide quotation marks around article titles. Instead, tag them with (for chapters or contributions in a monograph, or journal articles) or (for unpublished materials). The rendering tools will then provide the quotation marks.

- Tag titles that would normally be in italics using (for journal titles) or (for monographs).

Give each element a unique @*xml:id* attribute, so that you can link to it from the quotations in the body of your text. In your bibliography entries, put the appropriate tags around the following components:

- titles: , with an appropriate value for @*level* (see above)
- editions:
- dates:
- authors:
- editors:
- publishers:
- publication places:
- name of series:
- scope of a bibliographic reference: , with an appropriate value for @*unit* ('volume', 'issue', 'page', 'chapter', 'part')
- id numbers such as DOIs: , with an appropriate value for @*type*
- web urls (use)

Note: if you have both a formal identification number such as a DOI code and a hyperlink to an online version, the DOI code should be placed last in the bibliographic description.

Here is a short example:

Text divisions are encoded in . Each division must have a containing the heading for this division. Headings should just contain the 'bare' heading, without numbering or other labels; those are added automatically when the TEI source file is rendered.

Divisions typically consist of a number of paragraphs, inside elements. Apart from paragraphs, they can contain following text structures:

- subdivisions
- lists
- quotations
- figures and graphics
- tables
- code examples

Divisions can nest, by simply including a new element with an *@xml:id* attribute and a in a parent division. There's no need to indicate the nesting level for subdivisions: this is determined from the structural encoding by the rendering scripts. Please note that the general TEI limitations hold: divisions may not be followed by 'bare' paragraphs. In order to facilitate cross-referencing, you are encouraged to provide a unique identification code in an *@xml:id* attribute for each .

Following example illustrates a text division in which two introductory paragraphs are being followed by two more subdivisions.

Paragraphs are encoded with elements. They are the main building blocks of a division. They can contain plain text, mixed with other structural elements:

Lists in jTEI are relatively simple. They are encoded in a element and differentiated by the @*type* attribute, which may have only one value, 'gloss'. is (as you might expect) a glossary list, and must consist of a sequence of s and s, like this:

All other types of list (numbered, bulleted etc.) do not have the @*type* attribute. Their appearance is controlled by the @*rend* attribute: Lists may be nested:

For processing reasongs, jTEI puts one restriction on what can appear inside lists: you can't use anywhere inside .

The main components of a quotation are the quoted text itself, and a reference to the source it was quoted from. The quoted text is encoded with a element, without quotation marks. Quotations marks are added automatically by the rendering scripts. The jTEI schema requires that each quotation is linked to a bibliographic reference, identifying the source from where the text has been quoted. Typically, the source of a quotation is listed in the bibliography at the end of the article. References to such sources are encoded in a element, with a @*type* attribute of value 'bibl', whose @*target* attribute must point to the @*xml:id* value of a element in the article's bibliography. You must provide an @*xml:id* attribute for the element itself. This makes it possible to connect the quotation with its specific reference via the @*source* attribute on the element:

Here, we see how the value '#quoteref3' for the @*source* attribute expresses the correspondence with the bibliographic reference in .

In some cases, quotations are taken from 'less bibliographic' sources, such as email conversations and other non-published texts. Such sources are not listed in the bibliography, so you can't refer to them with a reference. Instead, you should include the description of the source in the text. The description should be encoded in a element with an @*xml:id* attribute. You should link the quotation to this bibliographic description by pointing to this @*xml:id* attribute with the @*source* attribute of the element:

Here, the '#quoteref1' value for the *@source* attribute on points to the element in the text, describing the 'less bibliographic' source for the quotation in a footnote.

Note how the examples above were inline quotations, which will be rendered inside the running text of the paragraph they appear in. It is also possible to encode block quotations, by wrapping the and its inside a container. A element can occur either in or between paragraphs, but is always rendered as a blockquote:

The element has been constrained in jTEI so it can only contain , , and .

Inside quotations, inline rhetorical elements can be used (see *5. Inline Rhetorical Elements*). Two of such elements are quite specific to quotations, in the context of a jTEI article, however, namely omissions and supplied text. Omissions are encoded with , which at rendering time is transformed to the typographic omission symbol: . . . [1]. If you supply text that wasn't present in the original quotation, you should wrap the supplied text in a element. At rendering time, the start and end tags are replaced with the *[* and *]* characters, respectively.

Apart from for 'attributed' quotations, you can also use for short 'anonymous' inline quotations, whose source is not known or irrelevant. This is discussed in more detail in *5. Inline Rhetorical Elements*.

Illustrative figures are encoded using the element, along with a mandatory element providing the caption for the figure, as in this example:

The graphics file should be in PNG or JPEG format, and should be stored in a directory called which is a sibling of the article XML file. Graphics file names should not contain spaces or punctuation. The

[1] Note, if you're omitting text at the end of a sentence, the sentence punctuation should precede the element.

element must include the @*width* and @*height* attributes containing the image size in pixels. A second may also be provided in cases where an explicit statement of licensing, copyright or accreditation is required.

The caption in the element should *not* begin with 'Figure 1' or any similar prefix; this will be provided by the rendering code at output time. To link to the figure, all you need to do is to provide a pointer targeting its @*xml:id* attribute, like this:

This will be expanded at rendering time into 'Figure X', where X is the appropriate figure number.

Example computer code in jTEI falls into two categories. XML code appears in the element. When you use this element, make sure you get the namespace right; all elements appearing in the element are also in the Examples namespace, to distinguish them from regular TEI elements that are part of the encoding of the document. Code from non-XML languages appears in the element.

In many cases, example code will appear inline as part of the prose of your article[2]:

You might want to provide a caption for code examples. In these cases, the or element should be enclosed in a :

At rendering time, captions of examples will be supplied with a leading 'Example X', where X is the number of the example. You can link to and refer to block examples like this using and . In order to do so, you should provide a unique identification code to the in an @*xml:id* attribute.

Tables can be encoded with the element. Tables consist of a number of rows () that contain a number of cells (). Header rows and cells can be distinguished by different values for the @*type* attribute:

'label' The row or cell contains a header, not actual data.

data (default) The row or cell contains data.

Cells and rows can be merged. In order to indicate how many columns a row or cell spans, a number can be provided for a @*cols* attribute; the number of rows spanned can be given as value for a @*rows* attribute.

[2]Note, however, that and examples are always *rendered* as blocks, regardless of their appearance as inline or block-level elements in the article encoding. If you want to include a short code fragment that should be rendered inline, you can use the element as discussed in *6. Inline Technical Elements*.

The example above illustrates how the first row is marked as a header row with , and how the left column is marked as a header column by specifying each first cell in a row as . The last cell illustrates how column spanning can be indicated with .

Note how the example also illustrates how tables can have headings, in a element. The text of this heading should *not* begin with 'Table 1' or any similar prefix; this will be provided when the article is rendered. To link to the table, all you need to do is to provide a pointer targeting its *@xml:id* attribute:

This will be expanded at rendering time into 'Table X', where X is the appropriate table number.

The jTEI schema prompts you to encode information as much as possible with conceptual tags. Therefore, the general-purpose tag has been removed from the jTEI schema. Instead, you should use more semantically expressive elements for identifying the rhetorical phenomenon you want to encode. If you want to stress a word in a sentence, you can do so with the element, which is rendered as italicized text. Foreign terms can be tagged with , with a proper language identification code for the *@xml:lang* attribute. Technical terms, or terms in general, can be encoded with , and appear as italicized text in the rendered article.

Another category of inline rhetorical elements are those that are used for text that is somehow quoted. When a word is ‘mentioned’ to illustrate its form or usage, without its actual meaning, it should be encoded as . At rendering time, it will be displayed in italics. When you use a word while at the same time distancing yourself from it, you should encode it with . At rendering time, the start and end tag will be replaced with double quotation marks. Finally, if you want to quote a word or passage without attributing it to an external source, you can use the element. Such ‘anonymous’ quotations are rendered in double quotation marks.

> The actual form of the quotation marks depends on the ‘nesting level’ of quotation marks, so that double and single quotation marks alternate when they nest. For example, if a word tagged as appears inside a element, then the quoted text will be wrapped in *double* quotation marks, while the text inside will be rendered with *single* quotation marks.

If you mention titles in paragraph text, you should encode them as such, with the element and a proper type for the @*level* attribute. Titles of journals (for @*level*) and monographs (‘m’) are rendered in italics. Titles of book chapters or journal articles (‘a’), or unpublished materials (‘u’) are enclosed in quotation marks at rendering time (so you mustn’t provide them yourself).

Due to the nature of this journal, a discussion of technical XML or TEI elements is a common feature in jTEI articles. When elements from an XML vocabulary are discussed, they should be identified in a element, with an optional @*scheme* attribute in which the XML vocabulary can be named. The default value for this attribute is ‘TEI’ for TEI elements; others could be ‘HTML’, ‘Schematron’, ‘DBK’ (Docbook), etc. At rendering time, the start and end tags are replaced with the < and > characters, respectively. The element name is always presented in this form: in the output rendering, even if it is an empty element which in actual usage is almost always self-closing, such as or .

Attribute names should be tagged in an element, which at rendering time will be preceded with a @ character. Attribute values should be tagged in . At rendering time, the start and end tags are replaced with straight quotation marks, so there is no need to quote the values yourself.

When you want to quote an instance of a single start or end tag, you should use the element. If you want to specify the XML vocabulary this tag belongs to, this can be done in the @*scheme* attribute (see above). In the @*type* attribute, you can specify the kind of tag: 'start' (start tag), 'end' (end tag), 'empty' (an empty tag), 'pi' (processing instruction), 'comment' (an XML comment), or 'ms' (a CDATA marked section). For all these types of tags, the proper delimiters (starting with the < and ending with the > characters) are inserted when the article is rendered. Note, for full-fledged XML examples, the element should be used (see *4.6. Example Code, XML and non-XML*).

If you want to cite a brief inline code fragment from a formal programming language, you can use the element. With the @*lang* attribute, you can identify the language of the code:

The element should be used to encode identifiers in a formal language, such as variable, class, and function names in a programming language. When discussing the TEI encoding scheme or customizations, the names of model and attribute classes, datatypes, macros, and TEI customizations should be encoded with :

jTEI articles can have footnotes. Since no other notes are supported, the encoding is fairly simple: just add a element at the place where you want to insert the footnote in the text. No further attributes are required: numbering is catered for at rendering time. Notes can contain plain text or paragraphs. No block-level elements are allowed:

Internal links are cross-links within the article. In jTEI, you can point to other text structures that can have labels, namely , (containing either graphics or code examples), or . Additionally, internal links

can point to footnotes inside elements, too. You can link to those structures either with an unlabeled cross-reference in , or with a labeled link in . Both must have a @*type* attribute with value ‘crossref’, and a @*target* attribute, whose value should start with the ‘#’ sign, followed by the @*xml:id* value of the element it addresses:

For unlabeled cross-links, the is replaced with an appropriate label for the link target at rendering time:

In the generated ODT, OpenEdition, and PDF version, the cross-reference is is rendered as: ‘Table X shows allowable @rend values and their equivalent meanings.’

Note how internal links are rendered as plain text instead of hyperlinks in the ODT version and the final version in revues.org.

Another type of internal linking consists of bibliographic references, pointing to entries in the bibliography. This should be done with a specific type of element, with value ‘bibl’ for the @*type* attribute. The value of the @*target* attribute for bibliographic references must point to a element in the bibliography:

Note, how all characters surrounding bibliographic references have to be hard-coded in the text; they are not generated automatically at rendering time. For linking bibliographic references with quotations, see *4.4. Quotations, Inline and Block*.

Links to external destinations can be encoded with (unlabeled) or (labeled). They must have a @*target* attribute whose value is the URI of the link's destination:

At rendering time, both types of links are transformed to clickable hyperlinks, and for the value of the @*target* attribute is used as the link label.

One caveat for external links to the TEI Guidelines: since the web version at is unstable and will be updated at each new release, you *must* point to the archived versions in the 'Vault' section of the TEI website. There, you can find an archive of all previous TEI releases and their documentation. Follow the links to the exact version you're referencing in your article (even if it's the current version), and use them for your external hyperlinks. In the examples above, the first link points to the documentation of version 2.2.0 of the TEI Guidelines, while the second link points to version 2.5.0.

- Where did go? How do I do italics?

  We're trying to avoid because it's so widely used in so many different ways. We would also prefer that all styling be applied for semantic reasons, so rather than 'italics', think 'journal title' or 'emphasis' or 'foreign word'. Also, what you believe should be in italics might in our style guide be rendered in quotation marks, or not styled at all; that's why it's easier if you identify things and let the system style them.

- Why can't I use quotation marks?

  Literal quotation marks can be straight double, straight single, curly double, curly single, or (if you happen to be on a non-English keyboard) a range of other symbols. All copyeditors are familiar with the tedium of checking that they're all the right form, and that all the inital ones are opening ones and the closing ones are the matching closing ones. It's much simpler if you tag your text as , or whatever, and let the XSLT provide the quotation marks in a reliable way.

- Why is this so restrictive?

  The TEI is a huge standard; there are lots of available approaches to encoding any given phenomenon, and every TEI user has their own habits and preferences, arising out of their history and the projects they've worked on. If we accept submissions in any valid TEI ('tei_all'), we inevitably spend many hours re-encoding them to get something that will work with our system. It's much simpler if we let the schema do the work for us.

Ele	Usage	Example	Rendition
	an abbreviation of any sort		DPI
	attribute name		*@place*
	blockquote with bibliographic reference		‘[A]ccount books are among the most common but least accessible primary sources for historians . . . (McGaw 1985)’
	short inline code example		A mixed content model such as *(#PCDATA | a | model.b)** might be expressed as follows
	non-XML code example		

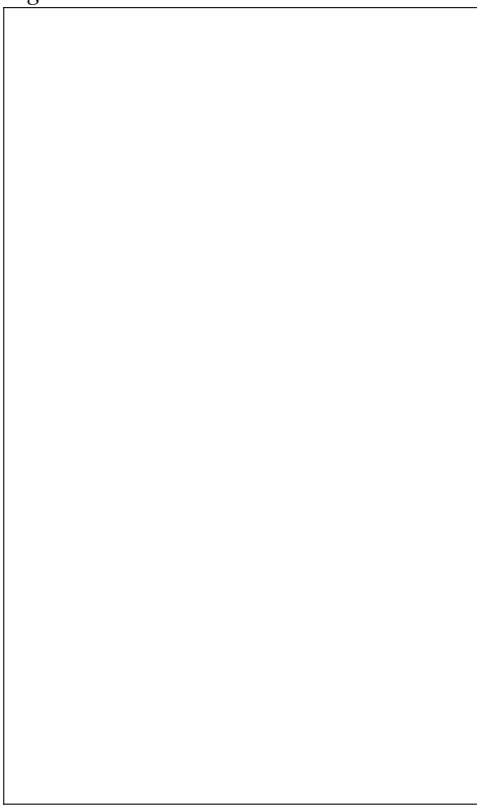
XML example code

emphasized text (italics)

The TEI began as a conscious attempt to *model* existing and future markup systems.

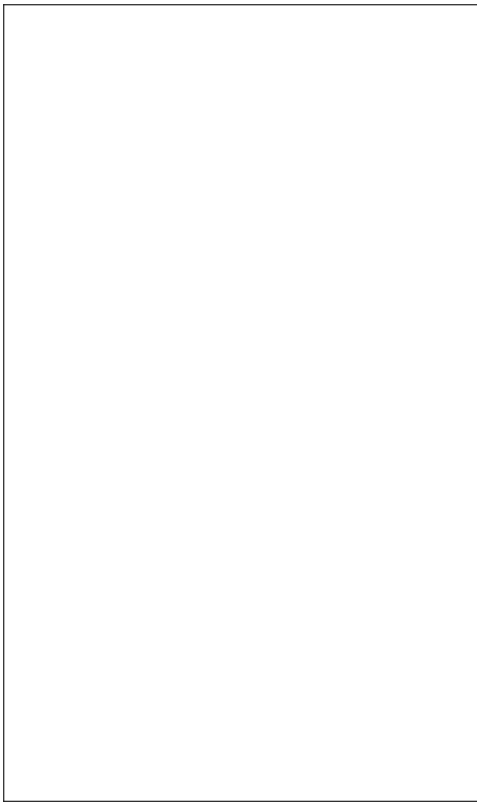
a block figure or example code, with a mandatory heading

Figure 1: Page-image from Ingelow's Poems



a foreign text fragment

Nowhere is this more obvious than in the weight accorded the single author monograph, which remains the standard *par excellence* of scholarship in the humanities.

an omission in quoted text	“Leisure moments only … available for its execution”
the name of an XML element	*<quote>*
a digital image	

a heading for a text division, figure, table, or list	*4. Future Directions*
identifier in a formal language	the new *range()* and *string-range()* pointers
a list	1. The first misconception is this: digital texts and digital archives merely replicate physical texts and physical archives in a non-material environment. 2. The second misconception is that all possible digital representations of a text are created equal.
a word that is 'mentioned'	conversations on the multi-dimensional understanding of *text* and *representation*

a footnote

A similar suggestion is made in Eric Van der Vlist's *RELAX NG1* (2004)

Notes

1 http://relaxng/.

a pointer to another location (internal or external)

The rest of this paper treats each of these points in more detail. Section 2 describes the nature of the interoperability problem.

a short, unattributed inline quotation

(student survey responses included words such as "apprehensive," "intimidated," and even "terrified"), which explains why one student commented that TEI training "was not something I would have sought out on my own."

an attribut quotation	“Names of authors” appear in “Italic Capitals” (Arber 1875–95, 1:29).
a reference to another location (with custom label text)	16.2.5.4 range())
a word from whic the author distances herself	There are possible ways (“hacks”) around some of these problems
text that has been adde by the jTEI author (in a quotation)	“Finding what you need can be problematic. Lack of links to chapters that describe elements next [to] some element definitions”

a table	
a full XML tag	*<rng:ref name="model.pLike"/>*
a technical term	Annotations are stored in *triple stores* or graph databases like Neo4J
the title of a bibliographic work	“Where Did All the Document Kids Go? Open-source, Markup, and the Casual Developer.” Presented at Balisage: The Markup Conference 2013, Montréal, Canada, August 6–9, 2013. In *Proceedings of Balisage: The Markup Conference 2013*.

Table 4: Allowable @rend attribute values in tei_corset customization

@*rend* (renamed @*r*) attribute value
ab
al

an attribute *@preserveOrder* taking values "true" or "false"

*title statement*groups information about the title of a work and those responsible for its content. In jTEI, this must include a title and an element for each author of the paper, which in turn must include , and .A title of type "main" is required in . Add a @type='main' attribute to the first title. main Attribute delimiters are not allowed for : they are completed at processing time via XSLT.Author information in the <titleStmt> must include <name>, <affiliation> and <email>. A bibliographic entry should have a unique value for @xml:id. This bibliographic entry is an orphan: no ref[@type="bibl"] references to it occur in the text. *cited block quotation*contains a quotation from some other document, together with a bibliographic reference to its source. In jTEI, this is used only for block quotations, and it will be rendered as a block. For inline quotations, use the element and link it to a reference using *@source*. is normally expected to have a bibliographic reference (ref[@type="bibl"]). Please make sure you intended not to add one here.Abstracts ([@type="abstract"]) and acknowledgements ([@type="acknowledgements"]) may only occur inside front.Only abstracts (div[@type="abstract"]) and acknowledgements (div[@type="acknowledgements"]) may appear in the <front>. Bibliography ([@type="bibliography"]) and appendices ([@type="appendix"]) may only occur inside back.An editorial introduction ([@type="editorialIntroduction"]) may only occur inside body.A must contain a head. *Abstract for the article, appearing inside <front>*.Every article must include an abstract, consisting of one or two paragraphs. This appears in the <front> element and may not appear anywhere else. *Acknowledgements for the article, appearing inside <front>*.If an article includes a section for acknowledgements (for funders, supporters, etc.), it should be as brief as possible, and must appear in the <front> element and nowhere else. *Appendix to the article, appearing inside <back>*.Any appendices must appear in the <back> of the article, following the bibliography. *Bibliography, appearing inside <back>*.Every article must include a bibliography, which appears as the first component of the <back> element, followed by any appendices. *Editorial introduction, appearing inside <body>*.An editorial introduction to an issue must contain a , which must appear in the <body> element and may not appear anywhere else. *Emphasis (italicization)*The element is used for emphasized text, and will be rendered in italics. *figure*groups elements representing or containing graphic information such as a graphic illustration, or a block of example code. Figure must contain either , (for example XML code) or (for non-XML code), and a mandatory element containing the caption for the figure. Inline code examples may be provided through and without the wrapper.

describes the way the list should be rendered. *A bulleted list*Bulleted lists will appear with each item preceded by a leading dot. *An inline list*Inline lists appear within a paragraph of ordinary text; list items do not start on a new line, but follow immediately from the preceding text or item. The value "inline" may be combined with another value; for example, "ordered inline" means that the list will be rendered inline, but each item will be preceded by a number in parentheses: (1) first item (2) second item, and so on. *A numbered list*Items in a numbered list will be preceded by a number. If the list is inline, then the number will be enclosed in parentheses, but if it is a block-level list (the default), the number will be followed by a period. *A simple list (no bullets or numbers)*Items in a simple list will be rendered with no bullet or preceding number at all.

Footnotes should follow punctuation marks, not precede them. Place your <note> element after the punctuation mark. No block-level elements are allowed inside note. Headings are numbered and labeled automatically, please remove the hard-coded label from the text. Figure titles must have a type 'legend' or 'license'. indicates the type of heading. In jTEI, we only use this attribute in the context of a element in , where it must have one of two values.the caption for a figure.licensing information that must be shown alongside the figure.indicates the type of numeric value. In jTEI, we particularly use num[@type='ordinal'] for e.g. '21st' or '2nd'; in rendering, this results in the non-numeric suffix to the number being output as superscript. Note, however, that ordinals for centuries should be spelled out, not written using digits ('nineteenth century', not '19th century').absolute number, e.g. 21, 21.5ordinal number, e.g. 21st. This will be rendered with the non-numeric component superscripted.fraction, e.g. one half or three-quartersa percentageMultiple targets are only allowed for [@type='crossref']. *A cross-reference (reference to another part of the article).*To link to another part of your article, use , and point to the *@xml:id* value of the target location: . The element will be expanded to create an appropriate link to the target location. must be accompanied by a bibliographic reference (ref[@type="bibl"]) or a

bibliographic description in the running text. with multiple targets is not supported.Parentheses are not part of bibliographic references. Please move them out of .A bibliographic reference must point to an entry in the bibliography. A bibliographic reference must be typed as @type="bibl". Add @type='bibl'. *A cross-reference (reference to another part of the article).*To link to another part of your article, use , and point to the *@xml:id* value of the target location: . *A bibliographic reference (reference to an entry in the bibliography).*To link to a bibliographic description in the bibliography, use , and point to the *@xml:id* value of the target location: .Please remove all definitions that aren't actually being used in the article. *text*contains the complete text of the article. Must include a containing an abstract, a containing the main text, and a containing the bibliography and any appendices.An article must have a keyword list in the header. An article must have a front section with an abstract. An article must have a back section with a bibliography.

*The main title of your article.*Academic articles often have a main title followed by a subtitle (sometimes with a colon separating them). If you have two such components in your article title, then in the , use and to encode the two components of your title. *The subtitle of your article.*Academic articles often have a main title followed by a subtitle (sometimes with a colon separating them). If you have two such components in your article title, then in the , use and to encode the two components of your title. If contains a div, and that div is not an editorial introduction, then there should be more than one div. Rather than using only a single div, you may place the content directly in the element. must have a bibliography (div[@type="bibliography"]), which must be organized inside a listBibl element. Tag delimiters such as angle brackets and tag-closing slashes are not allowed for : they are completed at processing time via XSLT.Attribute value delimiters are not allowed for : they are completed at processing time via XSLT.Please remove square brackets from : they are completed at processing time via XSLT.If a bibliographic entry has a formal DOI code, it should be placed at the very end of the bibliographic description. Width and height in pixels must be specified for any . may only occur inside figure. must have an abstract (div[@type='abstract']).No tables are are allowed inside lists. A element should follow a period rather than precede it when an ellipsis follows the end of a sentence.A should follow a period directly, without preceding whitespace."Straight apostrophe" characters are not permitted. Please use the Right Single Quotation Mark (U+2019 or ') character instead. On the other hand, if the straight apostrophe characters function as quotation marks, please replace them with appropriate mark-up that will ensure the appropriate quotation marks will be generated

consistently. Replace straight apostrophe with ’. ’Left and Right Single Quotation Marks should be used in the right place. Quotation marks are not permitted in plain text. Please use appropriate mark-up that will ensure the appropriate quotation marks will be generated consistently. Double hyphens should not be used for dashes. Please use the EM Dash (U+2014 or —) instead. Replace double hyphens with —. —Numeric ranges should not be indicated with a hyphen. Please use the EN Dash (U+2013 or –) character instead. Replace hyphen with –. $1–$2You should put a comma after "i.e." and "e.g.". Add a comma. $1,$2There’s no local target for this link. Please make sure you use an existing @xml:id value. Quotation mark delimiters are not allowed for : they are completed at processing time via XSLT. Remove quotation marks. You’re strongly advised to add an @xml:id attribute to to ease formal cross-referencing with (ptr|ref)[@type=’crossref’]Please replace literal references to tables, figures, examples, and sections with a formal crosslink: (ptr|ref)[@type="crossref"] Cross-links ([@type="crossref"]) should be targeted at div, figure, table, or note elements.Please type internal cross-references as ’crossref’ ([@type="crossref"]). Add @type=’crossref’. Centuries such as "the nineteenth century" should be spelled out, not written with digits. Please refer to the exact version of the TEI Guidelines, and link to the version that can be found in the Vault section. For an overview of all archived versions, see http://www.tei-c.org/Vault/P5/. If you’re referring to the English version, the correct URL will likely take the form of http://www.tei-c.org/Vault/P5/{$version-number}/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/.