Encoding Guide  
for Diplomatic Editions

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Version 2 FIRST DRAFT



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# Introduction

## Version history

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Version | Changes | Date |
| 0.1 | Redaction of the first draft | 2019-07 |
| 0.8 | Expansion and revision for release | to 2019-12 |
| 0.9 | Redaction for release | to 2020-03-17 |
| 1.0 | Revision after feedback and discussion | 2020-07-05 |
| (no release) | ongoing revision of online copy | to 2024-07 |
| 2.0 | major overhaul and finalisation | ### |

### About this version and how it relates to other versions

This is the **second definitive public release** version of this Guide, which supersedes the first release version (Balogh and Griffiths 2020b).

Practical experience since the first release has shown that project members primarily consult the online soft copy of the Guide.[[1]](#footnote-1) This is perfectly fine, and ongoing revisions will be introduced first in that copy, so in time the online version will remain up-to-date while the release version may gradually lose currency. However, the clarity and consistency of details and cross-references in the online copy cannot be guaranteed. When citing the Guide in a publication, please refer only to the release version. In case of conflict with the online version or any other doubt, please consult the authors.

In addition, an internal document incorporating ongoing revisions made in the online copy and serving as the foundation for a future public release will be available in the project’s GitHub repository.[[2]](#footnote-2)

### Specific changes since version 1

Here follows a summary of the major changes in encoding strategy since the release of version 1.

* the section on **verse markup** (§2.6) has been rearranged and made clearer, with no substantive changes aside from the following
  + guidelines for **verse line boundaries** in conflict with word boundaries (§2.6.5) have been elaborated and clarified
  + the use of @part (now introduced in §2.4) for incomplete text containers has been extended to include **interrupted verse** (§2.6.6.4)
* the chapter on extrinsic structure (§3) has been expanded and rearranged for increased clarity and detail, with the following modifications
  + a new section has been created to introduce structural milestones in general (§3.3), replacing instructions that were redundantly given for various kinds of milestone separately
  + changes to the combination of textparts (§3.2), pagelike partitions (§3.4) and gridlike partitions (§3.6)
    - no more than one kind of pagelike partition is now permitted within each textpart (or within the edition division, if textparts are not present)
    - when numbered partitions of the same kind are present within more than one textpart, restarting the numbering in each textpart is now recommended in all cases (while formerly it was counter-recommended for pagelike and gridlike milestones)
  + changes to the permitted values of textpart @subtype (§3.2.3.2) and milestone @unit (§3.3.4)
    - "facet" is deprecated in all of these partitions, subsumed into "face"
    - "trial" is now suggested for textparts that are **trial engravings**
    - "zone" is now suggested for partitions as a fallback option
    - the units for pagelike and gridlike partitions are no longer different
  + a new section on using partitions for fragmented inscriptions (§3.7) has been added
* instructions provided for vacat with scribal marks (§4.3.2.2)
* the encoding of **spaces imposed by physical necessity** (§4.3.2.3) has been revised and simplified
* instructions for the encoding of spaces have been clarified and slightly expanded
  + the former section 4.3.5 (Space for visual layout) has been subsumed into the new §4.3.3
  + a new subsection has been added to cover the encoding of spaces that do not fit into existing categories (§4.3.2.4)
* the section on **scribal hands** (formerly §4.4) has been relocated to §7.5.1, resulting in a renumbering of the sections from §4.4 onward and the subsections from §7.5.1 onward
* introduced "unspecified" as a possible @place of a premodern addition (§4.4.2)
* the section on **restoring lacunae** (formerly §6.4) has been relocated to §5.5
* guidelines for **correction and normalisation in verse** (§6.1.4) have been revised for clarity and slightly expanded
* a new section §6.4 has been added to cater for **scribal omissions that cannot be restored**
* tagging for numeral values is now permitted on words in addition to numerals (§7.1.4)
* strategies have been added for **expanding abbreviations** (§7.3.1)
* a method has been devised and described for encoding the **script of the original** text (§7.5.5)
* it is now possible to **highlight text for internal review** (§7.6)
* when a **lemma includes a line beginning** or related tag, it is now mandatory to retain the attributes of that tag as present in the edition (§9.1.6)
* the **language of translations** is no longer to be tagged with @xml:lang if the translation is into English (§9.2.1)
* the use of **<list>** is now explicitly permitted **in translations** (§9.2.2)
* the use of <label> elements as arbitrary headings is now permitted in translations (§9.2.3)
* instructions for **indicating a translation’s correspondence to the original** slightly changed and expanded, providing for the use of <milestone/> for this purpose (§9.2.3)
* the **creation of bibliographic sigla** has been made clearer and more flexible (§9.4.3)
* the situations **where a** <note> **may be used** have been clarified and slightly revised (§10.4.1), in particular for notes concerning bibliographic items
* the guidelines for the cited range in bibliographic citations have been revised and expanded (§10.4.5), notably including the mandatory use of @unit="mixed" (instead of no @unit) in complex citations
* a formal way to refer to websites has been added (§10.4.7)
* moraic metres have been described in more detail than before (Appendix B.4.2)
* the list of ISO language tags has been updated (0) @and removed from the guide

## Introductory remarks

### Acknowledgements

Many people in addition to the authors noted above have helped in the creation of this guide; the most significant contributors have been Axelle Janiak, Emmanuel Francis and Annette Schmiedchen.

### Scope

This Guide is for the EpiDoc compliant encoding of original sources for the DHARMA project. The Guide has been composed primarily with epigraphic texts in mind, but is also applicable to the encoding of diplomatic editions of manuscripts. All DHARMA members are strongly encouraged at least to skim it from cover to cover, to obtain a general idea of the topics covered in it. This guide presupposes that you possess, and are at least superficially familiar with, the latest version of the DHARMA Transliteration Guide (Balogh and Griffiths 2020a).

### Further reading

This Guide is a constrained and detailed adaptation of the EpiDoc guidelines (<http://www.stoa.org/epidoc/gl/latest/index.html>), which are themselves a constrained and detailed adaptation of the TEI guidelines (<https://tei-c.org/guidelines/>). A good general introduction to EpiDoc can be found in Bodard 2010, available at <http://www.stoa.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Chapter05_EpiDoc_Bodard.pdf>

If you are entirely new to XML or the idea of computer markup, we recommend the following articles:

* “The Gentle Introduction to Mark-up for Epigraphers” (Roueché and Flanders, n.d.), available at <http://www.stoa.org/epidoc/gl/latest/intro-eps.html>
* “What is XML and why should humanists care? An even gentler introduction to XML” (Birnbaum 2015), <http://dh.obdurodon.org/what-is-xml.xhtml>
* for a more in-depth introduction, read the current version of the ur-text “A Gentle Introduction to XML” at <https://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/SG.html>

### Software

The XML editor recommended throughout the project is Oxygen, but you are free to use any editor to produce your marked-up texts. Text editing software will usually be able to colour-code XML and may also be able to check the well-formedness of the markup or even to validate against a schema. As a powerful free alternative to Oxygen, you can also use Visual Studio Code.

* working in Oxygen, you will need to set a suitable font for the Editor at Options/Preferences/Appearance/Fonts
  + we find that a suitable font
    - can correctly display all the diacritical characters you work with
    - is easy on the eye
    - is preferably one in which the characters | (vertical bar), l (lowercase L) and I (uppercase i) are all easily distinguishable
    - is preferably not too wide, so that you can see plenty of text even when not working on a full screen
  + some fonts we have tested and liked include:
    - Google’s free Noto Serif and Noto Sans
    - Microsoft’s Cambria and Consolas

Further instructions for XML editing software in the project:

* for using Oxygen with the DHARMA XML schema: <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/blob/66167c20f4be621256460be1640cb7a727104854/schema/README.md>
* for setting up Oxygen to create human-readable HTML from an XML edition: <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/blob/master/stylesheets/README.md>
* for using Visual Studio Code: <https://erc-dharma.github.io/project-documentation/visual-code/UsingVS_v01>

### Note on the examples

The text fragments used for illustration are mostly Sanskrit from India. Many of the illustrations have been drawn from actual inscriptions, but to eliminate distractions, details irrelevant to the topic at hand are often silently normalised, restored, corrected or altered in such illustrations.

XML <elements> mentioned in discussion or used in illustrations are set apart from regular text by typeface, text colour and a shaded background. XML @attributes, when mentioned on their own, are prefixed with an @ sign and highlighted with text colour and background shading. To eliminate distractions, encoding details irrelevant to the topic at hand (such as end-tags, attributes and text content) are often omitted in illustrations even though they may be mandatory in actual practice.

## Terms and definitions

### Abbreviations

In addition to some straightforward abbreviations, this Guide uses:

EGC the DHARMA Encoding Guide for Critical Editions[[3]](#footnote-3)

EGD the DHARMA Encoding Guide for Diplomatic Editions (the present document)[[4]](#footnote-4)

TG the DHARMA Transliteration Guide[[5]](#footnote-5)

ZG the DHARMA Zotero Guide[[6]](#footnote-6)

### Basic terminology

Some technical terms related to encoding and epigraphy are explained as they are introduced throughout the text of this guide, while a few basic terms are gathered here for clarification.

* **markup** traditionally means annotation within a text to convey information about the presentation of the text, including among others
  + markings in a modern manuscript to instruct a typesetter, for instance underline to indicate conversion to italics
  + various brackets and other signs used in philology and epigraphy, for instance to indicate that certain parts of a text are tentatively read or supplied by the editor
* the TEI guidelines define **encoding** and **markup** as synonymous and applicable in a widely generalised sense to “any means of making explicit an interpretation of a text”[[7]](#footnote-7) and including typographic devices, punctuation marks and even spaces
* in the more circumscribed usage of this guide,
  + **markup** may refer to editorial signs used in a printed edition or to XML encoding
  + **encoding** refers specifically to the method of encoding texts in XML
* a **markup language** is a set of markup conventions used together
* **XML** (eXtensible Markup Language) is a machine-readable markup language used for a wide variety of purposes and independent of hardware or software platform
* **TEI** (the Text Encoding Initiative) is a standard for the machine-readable encoding of texts (understood in a very broad sense) to facilitate text documentation, text representation, text analysis and interpretation
  + TEI has been developed and is maintained by the eponymous Text Encoding Initiative Consortium
  + TEI defines a versatile and massive set of XML conventions for marking up texts
* **EpiDoc** is a subset of TEI-compliant markup rules specifically devised for marking up epigraphic documents
* the word **structure** is used in three distinct specialised senses in this guide:
  + **intrinsic structure** refers to the semantic and metrical structure of a text as abstracted from its physical medium, involving features such as
    - stanzas and other prosodic units
    - semantic units (“paragraphs” and “anonymous blocks”) in prose, demarcated by changes in topic
  + **extrinsic structure** refers to the physical structure of a particular manifestation of a text as a tangible creation, involving features such as
    - lines of a particular length that do not as a rule coincide with any intrinsic structural unit of the text, although they may do so
    - various inscribed zones such as visual columns and object surfaces
    - sides (pages) of inscribed copper plates
  + **XML structure** or **markup structure** refers to the way in which markup elements are structured

### XML terms and concepts

* the conceptual model of XML is based on structural units technically known as **elements**, which may be
  + **empty**, containing neither text nor further elements; or
  + **non-empty**, containing
    - only text, or
    - only further (empty or non-empty) XML elements, or
    - mixed content, i.e. both text and further elements
* within an XML document, elements take the form of **tags**: words of code distinguished from the textual content by being always wrapped in angle brackets <>
  + most text editing software will use **syntax highlighting** to make tags visually pop out from the content by colouring them differently
* in addition to elements and text, XML documents may contain a few other items which need not concern you generally, except for one item type that you should be aware of: XML allows the use of **character entity references**
  + these are short code words preceded by an & (ampersand) and followed by a ; (semicolon)
  + the purpose of character entity references is to allow the typing, display and processing of characters which are
    - not necessarily supported on certain platforms (such as accented characters, but this case need not bother you)
    - reserved for a special function in XML (and this is what matters to us); thus,
      * should you need to use the < character (which an XML processing engine would interpret as the beginning of an XML tag), you must instead use the entity reference &lt; (where “lt” stands for “less than”)
      * should you need to use the & character (which an XML processing engine would interpret as the beginning of an entity reference), you must instead use the entity reference &amp; (where “amp” stands for “ampersand”)
    - so, if during validation in Oxygen you encounter unexpected errors, consider if you may have used the character & or < inadvertently
      * to correct the mistake, type the & character, whereupon Oxygen will automatically suggest a list of pre-defined entity references (starting with &amp;) so all you need do is select and accept the suggestion for the character you need
* in addition to being enclosed in angle brackets, **every XML element must be closed** with the character / (slash)
  + **non-empty elements** must always consist of a pair of tags:
    - a start-tag which names the element, e.g. <unclear>
    - and an end-tag which includes the slash and repeats the element name, e.g. </unclear>
      * the text and/or other elements between these two tags are the content of such an element
      * as XML hierarchy is always nested, an end-tag always signifies the end of the most recently opened element
    - the tags for **empty elements** normally include this closer sign, e.g. <lb/>
      * but they may also be represented as a regular pair of tags with nothing between them: <lb></lb>
  + for our purposes, non-empty elements are distinguished into two basic types:
    - **phrase-level** elements, which must be entirely contained within a block-level element and cannot appear except within one
      * these serve to mark up local features of the text, for example uncertain readings, editorial alterations, segments in a different script and numerals
    - **block-level elements** or chunks, which must contain all text within an edition
      * these serve to encode the intrinsic structure of a text (§2)
* text structure is thus conceived of as **hierarchical**, consisting of “boxes within boxes within boxes” or more accurately an ordered hierarchy of content objects
  + as an illustration
    - the formatted text A**B*CDE*F**G can be encoded with XML tags marking the string BCDEF as bold and the string CDE within it as italic, since the italic string is nested within the bold one
    - but the text A**BC*DE****F*G cannot be encoded with tags marking BCDE as bold and DEF as italic, since neither of these strings are fully nested within the other
      * instead, one would have to encode the formatting in one of the following ways:
        + BC as bold, DE as bold and italic, and F as italic
        + BCDE as bold, DE (within the former) as italic, and F (separately) as a italic
        + BC as bold, DEF as italic, and DE (within the former) as bold
* every XML document must be wrapped in a **root element** which serves as a container for the document as a whole
  + all other elements are **nested** (embedded) either directly within the root element, or at a lower level of embedding
* if an element is embedded directly within another element, then the former is referred to as a **child** of the latter, and the latter as the **parent** of the former
* if an element is embedded at any depth within another element, then the former is a **descendant** of the latter, and the latter is the **ancestor** of the former

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| --- |
| Example 1.3.3.A: XML hierarchy |
| <A>  <B>  <C></C>  <D></D>  </B>  <E>  <F></F>  </E>  </A> |

* + thus, in Example 1.3.3.A,
    - B and E are children of A (the root element)
    - C and D are children of B
    - F is the child of E
    - B, C, D, E and F are all descendants of A
* while such a conceptual model is eminently suitable for representing the structure of texts in general, it faces a problem when it is desirable to encode further dimensions, i.e. additional (non-coterminous) structures within the same text, such as the extrinsic structure of an epigraphic document as well as the intrinsic structure of the text inscribed there
  + such situations are referred to as **overlapping hierarchies**: although either of these dimensions could be represented as an ordered hierarchy, the structures overlap (for instance, a stanza may begin in one inscribed line and end in the next)
    - other overlapping hierarchies relevant to textual studies include
      * syntactical structure
      * semantically distinguished segments (such as names or colophons)
      * the location of spots of damage in a physical support
      * lemmas to which apparatus entries or commentarial notes may need to be anchored
* since XML elements must never overlap, the primary structure of an XML document can represent no more than one hierarchy relevant to the encoded text
  + in our EpiDoc editions, the primary hierarchy is that of the text’s intrinsic (as opposed to physical) structure
* any alternative hierarchies must be represented in XML using one of two basic methods:
  + by using dedicated empty elements (called “milestones”) as pointlike markers of transitions in the alternative hierarchy, instead of non-empty elements as containers for items of the hierarchy
    - thus in our editions, transition points in physical structure are marked with empty elements instead of treating lines and other extrinsic units as elements of the primary hierarchy
  + by deploying linking mechanisms to establish a connection between items located in disparate points of the primary hierarchy
    - in our editions this method is most prominently used in the critical apparatus, which is built using **standoff markup**, where the apparatus is located in a section of the XML document separate from the text edition
  + alternative hierarchies may also be disregarded in XML editions; thus
    - we do not, at the present stage, use any markup to represent the syntactical structure of a text
    - where physical features of the inscription, such as spots of damage which render the text unclear or illegible, overlap with the intrinsic structure, we use separate XML elements to mark up stretches of the same physical feature divided between two separate elements of the primary hierarchy (see §8.2), and do not use any linking to indicate that the two are in fact a single continuous spot of damage (though such linking would be possible)
* **XML element names** (technically known as generic identifiers) are case-sensitive: e.g. <unclear> cannot be substituted with <Unclear> or <UNCLEAR>
* XML elements often have **attributes**, whose function is to record additional information about an element
  + - attributes have a name (a code word) and a value, which are incorporated into the tag for an empty element, or into the start-tag of a non-empty element, e.g.
      * <space quantity="3" unit="character"/>
      * <unclear cert="low">...</unclear>
    - one element may have any number of attributes
    - attributes must be separated by spaces from each other and from the element name
    - attributes may appear in any order within an element
      * e.g. <space unit="character" quantity="3"/> is entirely identical in meaning to the above example with the same attributes in an inverted order
    - the attribute name is followed by an equal sign and the value in double quote marks[[8]](#footnote-8)
      * note that these must be simple typewriter-style quote marks (i.e. " ")
        + when typing code in a word processor instead of a dedicated XML editor or generic text editor, you must be careful not to allow your “smart” software to change them into prettier printer’s quote marks (i.e. “ ”)
    - attributes always qualify only the element to which they belong and have no influence on any other elements such as neighbouring ones or elements of the same type elsewhere in the XML structure
      * however, attributes may be inherited by elements further down in the hierarchy, so that if an attribute is used in an element that contains further elements to which that attribute can apply, then the attribute and value encoded in the ancestor element will also pertain to the descendant elements
    - when attributes are discussed in human-readable text without being cited as full XML tags, they are conventionally not highlighted in any way, but are prefixed with an @ (“at”, implying “attribute”) sign; thus, in the above examples
      * the element <space> has the attributes @quantity and @unit, while the element <unclear> has the attribute @cert
* in addition to text and elements proper, XML documents may contain some other items, among which you only need to use one:
  + an **XML comment** is anything that is not considered to be part of the document and will be ignored by computers processing an XML file
    - an XML comment must begin with the characters <!-- and end with the characters -->
    - comments may be added by editors as notes to other team members to explain their choice of code or to discuss problems in the edition, e.g. <!--I'm not sure how to mark this up-->
    - comments may also be used to “switch off” parts of an XML document without deleting them: any XML code placed within the comment opening and closing sequence will become invisible to computer processing[[9]](#footnote-9)
* an XML document is said to be **well-formed** if it follows the above structural requirements, i.e.
  + - the entire document is enclosed in a root element
    - there is no overlap between any elements
    - the start and end of each element is explicitly marked with a tag
* a well-formed XML document may use any arbitrary element names in any particular order and hierarchy: there is no universal and fixed list of possible XML element names and definitions (which is why this is an eXtensible Markup Language)
* the set of rules specifying how certain elements must or must not appear in structural relation to other elements is called an XML **schema** (thus, our editions follow the **EpiDoc schema**)
* an XML document is said to be **valid** if, in addition to being well-formed, it is structured in such a way as to meet the requirements of a particular schema

### Conceptual markup

* one of the key points in the “philosophy” of XML is the use of conceptual markup in order to facilitate a separation of the concerns of content and appearance
* **conceptual markup** (also called descriptive markup and semantic markup) essentially means tagging content for what it is, as opposed to other types of markup (which are only mentioned here for contrast, but which you need not worry about), namely
  + presentational markup, which tags content for what it should look like, as in simple WYSIWYG word processing where you can apply bold, italic, font choice, colour, etc. to bits of text
  + procedural markup, which tags content for what an algorithm should do with it, as for instance in TeX (as opposed to LaTeX, which mostly uses conceptual markup)
* as an illustration
  + in a word-processor document you might use only presentational markup, such as
    - 16-point bold for primary headings, 14-point bold for secondary headings, and you might italicise foreign words and book titles,
  + whereas in an XML document you would tag these items as primary/secondary headings, foreign words and titles respectively[[10]](#footnote-10)
    - for presentation, your XML would undergo a transformation (according to separately encoded instructions) and then be displayed as dictated by a stylesheet (also separately encoded) which would determine all details of appearance for each kind of tag in your code
  + in presentational markup, you would be prone to making mistakes, e.g. accidentally using 15-point text for a heading or forgetting to make a primary heading bold, which would at the least make your text look untidy
    - using conceptual markup greatly reduces the chance of such mistakes
  + in presentational markup, you would not have an easy way to manipulate your content selectively, for example to extract a table of contents, and you would have no way to selectively manipulate any kind of content that is not uniquely formatted: in the example above, you would have no means at all to extract a list of titles from your text, since titles are formatted in the same way as foreign words
    - with conceptual markup, all these things are easily done
  + in presentational markup, it would be difficult to change the appearance of items already formatted: to change all primary titles to a different font, you would have to search and replace a precise set formatting instructions with another, and to underline all titles, you would have to check every piece of italic text manually and underline only if it is a title
    - since formatting is handled by a separate stylesheet in conceptual markup, changing details of global formatting is an easy matter

## The structure of an EpiDoc edition

This section presents an overview of the constituent parts of a digital edition in EpiDoc. Code illustrations are based on the DHARMA Encoding Template for Inscriptions, version 03.[[11]](#footnote-11) Current versions of the template may contain slightly different code without affecting the general explanations provided here. You will not need to learn and produce this or similar code, only to find your way around it and add contents.

### Technical framework

* XML files begin with a declaration identifying the file as a particular kind of XML document
* this is followed by instructions associating the document with schemas for processing it
* the root element <TEI>, identifying the contents as a TEI-compliant document, wraps all of the remaining content of our files
* you should never edit these parts of the file

|  |
| --- |
| Example 1.4.1.A: the technical framework of an EpiDoc edition |
| <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  <?xml-model href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/master/schema/latest/DHARMA\_Schema.rng" type="application/xml" schematypens="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"?>  <?xml-model href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/master/schema/latest/DHARMA\_Schema.rng" type="application/xml" schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>  <?xml-model href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/master/schema/latest/DHARMA\_SQF.sch" type="application/xml" schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>  <?xml-model href="https://epidoc.stoa.org/schema/latest/tei-epidoc.rng" schematypens="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"?>  <?xml-model href="https://epidoc.stoa.org/schema/latest/tei-epidoc.rng" schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>  <TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0" xml:lang="eng">  ...  </TEI> |

### The TEI header

* a header section identifying the digital document and containing additional descriptive information about the encoded text is a mandatory component of every TEI document
* the contents of the header are grouped into sections called statements and descriptions
* in several sections of the header, you will need to replace the default content from the template with specific content applicable to your edition
  + in some cases you will also need to add or modify elements in some sections of the header
* instructions for editing the TEI header are in §11

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| Example 1.4.2.A: the TEI header |
| <teiHeader>  <fileDesc>  <titleStmt>  ...  </titleStmt>  <publicationStmt>  ...  </publicationStmt>  <sourceDesc>  ...  </sourceDesc>  </fileDesc>  <encodingDesc>  ...  </encodingDesc>  <revisionDesc>  ...  </revisionDesc>  </teiHeader> |

### The body of the document

* the part of the XML file which contains a particular text is wrapped in the element <text>
* in TEI, the text container may include elements other than <body>, but EpiDoc convention does not use any of these elements, so all of the contents of <text> are also wrapped in <body>
* the body consists of several divisions, each of which contains various aspects of the text
* the edition division contains the digital edition of the primary text itself
  + instructions for encoding the edition comprise the bulk of this Guide, from §2 to §7
* the additional divisions are as follows:
  + critical apparatus, discussed in §9.1
  + one or more translations, discussed in §9.2
  + scholarly commentary, discussed in §9.3
  + bibliography, discussed in §9.4

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| Example 1.4.3.A: the body of an EpiDoc edition |
| <text xml:space="preserve">  <body>  <div type="edition" xml:lang="san-Latn">  ...  </div>  <div type="apparatus">  ...  </div>  <div type="translation">  ...  </div>  <div type="commentary">  ...  </div>  <div type="bibliography">  ...  </div>  </body>  </text> |

# Marking up intrinsic structure in the edition

## Overview

Intrinsic structure is defined (§1.3.2) as the semantic and metrical structure of a text as abstracted from its physical medium. The hierarchy of XML elements in our encoded editions corresponds to the intrinsic structure of the text. Within the element <div type="edition"> (or within <div type="textpart">, if applicable as per §3.2.1), all of the text in an EpiDoc edition must be wrapped in block-level container elements for intrinsic structure, namely <p> or <ab> for prose (detailed in §2.5), or a combination of <lg> and <l> for verse (detailed in §2.6). Any number of these elements may be used in any sequence as called for by the nature of the text, but to keep the structure simple, these elements shall never be nested in one another (even though TEI permits nesting <p> or <lg> inside <ab>). See also §8.2 for general guidelines on hierarchy, including cases where empty elements may appear in an edition outside one of these structural containers.

In addition to the above containers, at least one of which is mandatory for all the text of an edition, a <list> element containing <item> elements as per §2.7 and §10.2.2 may be used optionally, at the editor’s discretion, for the segmentation of longer lists in inscriptions.

## Using block-level containers for intrinsic structure

## Text segmentation interacting with container boundaries

* if a punctuation mark is present at the boundary of two containers, the mark (encoded as per §4.2.3.3) is to be placed depending on your judgement of its function
  + at the beginning of the latter containing block if its function is most likely to demarcate the beginning of a passage
  + at the end of the earlier containing block if its function is most likely to demarcate the end of a passage, or if the function cannot be judged
* when marking up the end of a block-level container for intrinsic structure and the start of the next block, the respective tags must be placed at word boundaries as accurately as transliteration allows, and may be inserted at any point where an editorial space can be used (as per TG §##2.6.1)
  + thus, emphatically, you can and must split structural units on a semantic or metrical basis at points across which the original text applies sandhi (without vowel fusion) and/or employs a single character of the original script, as in Example 1.4.3.A

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| Example 1.4.3.A: container boundary obscured by original orthography |
| <lg n="20" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a">bahubhir vvasudhā dattā</l>  <l n="b">bahubhiś cānupālitā</l>  <l n="c">yasya yasya yadā bhūmis</l>  <l n="d">tasya tasya tadā phalaṁ</l> </lg> |
| * the end of line c can and must be marked up after bhūmis, even though the s at the end of this word is part of the akṣara sta in the original script |

* + when sandhi other than vowel fusion (for which see §2.3.2) is applied over a break between semantic paragraphs, you may optionally flag (or flag and normalise) non-standard usage (§6.3)
    - to do so, employ the applicable markup on both sides of the break
    - thus, each of the methods shown in Example 1.4.3.B is acceptable, depending on your judgement
  + a container boundary may, if essential, be encoded at a point where an editorial space is not permitted, in the rare and specific cases discussed in §2.3.1 and §2.3.2 below

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| Example 1.4.3.B: block-level container interacting with text segmentation |
| <p> ... ājñāpayaty</p>  <p>astu vo viditam ... </p> |
| * a container boundary is marked up within an akṣara of the original script |
| <p> ... ājñāpayat<orig>y</orig></p>  <p><orig>a</orig>stu vo viditam ... </p> |
| * a container boundary within an akṣara of the original script is flagged as non-standard usage |
| <p> ... ājñāpayat<choice><orig>y</orig><reg>i</reg></choice></p> <p><choice><orig>a</orig><reg>A</reg></choice>stu vo viditam ... </p> |
| * a container boundary within an akṣara of the original script is normalised |

### Container boundaries within a compound

* if the container boundary falls inside a compound without involving vowel fusion sandhi
  + for the encoding of verse lines ending inside a compound, see §2.6.5
  + as far as possible, avoid creating a prose block that ends inside a compound
    - but should you find this absolutely essential, end one block at the desired point and place the editorial hyphen for compound segmentation at the beginning of the next block

### Container boundaries obscured by vowel fusion

* if the container boundary is obscured by sandhi involving vowel fusion, whether inside a compound or between independent words, proceed as follows:
  + should this happen between one verse line (<l>) and the next line of the same stanza, see §2.6.5 for the applicable encoding
  + should this happen across the boundary of <lg>, <p> or <ab> elements, use the following workaround method
    - put the end-tag of the earlier container and the start-tag of the latter container after the fused vowel
    - begin the text of the latter unit with the consonant following the fused vowel
    - add two separate editorial normalisations (§6.3.2) to restore hiatus:
      * one at the end of the earlier block (normalising the fused vowel to the one expected at the end of the former word)
      * and one at the beginning of the later block (restoring the vowel expected at the beginning of the latter word)
  + you will need to resort to this workaround in the occasional cases where the particle iti is fused in sandhi to the end of a stanza ending in -i, as shown in Example 2.3.2.A below
    - if iti is fused in this way to the end of a stanza, and it is not semantically a part of the following paragraph of text (i.e. not translatable as e.g. “therefore” or “having said so,” but appears simply in the function of a closing quotation mark), then create a separate <ab> container for this word between the preceding <lg> and the following <p>
  + it is strongly recommended that you avoid splitting prose containers at a point where vowel fusion is present, but if you find it essential to do so, you may use the same workaround, as shown in Example 2.3.2.B below

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.3.2.A: extraneous text fused to a stanza is split off |
| <lg>  ...  <l n="d">pitr̥bhiḥ saha majjat<choice><orig>ī</orig><reg>i</reg></choice></l> </lg> <ab><choice><orig>ti</orig><reg>Iti</reg></choice></ab> <p>saṁvatsara-śate ... </p> |
| * the string majjatīti is resolved into majjati Iti to allow a container break between these words * since iti does not belong semantically to the paragraph after the stanza (being used simply as an end-quote mark), a separate <ab> container is created for iti between the preceding <lg> and the following <p> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.3.2.B: paragraph boundary fused in sandhi |
| <p> ... puṇye tithau muhūrtte c<choice><orig>ā</orig><reg>a</reg></choice></p> <p><choice><orig>smin</orig><reg>Asmin</reg></choice> divasa-māsa-samvatsare ... </p> |
| * the string cāsmin is normalised to ca Asmin to allow a paragraph break between these words |

## Incomplete text containers

* text containers may occasionally be incomplete in the sense that they contain less than a complete paragraph, stanza or verse line, particularly in the following cases:
  + when part of a paragraph or stanza is lost in a massive lacuna (see §5.4.7 for further details)
    - note that this does not apply in the case of smaller lacunae, which should be treated as per §5.4.3
  + when a stanza is interrupted by intervening prose, either deliberately or due to a scribal mistake (see §2.6.6.4 for further details)
* in such cases, encode containers as instructed in the sections referred to above and, in addition to any required attributes, add the attribute @part to each incomplete container with values as follows:
  + "I" for the initial part of a container (the end of which is lost or elsewhere)
  + "F" for the final part of a container (the beginning of which lost or elsewhere)
  + "M" for a medial part of a container (both the beginning and end of which are lost or elsewhere)

## Prose containers

### Paragraphs

The basic container element for prose text is the paragraph, <p>. Short prose inscriptions consisting of at least one complete sentence should be wrapped in a single <p> element, while longer prose passages shall be broken up into **semantic paragraphs** on the basis of their content. When representing original documents in TEI, the element <p> is normally used for paragraphs visually demarcated as such in the original physical manifestation of a text (i.e. units that start in a new line and may begin with an indent). Our inscriptions seldom employ such visual paragraphs, yet often contain longer sections of prose that would, in a modern text, be segmented into paragraphs. We therefore refer to passages within longer prose sections as semantic paragraphs and encode them with separate <p> elements. This editorial segmentation is analogous to segmenting scripto continua with editorial spaces and will be likewise helpful in display and interpretation. Therefore, in our editions a new <p> element shall be started at any point where you feel the topic changes sufficiently to comprise a new semantic unit. Splitting a continuously inscribed text into semantic paragraphs is arbitrary and somewhat subjective; when exercising your own judgement, it may help to imagine translating the text and to put paragraph breaks where you would start a new paragraph in your translation.

### Anonymous blocks

When a distinct unit of text does not make up at least one complete sentence, use the <ab> element (for “anonymous block” or “arbitrary block”) instead of <p>, as in the following cases:

* if the entirety of your inscription constitutes less than a complete sentence due to its shortness or lack of syntax, e.g.
  + a sealing with just a name
  + a label inscription on an image
  + a graffito on a monument
* if the entirety of a textpart (§3.2) constitutes less than a complete sentence, e.g.
  + a copperplate seal with just a name (in the genitive, nominative, or without a case ending)
  + an auspicious word or symbol in a field set off from the rest of the inscription
* if a segment of the text is physically contiguous with other text, but semantically or prosodically distinct from adjacent containers (<p> or <lg>), and constitutes less than a complete sentence, e.g.
  + an opening invocation consisting only of the word siddham or an auspicious symbol
  + a colophon not comprised of complete sentences
  + a connective particle or phrase (e.g. iti, api ca) used to introduce, connect or conclude stanzas and not functioning as an integral part of the unit adjacent to the stanza
* if a section of text is so heavily damaged that you cannot determine whether it is in prose or verse

## Verse containers

### Verse-related terminology and definitions

Here follow the definitions of some technical terms used in our discussion of metrical structure:

* **verse**: used as an uncountable noun to refer to text characterised by rhythmically iterated units (generally prosodic units in our case)
  + to avoid ambiguity, this Guide never uses “verse” as a countable noun meaning “stanza” or “line” (as defined below), although both are legitimate meanings of this word
* **stanza**: a unit of verse characterised by a (usually prosodic) pattern and consisting of a number of smaller units (lines) that do not, as a rule, occur in less than a full stanza
  + in Sanskrit syllabo-quantitative verse, stanza is equivalent to catuṣpadī
  + the term **quatrain** may be used as a synonym for a stanza consisting of four lines
  + in Tamil verse, a stanza in the usage of this guide is equivalent to a “poem” (pā, pāṭṭu, ceyyuḷ)
* **line**: a unit of verse characterised by a (usually prosodic) pattern, with several lines (which may have identical or different patterns) making up a stanza
  + in Sanskrit syllabo-quantitative verse, line is equivalent to pāda
  + in Sanskrit/Prakrit quantitative verse, line is for our purposes equivalent to hemistich (as defined below)
    - thus, stanzas of the āryā family shall be marked up as consisting of two lines
  + in Tamil verse, line is equivalent to aṭi
* **quarter** is used as a synonym of line in the context of Sanskrit syllabo-quantitative verse in order to reduce ambiguity by clearly distinguishing verse lines (an element of intrinsic structure) from physical lines (an element of extrinsic structure, §3)
* **hemistich**: a half-stanza, the first or the second pair of lines in a quatrain
  + note that the term hemistich originates from European classical prosody where it is used in a different sense (a half-line), but the term has been widely applied in European discussions of Indic prosody in the sense in which we use it here
* **break** or line break: a boundary between lines or hemistichs, which usually coincides with a word boundary (not identical to a line break in the context of extrinsic structure, for which see §3.4)
  + **enjambement** in our usage means the occurrence of a line break within a word (usually between members of a compound; rarely within a morpheme)
* **caesura**: a boundary within a line, which divides the line into smaller prosodic units (cola) and as a rule coincides with a word boundary
* **colon** (plural cola): a prosodic unit smaller than a line, a division resulting from the presence of a caesura in a line
* **foot**: a small prosodic unit that has no regard for word boundaries
  + in the present Guide this term is only used as applicable to Sanskrit and Prakrit quantitative verse (mātrāvr̥tta), where feet (gaṇa) consist of a set number of morae
* **mora** (plural morae): a unit of prosodic length defined as the length of a short syllable
  + in Sanskrit and Prakrit quantitative verse, the length of all long syllables is conventionally counted as two morae
* **metre**: a prosodic template for a stanza (a fixed pattern of syllables or feet), which has a conventional name

### Marking up verse

This section has been written primarily with Sanskrit syllabo-quantitative verse (varṇavr̥tta) in mind, but it applies to all verse forms in all languages relevant to our project. Verse must always be marked up as distinct from prose. Text composed in verse shall be marked up only for metrical structure, so semantic divisions in a longer verse passages must be ignored.

* **stanzas as a whole** must be wrapped in the element <lg> (for “line group”), with the following mandatory attributes
  + @n to assign a number to the stanza (see §2.6.3.1)
  + @met (§2.6.4.1) to identify the metre of the stanza by a conventional name (see §2.6.4.3)
* within a stanza, each **individual line** must be wrapped in <l> (for “line”), with the following attributes
  + mandatorily, @n to assign a number to the line, with values as per §2.6.3.2
  + if applicable, @enjamb with the value "yes", as per §2.6.5
  + if applicable, @met and/or @real (§2.6.4.2) for lines that deviate from the metre of the stanza (see §2.6.4.4)
* see Example 2.6.2.A for a general illustration and the examples in the subsections below for the encoding of various features
* **editorial punctuation** must never be supplied for stanzas
* any **original punctuation** should be included at its actual locus, following the usual rules for marking up punctuation characters (§4.2.3.3)

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.2.A: basic markup for verse structure |
| <lg n="3" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a">sva-dattāṁ para-dattāṁ vā</l>  <l n="b">yo hareta vasundharāM</l>  <l n="c">ṣaṣṭiṁ varṣa-sahasrāṇi</l>  <l n="d">svargge modati bhūmi-daḥ</l> </lg> |

### Numbering the elements of verse structure

#### Stanza numbering

* **editorial numeration** must never be supplied in the text of stanzas
* instead, every stanza in your edition must have a number encoded in the @n attribute of the corresponding <lg> element
* the value of @n must always be an Arabic numeral, as a rule starting from 1
  + never start stanza numbers from 0
  + the first stanza of a text may be numbered other than 1 if so dictated by circumstances (e.g. in a text whose beginning is lost, but the number of stanzas preceding the first extant one can be determined)
* by default, stanzas shall be numbered consecutively throughout an inscription, with the following exceptions
  + if an inscription includes boxlike partitions (§3.2), then stanza numbering must be mandatorily restarted in each textpart division
  + if an inscription includes pagelike partitions (§3.4), then stanza numbering may be optionally restarted after each partition in order to follow the numbering scheme of a previous edition or the conventions of your specific field
* **original stanza numbers**, if present, should be treated as part of the text, i.e.
  + placed at their actual locus within the <l> element for the line in which they appear
  + tagged as any other number (see §7.1 about encoding the value of numerals, and §4.2.2 about numeric characters other than decimal digits)
* if a text includes original stanza numeration, editorial stanza numbering must still follow the rules stated above, even if this results in a discrepancy with the original numbering

#### Verse line numbering

* for the numbering of lines encoded as the @n of <l> elements, use lowercase Latin letters (a, b, c, d) in quatrains of Sanskritic verse and generally for other kinds of verse, except the following:
  + use pairs of lowercase Latin letters (ab, cd) in Sanskrit/Prakrit quantitative verse, where <l> elements correspond to hemistichs, as in Example 2.6.3.A
  + use Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4)
    - in Tamil verse, as in Example 2.6.3.B
    - in free octosyllabic versification found in some Old Sundanese and Old Javanese works
    - in any other stanzas that have (or follow a model that permits) 10 or more lines per stanza
* for stanzas anomalously consisting of more or fewer than the expected number of lines, simply encode the actual number of lines, numbering them in sequence (continuing the applicable numbering scheme as described above)

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.3.A: line numbering in gaṇacchandas verse |
| <lg n="42" met="āryā">  <l n="ab">śaśineva nabho vimalaṁ kaustubha-maṇineva śārṅgiṇo vakṣaḥ|</l>  <l n="cd">bhavana-vareṇa tathedaṁ puram akhilam alaṁkr̥tam udāraṁ||</l> </lg> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.3.B: line numbering in Tamil verse |
| <lg n="1" met="āciriyappā">  <l n="1">tiṅkaḷēr taru taṉ toṅkal veṇ-kuṭai-k kīḻ</l>  <l n="2">nila-makaḷ nilava malar-makaṭ-p puṇara</l>  <l n="3">ceṅkol ōcci-k karuṅ kali kaṭintuṭaṉ</l>  ... </lg> |

### Encoding metrical features

#### Encoding an abstract prosodic template with @met

* the abstract or theoretical metre to which a stanza (or, sometimes, a line) conforms shall be encoded in the attribute @met
* typically, the value of this attribute shall be one of the metre names listed in our authority file on Prosodic Patterns[[12]](#footnote-12)
  + these are the traditional/conventional names of metres recognised by authorities on poetics (e.g. upajāti, śārdūlavikrīḍita, etc.)
  + the same file can also help you with metre identification
* if you come across a metre to which you can put a name, but that **name is not listed** in the authority file, then
  + use the name as a value
  + contact the authors to have the name and template or definition added to the list of recognised prosodic patterns
* other possible values of @met, applicable only to stanzas, are introduced in §2.6.4.3 below

#### Encoding an actual prosodic realisation with @real

* when the prosodic realisation of a line (never a stanza) deviates from what is expected on the basis of a metrical template, the actual prosody of the text shall be encoded in the attribute @real
* the value of this attribute must be the specific prosody of the line, recorded in the XML notation described in Table 2 of Appendix B.3
  + note that since we are concerned with actual realisation here, the = symbol for “syllable of indeterminate length” may only be used when the length of a syllable cannot be determined due to reading difficulties, and not for line-final syllables, which are usually understood to be long in prosodic templates, but whose actual length must in this case be recorded
* specific instructions on using @real in different situations are given in §2.6.4.4 below

#### Encoding metre for stanzas

* for every <lg> element, the @met attribute must be mandatorily present to identify the metrical pattern governing that stanza
* the value of @met shall in most cases be the conventional name of a metre as per §2.6.4.1
  + for stanzas, never use metre names which are applicable only to lines
  + if the authority file lists more than one name for a template, choose the name most appropriate to the language and/or region of your inscription
* if a stanza follows a set metrical template, but **you cannot put a name to the metre**, then
  + establish the prosodic template and record it in XML prosodic notation (q.v. Table 2 of Appendix B.3) as the value of @met, as in Example 2.6.4.A

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.4.A: prosodic template encoded with XML notation |
| <lg n="6" met="+---+---+---+---+---+---+">  <l n="a">satya-vacano yama-suro na sa surādhipa-bhayād bhavati satya-vacanaḥ</l>  <l n="b">śauryya-guṇavān mr̥gapatir nna sa viveka-matito bhavati śauryya-guṇavāN</l>  <l n="c">dāna-vibhavo ravi-suto na sa pati-sva-balato bhavati dāna-vibhavaḥ</l>  <l n="d">satya-vara-śauryya-para-dāna-vibhavas tu nr̥pakāma-nr̥patiḥ prakr̥titaḥ</l>  </lg> |
| * no conventional name could be associated with the consistent prosodic pattern followed in this stanza * the @met for the stanza is therefore recorded in prosodic notation |

* if the individual lines of a stanza match two or more **different legitimate metrical templates**, then
  + encode @met="mixed" on the stanza, as in Example 2.6.4.C below
  + in this case, mandatorily encode the prosodic template of each line in this stanza (as per §2.6.4.4)
  + note that some metres permit (or require) different prosodic patterns in the individual lines of a stanza, and encoding as “mixed” metre must be limited to the rare cases for which the list of prosodic patterns does not provide a name on the stanza level
* if **you can only establish the metre tentatively** because the text is damaged or prosodically incorrect, as in Example 2.6.4.B, then
  + add the element <certainty match="../@met" locus="value"/> directly after the opening <lg> tag (before the first <l> element), where
    - @match="../@met" indicates that you are encoding uncertainty[[13]](#footnote-13) regarding the @met attribute of the parent element (i.e. <lg>), and
    - @locus="value" indicates that the uncertainty concerns the value of this attribute (i.e. the identification of the metre)
  + if the uncertainty of your identification is because the received text is metrically anomalous, then also encode @real on the problematic line(s) as per §2.6.4.4

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| --- |
| Example 2.6.4.B: tentative metre identification |
| <lg n="26" met="gīti"><certainty match="../@met" locus="value"/>  <l n="ab">Atha vennamayya-nāmnas tasya <seg met="-"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="1" unit="character"/></seg>sā <gap reason="illegible" quantity="8" unit="character" precision="low"/></l>  <l n="cd"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="2" unit="character" precision="low"/>vir vvirājadevanana Ity ajani dvija-kulottamas sūnuḥ</l>  </lg> |
| * due to the extent of lacunae in this stanza, it can only tentatively be identified as an āryāgīti * the uncertainty of this identification is indicated with the <certainty> element |

* if a part of your text seems with reasonable certainty to be in verse, but it is **too heavily damaged to identify the metre even tentatively**, tag it as @met="uncertain"
  + conversely, for heavily lacunose verse where the stanza structure cannot be established with any certainty, consider wrapping the text in an <ab> element (§2.5.2) instead of marking it up as verse

#### Encoding metre for verse lines

* the prosody of individual verse lines shall not be encoded separately so long as it is clearly determined by the metre encoded for the stanza to which they belong
* furthermore, encoding the metre of individual lines is **not applicable** to
  + presumable scribal error (e.g. omission, dittography) or non-standard usage which you as editor have corrected (§6.1.4.1) or normalised (§6.3), thereby restoring the expected metre (see also §6.1.4)
  + the clerical/scribal quirk where the end of a verse is joined in sandhi to a closing iti (for which see §2.3.2)
  + caesuras not observed by the writer (which cannot be marked up in this scheme, but may be encoded as mentioned under §2.6.4.5)
* in other cases, encode the prosody of a line using @met (§2.6.4.1) and/or @real (§2.6.4.2) as follows
* **when the lines of a stanza conform to two or more different recognised prosodic patterns**, without the stanza as a whole conforming to a recognised template, as in Example 2.6.4.C, mandatorily encode as follows
  + as per §2.6.4.2, encode the metre of the stanza as "mixed"
  + typically, add @met to each line that conforms to a named metrical template applicable to samacatuṣpadī verse (where the template is identical for all four lines)
  + rarely, add @real to any line that does not conform to a named metrical template

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| --- |
| Example 2.6.4.C: line with a prosodic template other than the rest of the stanza |
| <lg n="9" met="mixed">  <l n="a" met="vaṁśastha">yaśo-vikāśāya vikāśitā diśo</l>  <l n="b" met="upendravajrā">daśāpi viśvasya pitāmahena</l>  <l n="c" met="upendravajrā">śriyan nidhāyorasi yasya viṣṇuḥ</l>  <l n="d" met="upendravajrā">sva-mūrttitāṁ svaṁ ca tapāṁsi tepe</l>  </lg> |
| * the first pāda follows the vaṁśastha template, while the rest of the lines conform to upendravajrā * the metre for the stanza is encoded as mixed, and @met, with a pattern name as its value, is added to each line |

* **when a line deviates idiosyncratically from the metre of the rest of the stanza** without conforming to a different recognised metre, it is optional but recommended that you add @real to the line with unexpected metre
  + this encoding is applicable regardless of whether the deviation is deemed to be deliberate or erroneous, including the following cases:
    - lines with anomalous metre, including hypermetrical and hypometrical lines, as in Example 2.6.4.D
    - presumable poetic licence, such as treating a short vowel followed by a stop and a semivowel as a short syllable (muta cum liquida in classical European prosody), as in Example 2.6.4.E
  + conformance to a recognised constraint on a lenient stanza template, as in capalā āryā (Table 5 in Appendix B.4.2) may be optionally marked up in the same way, but you are not expected to keep an eye out for capalā āryā and encode its occurrences

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| --- |
| Example 2.6.4.D: anomalous metre |
| <lg n="1" met="āryā">  <l n="ab" real="----+-+-+--+--------+++">jayati vibhuś catur-bhujaś catur-arṇṇava-vipula-salila-paryyaṅkaḥ</l>  ... </lg> |
| * there is syncopation from the second to the third foot: the foot boundary ought to be halfway through the long syllable tu * mentally, the author’s pronunciation may have been caturabhujaś, which would scan correctly: should be jayati vi|bhuś catu|ra-bhujaś… * deviation from the expected pattern has been recorded in @real |

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| --- |
| Example 2.6.4.E: muta cum liquida licence |
| <lg n="12" met="anuṣṭubh">  ...  <l n="c" real="+-+++++-">yasya vittaṁ ca prāṇāś ca</l>  <l n="d">deva-brāhmaṇasād gatāḥ</l> </lg> |
| * the word *ca* in pāda c is expected to be a short syllable, but by regular prosodic rules it is positionally long * deviation from the expected pattern has been recorded in @real |

* **when a line conforms to a legitimate variation on a basic stanza template**, as in vipulā anuṣṭubh, it is optional but recommended that you encode this as in Example 2.6.4.F, namely:
  + add@met to the line concerned, for its value using the name of the vipulā variant as listed in the line metres of the prosodic patterns list
  + optionally also add @real to the <l> element concerned to record the prosodic realisation of each syllable of the line

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| --- |
| Example 2.6.4.F: vipulā anuṣṭubh |
| <lg n="9" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a" met="na-vipulā" real="+-++---+">śaurya-satya-vrata-dharo</l>  <l n="b">yaḥ prayāga-gato dhanī</l>  ... </lg> |

#### Caesura

**Caesuras** (yati) shall not be marked up in quantitative verse.[[14]](#footnote-14) However, if you notice a caesura that was disregarded by the composer or involves sandhi that blurs its location, you may optionally mark it up as follows:

* <milestone type="yati" break="no">
* see also Example 2.6.4.G and Example 2.6.4.H

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.4.G: moraic verse (vipulā āryā) with unobserved caesura and enjambement |
| <lg n="33" met="āryā">  <l n="ab" enjamb="yes">smara-vaśaga-taruṇa-jana-va<milestone type="yati" break="no">llabhāṅganā-vipula-kānta-pīnoru-|</l>  <l n="cd">stana-jaghana-ghanāliṅgana-nirbhartsita-tuhina-hima-pāte||</l> </lg> |
| * the unobserved caesura is optionally encoded as per §2.6.4.5 * since enjambement between the hemistichs is also present, @enjamb is added mandatorily to the first pāda as per §2.6.5 |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.4.H: varṇavr̥tta verse with unobserved caesura and enjambement |
| <lg n="1" met="pr̥thvī">  <l n="a">pradāna-bhuja-vikkrama-praśama-śāstra-vākyodayair</l>  <l n="b">uparyyupari-sañcayocchritam aneka-mārggaṁ yaśaḥ</l>  <l n="c" enjamb="yes">punāti bhuvana-trayaṁ paśupater jjaṭāntar-guhā</l>  <l n="d">-nirodha-parimokṣa-śī<milestone type="yati" break="no">ghram iva pāṇḍu gāṅgaṁ payaḥ</l> </lg> |
| * the unobserved caesura is optionally encoded as per §2.6.4.5 * since enjambement is also present in the second hemistich, @enjamb is added mandatorily to the third pāda as per §2.6.5 |

### Words across line boundaries: enjambement

In general, if the end of a verse line does not coincide with a word boundary, then *enjambement* is present and must be encoded with @enjamb="yes". Note that this attribute must be added to the <l> element containing the initial part of the broken word, not to the one containing the final part.

* **when a metrical boundary and a word boundary coincide**, conflicting only with an orthographic boundary of the original script (as in Example 1.4.3.A), then the latter must be disregarded as per §2.3 and enjambement is not present
* **when a metrical boundary does not coincide with a word boundary**, the tags must be placed at the metrical boundary, and since this is inside a word, enjambement is present
* this most often happens **between the members of a compound**
  + if these members are **separable in transliteration**, then the tags can be placed straightforwardly, but enjambement is present, since the compound is split across the metrical boundary
    - if you use editorial hyphens for compound analysis (see TG §2.6.2), put your editorial hyphen at the beginning of the second <l> element involved
    - e.g. <l enjamb="yes">... maṇḍalānta</l><l>-vyakta-bhrū-bhaṅga...
    - see also Example 2.6.4.G and Example 2.6.4.H for full illustrations
  + if the members are fused in vowel sandhi, as in Example 2.6.5.A, then the tags must still be placed at the metrical boundary
    - enjambement is present, and an editorial hyphen cannot be inserted

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.5.A: vipulā anuṣṭubh with enjambement and vowel fusion sandhi |
| <lg n="11" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a" enjamb="yes" met="bha-vipulā" real="++-++--+">sūnus tadīyo vijayā</l>  <l n="b">ditya-nāmā mahīpatiḥ</l>  ...  </lg> |
| * the word vijayāditya is split across verse lines, so enjambement is present * the fused vowel is in the line to which it belongs on a metrical basis, but no editorial hyphen can be added |

* **if compounds are not involved**, then the discrepancy of word and metrical boundaries is usually due to a vowel obscured by sandhi
  + again, tags must be placed at the metrical boundary and enjambement is present
  + editorial normalisation of sandhi across container boundaries (§2.3.2) must not be applied in this case, since restoring the sandhi would break the metre
  + in such cases, the text may be split in several ways; as a rule of thumb, place the tags as close to a word boundary as possible, overriding akṣara boundaries where applicable
    - if this still leaves you with two options, prioritise semantic boundaries over akṣara boundaries
  + see Example 2.6.5.B for various scenarios
* note that when the end of a stanza is fused in vowel sandhi to text outside that stanza, this is not a case of enjambement
  + use the workaround described in §2.3.2

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.5.B: independent words fused in vowel sandhi across a line boundary |
| <lg n="32" met="vaṁśastha">  <l n="a" enjamb="yes">sadā sva-vācā manasā ca karmmaṇā</l>  <l n="b">nvakāri yenādhiguṇena kuṇḍinaḥ</l>  ...  </lg> |
| * the word anvakāri is split between lines (its initial vowel being merged into the final ā of the preceding word) * splitting into karmmaṇā</l><l>nvakāri puts the metrical boundary at an akṣara boundary * but the primary reason for splitting at this point was that it is closer to a word boundary than karmmaṇānv</l><l>akāri would be (which is at the boundary of a prefix) |
| <lg n="6" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a" enjamb="yes" met="na-vipulā" real="+-++---+">viṣṇurājas tad-anujasy</l>  <l n="b">endrarājasya nandanaḥ</l>  ...  </lg> |
| * the word anujasya is split between lines (its final vowel being merged into the initial vowel of the following indrarājasya) * splitting into tad-anuja</l><l>syendrarājasya would place the split further away from the word boundary, which is not desirable * the preferred splitting does not, in this case, coincide with an akṣara boundary |
| <lg n="2" met="sragdharā">  ...  <l n="c" enjamb="yes">lokeśas sthāpito ’pīśvara-guṇa-nipuṇo vismayo nāpy akāryy atr</l>  <l n="d">āsevīhājñayānāvinamita-matinā duṣṭa-vākyañ ca dharmme</l>  </lg> |
| * the word atra is split between lines (its final vowel being merged into the initial vowel of the following asevi) * splitting into akāryy a</l><l>trāsevī° would be equally acceptable on the basis of proximity to a word boundary * but semantically, atra belongs to the former line, so putting most of this word into that line is preferable to keeping the akṣara boundary intact |

### Verse markup interacting with other markup

All markup applicable to text can and must be used within verse elements. The following subsections give instructions for handling cases where the markup required for verse interferes with other markup elements.

#### Verse markup interacting with empty elements for extrinsic structure

* verse beginnings may coincide with markup elements representing extrinsic structure, such as
  + physical line beginnings (§3.4)
  + pagelike partitions (§3.4)
  + gridlike partitions (§3.6)
* as per §8.2.3, the above elements must normally appear within block-level elements
  + i.e. in this case within the <l> element for the verse line, and before the text of that line, as in Example 2.6.6.A

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.6.A: verse markup interacting with empty structural elements |
| <lg n="21" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a"><pb n="5r"/><lb n="42"/>ṣaṣṭi-varṣa-sahasrāṇi</l>  ...  </lg> |
| * this stanza begins at the beginning of a page in a set of copper plates * the empty elements for the page beginning as well as the line beginning are placed first within the <l> element |

#### Verse markup interacting with phrase-level markup

* overlapping hierarchies (§1.3.3) must always be avoided, but the block-level elements for verse may overlap with the actual features encoded with some phrase-level elements, such as those for
  + reading difficulties (§5.3)
  + editorial restoration (§5.5)
  + editorial intervention (§6)
  + semantic extras (§7)
* in such cases, the applicable phrase-level markup must be created in two parts, on both sides of the structural break, as in Example 2.6.6.B
  + see also §8.2 for details

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.6.B: verse markup interacting with phrase-level markup |
| <lg n="2" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a">ṣaṣṭi-varṣa-sa<unclear>hasrāṇi</unclear></l>  <l n="b"><unclear>svargge mo</unclear>dati bhūmi-daḥ</l>  ...  </lg> |
| * the segment hasrāṇi svargge mo is unclear in the original * since this segment is interrupted by the end of a verse line, two separate stretches must be marked up as unclear |

#### Marking up structure in lacunose verse

* see §5.4 about marking up lost and illegible text in general, §5.4.4 about marking up lost text with a known metre, and §5.4.7 about dealing with massive lacunae
* the **structural framework** of stanzas (i.e. the <lg> and <l> tags) **must** as a rule **be fully encoded** even if a significant part of a stanza is lost
  + thus, if not all lines of a quatrain are extant, you must still create the markup structure for the lost line(s)
  + this structural markup cannot be placed inside the markup for that lacuna, so if a lacuna extends from one line of a stanza to the next (or from one stanza to the next, or from a stanza into the preceding or following prose), create lacuna markup separately on both sides of the structural break, as in Example 2.6.6.C

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.6.C: structural markup in lacunose verse |
| <lg n="25" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="8" unit="character"/></l>  <l n="b"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="8" unit="character"/></l>  <l n="c"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="8" unit="character"/></l>  <l n="d"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="4" unit="character"/><lb n="72" break="no"/>yate kr̥miḥ</l>  </lg> |
| * only the last line on this plate is legible, beginning with the end of a known stanza * the rest of this stanza would have been engraved in the now illegible penultimate line * verse markup is created for all four lines of the stanza, each containing a lacuna of eight characters |

#### Verse markup interacting with other block-level markup

* although we segment prose into paragraphs on a semantic basis, verse will only be segmented on a metrical basis
  + it follows from this that we employ no special markup for stanzas comprising a semantic unit with preceding of following prose paragraphs or other stanzas
* in rare cases, verse containers may be broken up into two (or more) parts separated by intervening prose
  + if this happens because the engraver was sloppy and inscribed an initially omitted part of a prose passage at a different place that is physically within the text of a stanza, or inscribed an initially omitted part of a stanza so that it is physically within the text of a prose passage, then
    - preferably, treat this as a case of premodern insertion, i.e. proceed as in Example 2.6.6.D, namely:
      * encode the out-of-sequence text at its *logical* rather than its *physical* place
      * mark it up as an insertion (§4.4.2) with a value of @place that best approximates its physical location
        + if such an insertion takes up one or more entire physical lines, encode line beginnings (§3.5.2) within the <add> tags as permitted under §4.4.2
      * and note in your commentary the fact that the insertion interrupts a different part of the text at such and such a point

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.6.D: part of a stanza inscribed below the rest of the text |
| <lg n="4" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a"><lb n="7"/>samanta-putras sthaviraḥ</l>  <l n="b">buddhanirvvāṇa-saṁjñakaḥ</l>  <l n="c"><add place="bottom" rend="mark"><lb n="15"/>kāvyasya karaṇañ cakre</add></l>  <l n="d"><add place="bottom" rend="mark"><lb n="16"/>jñātaye bhūtale nr̥ṇām·</add></l>  </lg>  <p xml:lang="ocm-Latn"><lb n="8"/>humā pralauṅ·<g type="ddanda">.</g> humā padaiṅ·<g type="ddanda">.</g> ney· śaka vanuḥ humā dvā nan·  <lb n="9"/>...  ...  <lb n="14"/>...</p> |
| * the first half of stanza 4 is inscribed as line 7 of the text, but the second hemistich was omitted here * the text continues with (Old Cham) prose in lines 8 to 14 * the omitted hemistich has been added at the bottom, as lines 15 and 16, but it is encoded at its logical place * the tags for lines 15 and 16 are placed within the tags for insertion |

* + the above solution may not be appropriate in cases such as
    - a seriously garbled text with several large chunks out of sequence
    - a text composed in drama form, with connecting prose deliberately interrupting parts of a stanza (rather than appearing out of sequence as a result of scribal error)
    - verse containing extrametrical additions (for which see also §6.1.4.3), such as śrī tagged on to names, so that the prosody is correct without these additions and incorrect with them
  + if you deem that encoding a premodern insertion is not the best way to describe your text, encode all text pieces in the sequence dictated by their physical place as in Example 2.6.6.E, and discuss the logical sequence in your commentary
    - to encode split-up stanzas in such a case, create an <lg> element around every part of a split stanza, and if the splitting happens within a line, then create an <l> element around every part of the split line
      * use the same number (@n) for both (or all) parts of a split stanza or line
        + but number the lines of a split stanza consecutively (i.e. do not restart line numbering in a non-initial part)
      * add the attribute @part to each part, with values as per §2.4
      * create an <ab> (or, if applicable, <p>) container for the interrupting text

|  |
| --- |
| Example 2.6.6.E: stanza interrupted by prose |
| <lg n="1" part="I" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a"><lb n="12"/>sva-dattāṁ para-dattām vā</l>  <l n="b">yo hareta vasundharāṁ</l>  </lg>  <p>bhūmi-dāna-saṁbaddhāḥ ślokā bhavanti</p>  <lg n="1" part="F" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="c"><lb n="13"/>sa viṣṭhāyāṁ kr̥mir bhūtvā</l>  <l n="d">pitr̥bhiḥ saha pacyate</l>  </lg> |
| * the first half of stanza 1 is inscribed in line 12 * at this point the engraver apparently realised that he had forgotten to engrave the prose introducing the admonitory stanzas and engraved that right after the first hemistich * then, at the beginning of line 13, he continued with the rest of the stanza |

## Lists in the edition

* the encoding of lists is primarily applicable to sections in a modern language, such as the translation and the commentary, and the general rules are therefore discussed in §10.2.2
  + lists may, at the encoder’s option, also be used in the edition, keeping in mind the following:
* a <list> element must always be contained within a <p> element
* lists in the edition must always be plain (not bulleted or numbered, which is only permitted outside the edition)
* the rules for the interaction of container boundaries with text segmentation (§2.3) also apply to lists
* phrase-level elements overlapping list boundaries must be split as per §8.2

# Marking up extrinsic structure in the edition

## Introducing extrinsic structure

Physically, every inscription consists of an inscribed field (also called a campus), within which there is at least one line, but usually several lines of inscribed text. The edition division of the XML file represents the textual content of the entirety of the inscribed field. The beginning of each epigraphic line must always be marked up within the edition (§3.4). The concrete topology of the inscription is, however, irrelevant, so the tidy slab in Figure 1 and the untidy boulder in Figure 2 are encoded in the same manner, differing only in the number of lines. The size of the inscribed field and the arrangement of lines is recorded in the metadata, where any conspicuous layout features may be described for human readers.

|  |
| --- |
| Figure 1. A tidy inscription |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| Figure 2. An untidy inscription |
|  |

In slightly more complex cases, the campus does not consist of a single, physically contiguous and clearly circumscribable field. If it is divided into sections by vertical space (blank lines), then it only requires additional encoding in specific conditions discussed in §3.8.1. Not uncommonly, shorter bits of text float outside (or even partly or wholly inside) a demarcated field, such as an auspicious opening symbol, word, phrase or invocation (§3.8.2); a closing formula (§3.8.3); or numeration marks for copper plates (§3.8.4). Some pieces of text floating between lines or outside the margins, however, function as additions or corrections to the main body of the text, and are to be encoded as such (§4.4) rather than as partitions.

In even more complex cases, the inscribed field may consist of physically separable zones, called partitions in this Guide. The text of an inscription may for instance be distributed on a set of copper plates, on a series of masonry blocks in a wall, on different limbs of a statue, on faces of a polygonal pillar or a stela, or it may come to us in fragments (for which specific considerations have been gathered in §3.7). Just as with the field as a whole and as with epigraphic lines, the shape, size and relative location of these zones (e.g. one below the other on a slab, in a patchwork on a rock face, on separate surfaces of a three-dimensional object, etc.) is entirely irrelevant to the encoding, and is to be described in the metadata. What is, however, crucial to how they can be encoded is the way in which they interact with the intrinsic structure of the text (§2) and with the epigraphic lines (§3.4).

The possible functional patterns of this interaction, abstracted from physical layout, are illustrated in Figure 3. Keep in mind that although the patterns show identical-shaped zones side by side, the same markup method may be applicable to physically very different objects. It is recommended that you read this general introduction carefully, considering its illustrations, and also familiarise yourself with the overviews of §3.2 to §3.6.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Figure 3. Functional patterns of partitions interacting with intrinsic structure and lines | | |
|  |  |  |
| pattern A: text stops | pattern B: texts flows on | pattern C: text runs across |
| boxlike partition, §3.2 | pagelike partition, §3.4 | gridlike partition, §3.6 |

The question to ask yourself while choosing the right encoding for a partition is this: *what does the text do as it reaches the boundary of a zone?*

If the text stops (pattern A), with the first zone comprising an integral and complete semantic unit and the second zone an unrelated, but likewise integral and complete semantic unit, then you have a **boxlike partition**, which you can encode in the form of textpart divisions according to §3.2. A boxlike partition is like chapters in a book that together comprise a whole, and may or may not have to be read in a particular sequence. Another applicable book analogy is the relation of the title page, the front matter, the actual book content and the blurb. Such a partition can only be created if no block-level element of intrinsic structure (§2) crosses the boundary, and even then, the use of this encoding must be limited to cases of semantic discontinuity outlined in §3.2.1.

If the text flows on to the next zone (pattern B), without the necessary presence of a major semantic break, then you have a **pagelike partition**, to be encoded with empty milestone elements (introduced in §3.3) as described in §3.4. A pagelike partition is, unsurprisingly, like that of pages within a single chapter of a book, or of columns on a page. Each zone is physically distinct, but its separation from the other zones is to the text. The end of a partition of this kind may be inside a block-level element of intrinsic structure, but may also coincide with a break in intrinsic structure.

Finally, if each line of the text runs across into the next zone (pattern C), then you have a **gridlike partition**, to be encoded with a different kind of milestone element as per §3.6. A gridlike partition is like the grid of a table where each row consists of a number of cells. Line after line, the text carries seamlessly on through the grid, although here too, partitions may in some cases coincide with boundaries of the intrinsic structure, for example in the case of verse laid out in a columnlike structure.

The reason why this apparent complexity of encoding is necessary is the need to avoid overlapping hierarchies in XML encoding while doing justice to both the text’s intrinsic structure (semantic/metrical hierarchy) and its extrinsic structure (physical hierarchy). The latter is illustrated in Figure 4, where saturated colours (green, blue and yellow) represent mandatory components of an edition, and pastel colours (light green, lavender and aqua) represent non-mandatory components. The mandatory edition division corresponds to the entirety of an inscription. It is a non-empty XML element whose start and end tags enclose the complete edition. Textpart divisions within an edition are essentially separate sub-editions, each comprising an integral whole and containing the entire text of a boxlike partition of the inscription, with no possibility of other XML elements crossing their boundaries. When textpart divisions are present, then everything within an edition must also be contained within a textpart division. The edition and the boxlike partition are thus members of both the extrinsic and the intrinsic hierarchy.

Within the edition – or, as the case may be, within any textpart division – the two hierarchies go their separate ways, with the intrinsic structure encoded as block-level elements according to (§2), and the extrinsic structure encoded as pointlike empty elements. These empty elements represent virtual containers, so that a partition may be said to “contain” everything that is located in the XML document from the point where the given partition begins to the point where another partition of the same hierarchical level begins, or a transition to a higher-level partition occurs. In the figure, solid borders and colour-filled complete frames indicate actual containment by an XML element, while dashed borders without complete frames indicate virtual containment. An edition or textpart division must always contain one or more lines (blue). Within the edition or textpart division, groups of lines may be “contained” within pagelike partitions (lavender), and some or all lines may “contain” two or more gridlike partitions (aqua).

|  |
| --- |
| Figure 4. The encoding hierarchy of extrinsic structure |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | <edition> contains | | | | | | | | | | |  | <textpart A> contains | | | | | | | |  | |  | <page 1> “contains” | | | | | |  | |  |  | <line 1> “contains” | <cell A> “contains” | *…text a…* | <cell B> “contains” | *…text b…* | |  | <line 2> “contains” | <cell A> “contains” | *…text c…* | <cell B> “contains” | *…text d…* | |  | <line 3> “contains” | <cell A> “contains” | *…text e…* | <cell B> “contains” | *…text f…* | |  | <page 2> “contains” | | | | | | |  |  | <line 4> “contains” | <cell C> “contains” | *…text g…* | <cell D> “contains” | *…text h…* | |  | <line 5> “contains” | <cell C> “contains” | *…text i…* | <cell D> “contains” | *…text j…* | |  | <line 6> “contains” | <cell C> “contains” | *…text k…* | <cell D> “contains” | *…text l…* | | a  a  a  a  a | | | | | | | | | <textpart B> contains | | | | | | | | |  | <page 1> “contains” | | | | | |  | |  | <line 1> “contains” | <cell A> “contains” | *…text m…* | <cell B> “contains” | *…text n…* | | <line 2> “contains” | <cell A> “contains” | *…text o…* | <cell B> “contains” | *…text p…* | | <line 3> “contains” | <cell A> “contains” | *…text q…* | <cell B> “contains” | *…text r…* | | <page 2> “contains” | | | | | | |  | <line 4> “contains” | <cell C> “contains” | *…text s…* | <cell D> “contains” | *…text t…* | | <line 5> “contains” | <cell C> “contains” | *…text u…* | <cell D> “contains” | *…text v…* | | <line 6> “contains” | <cell C> “contains” | *…text w…* | <cell D> “contains” | *…text x…* | |  | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | |

Only in rare cases does an inscription involve all three types of partition, and the encoding of gridlike partitions is in any case optional, recommended only when expedient, for instance for referring to specific parts of the text. When more than one kind of partition is present in a text, the partition of a lower hierarchical tier may well pertain to only one of the higher-tier partitions. Thus, copperplate sets typically consist of a seal and a body, which are boxlike partitions. The body in turn consists of pages (pagelike partitions), but there are no further partitions in the seal. The overviews of the sections on partitions (§3.2.1, §3.4.1, §3.6.1) and the Case Studies of Appendix C give further guidance and illustration on the sort of encoding applicable to various supports and inscription layouts.

The partition scheme presented here allows references to any compartment of the text’s extrinsic structure. Thus, if an inscription involved the full range of partitions as represented in the figure, it would be possible to refer to any of its segments by a combination of four items: for example, “text o” in the figure is located in textpart B, page 1, line 2, cell A. Conversely, most texts consist only of lines, in which case line number is the only item of reference.

## Boxlike partitions: self-contained zones

### Overview

Recall from §3.1 that in a boxlike partition, the text stops at the end of a zone and something else begins in the next, as in Pattern A of Figure 3. There is a semantic discontinuity between the two zones, analogous to chapters in a book. We call these partitions boxlike because each zone is a functional box enclosing a discrete segment of text that is complete in itself. Since there is no unit of intrinsic structure commencing in one zone and ending in another, the encoding equivalent of a boxlike partition is an XML containing element called a textpart division.

In principle, textpart divisions could be nested within other textpart divisions. However, to avoid complications in markup and referencing, our project policy is never to do so. When encoding a structurally complex inscription, instead of resorting to textparts within textparts, try to make use of the encoding solutions provided for visually offset intrinsic lines (§3.8.2 and §3.8.3) and pagelike partitions (§3.4). If you encounter a case where nested textpart divisions seem to be the ideal solution, please discuss it with the authors of the Guide.

In our practice, the encoding of boxlike partitions shall only be used in warranted cases, particularly:

* **copperplate sets with an inscribed seal** (regardless of whether the seal is soldered to a plate, attached with a ring to a set of plates, or currently detached)
  + see Case study 2A in Appendix C for an illustration
* **non-contiguous fragments**, where the physical layout of the lost intervening fragments cannot be reconstructed, especially when even the order in which the extant fragments must be read is doubtful
  + see Example 3.2.1.A for an illustration
  + keep in mind that fragments for which it is possible to reconstruct the structure of the lost connecting section do not require encoding as textparts, nor do copperplate sets with a known number of medial plates lost
    - see §5.4.7 for advice on encoding massive lacunae where the structure can be restored
* inscriptions consisting of **visually distinct parts that convey the same message in two (or more) languages**, if it is deemed necessary to encode these as a single inscription rather than as two separate inscriptions
  + keep in mind that this does not apply to all bilingual (or multilingual) inscriptions: the use of textparts is not warranted just because parts of a single integral text are written in different languages
  + see §7.2.1 about multilingual inscriptions
* inscriptions accompanied by one or more **trial engravings** outside the campus of the main inscription and presumably not visible when the inscription was displayed in its original setting

Beyond the specific cases set out above, boxlike partitions are only warranted in the following general scenarios:

* when, for whatever reason, there is **no obvious order in which the zones of text ought to be read**, but there is nevertheless good reason for treating them as a single document rather than as separate inscriptions
* when the text’s **extrinsic structure shows a tiered hierarchy** where some or all major divisions of the text are further subdivided, thus necessitating boxlike partitions for the text as a whole, and pagelike partitions for the subdivisions

In any other case where you think boxlike partitions may be relevant, consider carefully whether this encoding method is ideal, or if alternatives would be better:

* if the connection between the zones is weak, preferably encode separate inscriptions (in separate XML documents), especially if there is reason to believe they were created on separate occasions
* if the connection between the zones is strong, preferably encode a pagelike partition (§3.4) between them, especially if it makes sense to read them in a particular sequence (see the last row of Example 3.4.1.A)

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.2.1.A: textparts for non-contiguous fragments |
|  |
| * here we have two fragments of a slab, which are clearly from the top and bottom of a single inscription, but there is no way to know how much text is lost between the two * therefore the fragments must be encoded as boxlike partitions, with the lost text handled as per §5.4.7 |
| <div type="textpart" subtype="fragment" n="A">  <p part="I"><!--Paragraph interrupted by the lacuna marked up as an initial part. -->  <lb n="1"/>In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not a  <lb n="2"/>nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled with the ends of worms  <lb n="3"/>and an oozy smell, nor yet a dry, bare, sandy <unclear>hole</unclear>  <lb n="4"/>with nothing in it to <supplied reason="lost">s</supplied><unclear>i</unclear><supplied reason="lost">t</supplied> down on or to eat: it <unclear>w</unclear><supplied reason="lost">as a</supplied>  <lb n="5"/>hobbit-hol<supplied reason="lost">e</supplied> <gap reason="lost" quantity="18" unit="character" precision="low"/><unclear>f</unclear><unclear cert="low">o</unclear><gap reason="lost" quantity="12" unit="character" precision="low"/>  </p> </div> <!--Lost lines are not encoded in either fragment, because the presence of textparts implies them §5.4.7. --> <div type="textpart" subtype="fragment" n="B">  <!--Line numbering is reset to 1 in the second textpart §3.2.4. -->  <p part="F"><!--Paragraph interrupted by the lacuna marked up as a final part. -->  <lb n="1"/><gap reason="lost" quantity="12" unit="character" precision="low"/><unclear>w</unclear>as a very well-to-do hobbit, and his  <lb n="2"/><gap reason="lost" quantity="5" unit="character" precision="low"/><unclear>w</unclear>as Baggins. The Bagginses had lived in the  <lb n="3"/><unclear>ne</unclear>ighbourhood of The Hill for time out of mind, and  <lb n="4"/>people considered them very respectable  </p> </div> |

### Marking up boxlike partitions

* each boxlike partition must be wrapped in the element <div type="textpart">, in plain language called a textpart division
  + note the mandatory presence and value of @type
  + see the subsections of §3.2.3 below about additional attributes and optional headers
* note that the markup represents only the fact that such text partitions exist, but contains no encoded information about their relative positions and sizes
  + such information shall be described for human readers in the metadata of your inscription
* if your <div type="edition"> includes a <div type="textpart">, then **all text** within the edition must be contained within textpart divisions
  + the technical expression for this is that the textpart divisions must tessellate, i.e. cover the entire surface of the text with no gaps (and, of course, no overlaps)
  + the practical purport is that if you create one textpart division for a section of an inscription, then you must also create one or more additional textpart divisions to wrap the remainder of the text
* encode textparts in the order you deem to be the logical reading order or its best approximation
  + for the sake of consistency throughout the corpus, inscribed **seals** attached (or formerly attached) to the binding ring of copper plates shall always be encoded **before the plates** themselves
    - seals soldered to the plates themselves shall be encoded before or after the text of the plates, as dictated by the placement of the seal
* within each textpart division, use structural and other markup as you would elsewhere; this includes in particular
  + wrapping all text in block-level containers to represent intrinsic structure (§2)
  + marking up line beginnings (§3.5.2) even if a given partition consists of just one line
  + numbering all line beginnings (§3.5.3) and any stanzas (§2.6.3.1) even if a given partition contains only one of these

### Textpart identification and titling

The primary identifier for textpart divisions is a unique number (§3.2.3.1). The nature of a textpart may be optionally encoded as a subtype (§3.2.3.2). When an XML edition is rendered for display, headings for textpart divisions will be automatically generated from the subtype (if present) and the number, as noted in the examples in this section. When these automatic headings are deemed insufficient, an optional custom header (§3.2.3.3) may be added to the encoding, which will replace the auto-generated heading.

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.2.3.A: textpart identification, two or more fragments with non-contiguous text |
| <div type="textpart" subtype="fragment" n="A">  ...  <div type="textpart" subtype="fragment" n="B">  ... |
| * auto-generated headings will show “Fragment A”, “Fragment B”, etc. |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.2.3.B: textpart identification, two or more fragments with non-contiguous text |
| <div type="textpart" subtype="fragment" n="1"><head xml:lang="eng">Upper left corner</head>  ... <div type="textpart" subtype="fragment" n="2"><head xml:lang="eng">A small piece not adjacent to any edge</head>  ... |
| * explicitly encoded headings will show “Upper left corner”, “A small piece not adjacent to any edge”, etc. |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.2.3.C: textpart identification, faces of a quadrangular stele |
| <div type="textpart" subtype="face" n="A"><head xml:lang="eng">Frontal Face</head>  ... <div type="textpart" subtype="face" n="b"><head xml:lang="eng">Lateral Face</head>  ... |
| * explicitly encoded headings will show “Frontal Face”, “Lateral Face”, etc. * see Case study 1 in Appendix C for a similar stele where each line runs across two adjacent faces |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.2.3.D: textpart identification, set of copper plates with two inscribed seals |
| <div type="textpart" n="A"><head xml:lang="eng">First seal</head> ... <div type="textpart" n="B"><head xml:lang="eng">Second seal</head> ...  <div type="textpart" n="C"><head xml:lang="eng">Plates</head> ... |
| * explicitly encoded headings will show “First seal”, “Second seal” and “Plates” * see Case study 2A in Appendix C for the full markup of a set of plates with one seal |

#### Textpart numbering

* every textpart division must carry the **mandatory attribute** @n, the value of which must be unique through the XML document
* uppercase Latin letters are generally recommended for numeration (e.g. Example 3.2.3.D), but any scheme may be used depending on your preference and the conventions of your specific field, including
  + Arabic numbers (e.g. Example 3.2.3.B)
  + a combination of uppercase and lowercase Latin letters to represent major and minor faces of a three-dimensional object (e.g. Example 3.2.3.C)

#### Textpart subtypes

* the **optional attribute** @subtype may be used to encode the physical nature of textparts
  + the use of this attribute is not mandatory, but it is strongly recommended when an edition consists of multiple textparts of the same nature and in the special case of trial engravings
* the value of @subtype shall describe the general nature of the partition rather than its function or appearance; suggested values are as follows:
  + "face" for a physically contiguous surface of a three-dimensional object of any shape and any number of sides (Example 3.2.3.C)
  + "faces" in texts where each textpart division involves lines continuing across two or more surfaces such as the frontal and lateral face of a four-sided stele
    - gridlike partitions (§3.6) may be optionally used to encode the boundary of each face constituting a boxlike zone of this kind
  + "column" for zones placed side by side and generally taller than they are wide (as in newspaper columns)
  + "zone" for visually distinct zones on a single contiguous surface that do not readily meet any of the specific definitions above
    - in inscriptions with a complex topology, "zone" may also be used for a visually distinct textpart occupying two or more surfaces
  + "item" for physically distinct objects such as architectural elements, e.g. when an inscription is engraved on two pillars
  + "fragment" for fragments bearing non-contiguous text (Example 3.2.3.A, Example 3.2.3.B)
  + "trial" to explicitly flag short, often unintelligible, pieces of text outside the campus of the main inscription and presumably not visible when the inscription was displayed in its original setting, which you judge to be trial engravings
    - this case is an exception to the general preference for not encoding our interpretation of the function of textparts, in order to facilitate searching the corpus for trial engravings
    - the principal inscription that is accompanied by one or more trial engravings must also be wrapped in a textpart division, but that division should not carry the attribute @subtype unless that is warranted for some other reason
* if you feel certain that none of the above values are satisfactory, you may use other values, consisting only of lowercase Latin letters without diacritical marks
  + having introduced a custom value, try to use it consistently and send the value and a short definition/description of the case where you have used it to the authors of this Guide, so it can be added to the list of recognised subtypes

#### Textpart headers

* to add further flexibility to the titling displayed for textparts, you may use the optional element<head xml:lang="eng"> immediately after the start tag of a textpart division
  + such elements in our editions will by default be regarded as editorial and therefore need not be marked up explicitly as such; the mandatory language attribute makes it sufficiently clear that their content is not part of the original text
  + the use of this element is recommended when the textparts of an inscription are different in nature, so they cannot be conveniently described by a combination of subtype and number
    - in this case omit @subtype and add a <head>
  + when multiple textparts are of the same nature, the use of @subtype remains recommended even if <head> elements are also added
  + the attribute @n on the <div> element remains mandatory even if a <head> is present
* you are free to create headers as you deem best for the inscription you are editing, but for the sake of consistency it is generally recommended that you stick to concise headers in English, such as
  + - “Seal” and “Plates” for a copperplate charter with an inscribed seal
    - “Head”, “Halo”, “Back” and “Pedestal” (etc.) on a statue
* the contents of the editorial heading will not be altered in display, so
  + use a capital initial and feel free to include spaces, additional capitals and punctuation as necessary
  + however, to avoid complications, do not use any further markup within this element, except the element <foreign> (§10.3.3), which you may employ if you deem necessary

### Numbered elements in textparts

* when your document is divided into textparts, the numbering of any numbered structural elements that occur in more than one textpart should be restarted in each textpart
  + this is not a technical requirement, but it promotes consistency across the project; moreover, in many cases there is no straightforward sequence of progression from one textpart to another, so continuing the numbering of such elements may be inappropriate
* restarting the numbering in each textpart is mandatory for the following elements:
  + physical lines
  + stanzas
  + pages[[15]](#footnote-15)
* restarting the numbering in each textpart is optional but recommended for the following elements:
  + pagelike milestones (§3.4.3) of a particular kind (as represented by @unit, §3.3.4)
  + gridlike milestones (§3.6) of a particular kind (as represented by @unit, §3.3.4)

## Milestone elements for extrinsic structure

### Overview

As indicated in §1.3.3 and introduced in §3.1, we employ empty elements called milestones in TEI parlance to indicate points of transition relevant to extrinsic structure. The generic <milestone/> element, when used for extrinsic structure, must always carry the attribute @unit (§3.3.4) to encode what kind of transition it represents. TEI also provides several specialised milestone elements, where the unit is implicit in the element’s name and does not need to be encoded explicitly. Of these, our encoding makes use of <lb/> “Line Beginning” (§3.5.2) and <pb/> “Page Beginning” (§0), while the generic <milestone/> element is used with @type="pagelike" to represent pagelike partitions other than actual pages (§3.4.3), and without @type to represent gridlike partitions (§3.6.2).[[16]](#footnote-16) Milestones representing extrinsic structure are always numbered in our editions, with numeration schemes for each kind discussed in the relevant sections. The present section gathers instructions that apply to all the structural milestones we use.

### Milestone placement in an XML document

* milestone elements **always mark the beginning of a unit** of extrinsic structure, and must therefore be created for the beginning of the first unit of any kind in a document (Example 3.3.2.A) as well as for the beginnings of subsequent units (Example 3.3.2.B)
  + line breaks, which are mandatory in our editions, must thus be encoded even for inscriptions (or textpart divisions) consisting of only a single line
  + other milestone elements shall of course only be used when applicable, i.e. when the text involves a particular kind of partition
    - a text in a single inscribed field is not a page and requires no milestones other than line beginnings, but if there are several pages in a text, then the beginning of each, including the first, must be encoded
* **milestones and block-level containers**
  + milestone elements must by default be on the same level as the text (see also §8.2.3), i.e. inside rather than outside block-level elements representing intrinsic structure
    - thus, at the start of an edition or a textpart division, any applicable milestone elements must be encoded after all applicable block-level elements have been opened, as in Example 3.3.2.A
    - when milestones coincide with a break in intrinsic structure, the milestones shall be created after the start tag of any block-level elements beginning there, not before the end tag of the block-level element(s) ending there, as in Example 3.3.2.B
  + the single exception to this rule applies to massive medial lacunae (§5.4.7), where reconstructed structural milestones may be encoded outside block-level containers
* **milestones and other milestones**
  + in a document with a hierarchical extrinsic structure, a transition point on a higher tier is always accompanied by a transition on the lower tier(s); for instance, whenever a page begins, a new line begins too
    - at every such point, every applicable milestone must be explicitly encoded, in an order of decreasing hierarchical level, as in Example 3.3.2.A and Example 3.3.2.B
  + in rare cases it is possible for a page or zone beginning not to be followed by a line beginning (e.g. when a medial plate of a set is lost, but the page structure is reconstructed for it, §5.4.8.3)
* **milestones and white space**
  + be careful with spaces and new lines in your XML code around milestones; see §8.1.2 for further details
  + never add a space between a milestone tag and the following text
  + adding a space or starting a new line in your XML file before a milestone tag is permitted if and only if it coincides with a word break
    - in such a case is, a space before the tag is not required, but recommended because it makes the XML file easier to scan for human beings
    - for milestones within words, see §3.5.4
  + inserting line breaks (carriage returns) within milestone tags (regardless of whether they interrupt a word or not) is completely acceptable (see also §8.1.1), and doing so consistently for certain kinds of milestones will make your XML document easier to scan while working, as in Example 3.3.2.C

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.3.2.A: several kinds of milestones at the beginning of an edition |
| <div type="edition">  <lg n="1" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a"><milestone type="pagelike" unit="zone" n="A"/><lb n="1"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a"/>Āsīt... |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.3.2.B: two kinds of milestones coinciding with a break in intrinsic structure |
| ...śāntiM</l>  </lg>  <lg n="6" met="upajāti">  <l n="a"><pb n="2"/><lb n="9"/>guptānvaya... |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.3.2.C: carriage returns used within milestone tags |
| ...manv-ādi-praṇīta-dharmmaśāstra-pracarita-vr̥ddhiḥ <pb  n="2r"/><lb  n="7"/>yudhiṣṭhira Iva satya-sandhaḥ br̥haspatir iva naya-jñaḥ mātā-pitr̥<lb n="8" break="no"/>-pādānudhyātaḥ śrī-viṣṇuvarddhana-mahārājaḥ... |

### Milestones interrupting words

* a structural transition is deemed to interrupt a word if it occurs at a point other than between two independent words not fused in vowel sandhi, i.e. at a place where you would not be able to add an editorial space (#TG §2.6.1),
  + including cases where
    - the words before and after the transition are compounded to one another (e.g. mahā/rāja), or
    - an initial vowel is fused in sandhi to the vowel before the transition (e.g. tathā/pi, atre/yam, tatho/ktam; but not so/yam, where the sandhi does not involve vowel fusion), or
    - a final vowel is reduced in sandhi to a consonant, which is located after the transition (e.g. ast/y atra, asā/v api);
  + and even if there is another feature intervening between the two words separated by the structural transition, such as
    - space filler symbols (§4.2.3.4) at the end of a line, or
    - a space imposed by physical features (§4.3.2.3) either before or after the transition, or
    - pre-modern deletion (§4.4.1) either before or after the transition, or
    - a lacuna (§5.4) before or after the transition, provided that the original presence of an interrupted word can be inferred with fair likelihood (see §3.3.3.1 for details)
* when a structural transition falls inside a word, then any and all milestone tags representing that transition must take the attribute @break with the value "no" to encode the fact that the structural break does not also signify a break in the text
  + that is to say, if several kinds of milestone occur together at such a point, each of them must be redundantly encoded with @break="no", as in Example 3.3.3.A
* the necessity of @break="no" is of course also applicable when a milestone splits an akṣara as well as splitting a word; in addition,
  + akṣaras deliberately divided by the engraver into two parts across a physical feature such as a line break are to be handled as per §4.1.5
  + akṣaras inadvertently split by a gridlike feature are to be handled as per §3.7.5
* when you have used @break="no" on a milestone element,
  + never start a new line of code before the milestone tag (see also §8.1)
  + starting a new line within the tag is, however, acceptable as explained in §3.3.2 and illustrated in Example 3.3.2.C
  + never add a space before the milestone tag
  + never add a hyphen before the milestone tag (one will be generated automatically in display)
    - however, if you use editorial hyphens for the segmentation of compounds (#TG 2.6.2), then
      * boundaries marked by editorial hyphens must still be treated as being inside words
      * the editorial hyphen must be placed at the start of the new line, not at the end of the previous line, as in the last line of Example 3.3.2.C

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.3.3.A: multiple milestones interrupting a word |
| ... tad viditvā yathocitaṁ bhāga-bhoga<pb  n="3r" break="no"/><lb  n="19" break="no"/>m upanayantaḥ sukhaṁ prativasatha... |

#### Milestones in lacunose text

* when text before or after a milestone is lost, badly damaged, or unintelligible for some other reason, then it may not be possible to decide for certain whether the milestone interrupts a word
  + in such cases, use @break="no" when you are reasonably certain that an interruption is present
  + but do not do so if you are uncertain
  + observing the following guidelines
* when there is a **lacuna before the transition**,
  + use @break="no" if the extant text begins with an incomplete indivisible morpheme or with the final part of what you are certain was a compound word
  + but do not use @break="no" if the extant text is intelligible (and plausible in context) as it is, even if there is some chance that the previous line contained a prefix or a compound member attached to the first extant word
* when there is **lacuna after the transition**,
  + use @break="no" if the end of the extant text is clearly not the end of an independent word
  + but do not use @break="no" if the end of the extant text may be the end of an independent word, even if there is a chance that this word continued in the current line
* when there is a **lacuna both before and after** the spot where a structural milestone is (expected to be) located, then in addition to uncertainty as to whether a word is interrupted, it may not be possible to determine the exact number of characters lost on either side of the transition
  + if the lacuna is **not restored**, do not use @break="no" (which would assert that a word has been split by the milestone) and simply encode gaps (§5.4) of unknown or uncertain length on both sides of the milestone tag
  + if you **supply the lost text** (as per §5.5), create the milestone tag at its most likely position vis-à-vis the text and use or omit @break="no" as dictated by the restored text
    - if you feel that the uncertainty of this positioning matters, mention it in your commentary to the text[[17]](#footnote-17)

### Milestone units

* the attribute @unit is mandatory for all <milestone> elements representing extrinsic structure
* the value of this attribute shall be a single word describing the nature of the transition analogously to the (optional) @subtype of textpart divisions (§3.2.3.2), based on the general nature of the partition rather than its semantic function or physical appearance
* preferred values of @unit, applicable to both pagelike (§3.4.3) and gridlike (§3.6.2) <milestone> elements, are as follows:
  + "face" for a physically contiguous surface of a three-dimensional object of any shape and any number of sides (pagelike Example 3.4.4.A; gridlike Example 3.6.1.B; see also Case study 3 of Appendix C for pagelike faces subdivided into gridlike columns)
  + "faces" in texts where each pagelike zone involves lines continuing across two or more surfaces such as the frontal and lateral face of a four-sided stele
    - this unit is not normally applicable to gridlike partitions, but a gridlike partition with @unit="face" may be used to encode the boundary of each face constituting a pagelike zone of this kind, as in Case study 1 of Appendix C
  + "column" for zones placed side by side and generally taller than they are wide
    - resembling the columns of newsprint for pagelike partitions, as in Example 3.4.1.A
    - resembling verse with metrical subunits arranged into quasi-columns for gridlike partitions, as in and Case study 3 of Appendix C
  + "item" for physically distinct objects such as architectural elements, e.g. when an inscription is engraved on two pillars or doorjambs (pagelike Example 3.4.4.B)
    - this unit is not normally applicable to gridlike partitions
  + "block" for inscriptions on separable architectural blocks in a larger element such as a wall (gridlike Example 3.6.1.C)
  + "fragment" for objects with two or more extant inscribed fragments
    - fragmentation (for which specifically see §3.7) generally creates gridlike partitions as inExample 3.7.2.B, but may occasionally result in a pagelike partition as in Example 3.7.4.A
  + "zone" for visually distinct zones that do not readily meet any of the specific definitions above
    - a zone is generally conceived of as being on a single contiguous surface, but in inscriptions with a complex topology, this unit may also be used for a visually distinct area occupying two or more surfaces
* if you feel certain that none of the above values are satisfactory, you may use other values, consisting only of lowercase Latin letters without diacritical marks
  + having introduced a custom value, try to use it consistently and send the value and a short definition/description of the case where you have used it to the authors of this Guide, so it can be added to the list of recognised subtypes

## Pagelike partitions: text flows through successive zones

### Overview

Recall from §3.1 that in a pagelike partition, the text continues from the end of a zone to the beginning of the next, typically without a major semantic boundary, as in Pattern B of Figure 3. The text of all such partitions together comprises a single virtual field that is an integral whole, while the chunks of text in the individual partitions are not complete in themselves. We call these partitions pagelike because each zone is analogous to a page in a book: the boundary is usually incidental and irrelevant to the text’s semantic structure, although it may also coincide with a semantic break. Since such a partition may occur inside a unit of intrinsic structure, the encoding equivalent of a pagelike partition is an empty milestone element (introduced in §3.3). For the genuine pages[[18]](#footnote-18) of copperplate charters, we use <pb/> elements (§0), while for other partitions of analogous nature we employ <milestone type="pagelike"> (§3.4.3).

There is no technical limit to the number of different kinds of pagelike partitions that a document may contain. However, to avoid complications in markup and referencing, our project policy is always to employ a maximum of one kind of pagelike partition per edition or, if the edition involves textpart divisions (§3.2), a maximum of one kind of pagelike partition per textpart. That is to say, a document or textpart may contain either page beginnings or pagelike milestones of a single kind, but not both, nor several kinds of pagelike milestones. When encoding a structurally complex inscription, instead of resorting to multiple kinds of pagelike partitions, try to make use of the encoding solutions for visually offset intrinsic lines (§3.8.2 and §3.8.3) and boxlike partitions (§3.2). If you encounter a case where nested textpart divisions seem to be the ideal solution, please discuss it with the authors of the Guide.

Epigraphic examples of pagelike partitions include:

* text laid out in consecutively readable zones positioned in any arrangement on a single surface, as in Example 3.4.1.A
* text laid out in consecutively readable zones on multiple faces of a three-dimensional object (e.g. stele or pillar, as in Case studies 1 and 2 in Appendix C)
* text laid out in consecutively readable zones on multiple linked objects (e.g. copperplate sets; two jambs of a doorway, as in Example 3.4.1.B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 3.4.1.A: text in two columns | |
|  | |
| <p>  <milestone type="pagelike" unit="column" n="A"/>  <lb n="1"/>In a hole in the ground  <lb n="2"/>there lived a hobbit. Not a  <lb n="3"/>nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled  <lb n="4"/>with the ends of worms  <lb n="5"/>and an oozy smell, nor yet  <lb n="6"/>a dry, bare, sandy hole  <lb n="7"/>with nothing in it to sit  <lb n="8"/>down on or to eat: it was a  <lb n="9"/>hobbit-hole, and that  <milestone type="pagelike" unit="column" n="B"/><!-- Line numbers continue in the second column. Alternatively, the lines numbered 1 to 9 here could be A1 to A9, and those numbered 10 to 18 here could be B1 to B9. See §3.5.3 and §3.4.5 for guidance, and Case study 1 in Appendix C for an illustration of such numbering. -->  <lb n="10"/>means comfort. It had a  <lb n="11"/>perfectly round door like a  <lb n="12"/>porthole, painted green,  <lb n="13"/>with a shiny yellow brass  <lb n="14"/>knob in the exact middle.  <lb n="15"/>The door opened on to a  <lb n="16"/>tube-shaped hall like a  <lb n="17"/>tunnel: a very comfortable  <lb n="18"/>tunnel without smoke. </p> | |
| * in the illustration above, the partition occurs within a sentence, and it is therefore technically impossible to encode it as a boxlike partition (§3.2) | |
| * a partition may, however, coincide with a semantic boundary as in the slightly altered illustration here * while it is technically possible to encode a boxlike partition in this latter case, our practice shall be always to encode pagelike partitions except in the cases explicitly set out under §3.2.1 above * therefore, the illustration on the right must also be encoded as a pagelike partition |  |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.4.1.B: doorjambs |
| &&& |
| &&&<p>  <milestone type="pagelike" unit="column" n="A"/>  <lb n="1"/>In a hole in the ground  <lb n="2"/>there lived a hobbit. Not a  <lb n="3"/>nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled  <lb n="4"/>with the ends of worms  <lb n="5"/>and an oozy smell, nor yet  <lb n="6"/>a dry, bare, sandy hole  <lb n="7"/>with nothing in it to sit  <lb n="8"/>down on or to eat: it was a  <lb n="9"/>hobbit-hole, and that  <milestone type="pagelike" unit="column" n="B"/><!-- Line numbers continue in the second column. Alternatively, the lines numbered 1 to 9 here could be A1 to A9, and those numbered 10 to 18 here could be B1 to B9. See §3.5.3 and §3.4.5 for guidance, and Case study 1 in Appendix C for an illustration of such numbering. -->  <lb n="10"/>means comfort. It had a  <lb n="11"/>perfectly round door like a  <lb n="12"/>porthole, painted green,  <lb n="13"/>with a shiny yellow brass  <lb n="14"/>knob in the exact middle.  <lb n="15"/>The door opened on to a  <lb n="16"/>tube-shaped hall like a  <lb n="17"/>tunnel: a very comfortable  <lb n="18"/>tunnel without smoke. </p> |
| * in the illustration above, the partition occurs within a sentence, and it is therefore technically impossible to encode it as a boxlike partition (§3.2) |

### Marking up genuine pages

* to encode **genuine pages**, as in copper plates (and manuscript folios), use the empty element <pb/>
  + this element must always have the attribute @n as per §3.4.4.1
  + the attribute @break must be added to page beginnings within words as per §3.3.3
* <pb/> marks beginnings (rather than transitions) and thus, when pages are present in a document, the element must be present at the start of each page including the first
  + see also §3.4.2.1 for more about uninscribed faces in copperplate sets
* all additional considerations applicable to structural milestones (§3.3) apply equally to line beginnings

#### Uninscribed copper plate faces

* plates must always be encoded as having two pages per folio, even if one of these pages is blank; this will facilitate the eventual linking of images (including images of blank faces) to individual pages of the digital edition
* **blank faces** shall be encoded as the corresponding <pb/> element, with the following recommendations for the sake of consistency within the project
  + for sets of copper plates where the first and/or last plate is only inscribed on one face, designate the blank faces to be the outer faces of the set, i.e. the recto of the first plate and the verso of the last plate
  + for sets or single plates inscribed on only one face (of each plate), designate the inscribed face as the recto, and the blank face as the verso
  + the <pb/> elements for first/last blank pages should be placed just inside the start/end tag of the enclosing division (i.e. the edition division or a textpart division)
    - thus, these <pb/> elements will be outside block-level containers in spite of the general rule (§8.2.3) that such empty elements must be inside block-level containers
  + see Case study 2 (A, B and C) in Appendix C for an illustration of pages in an EpiDoc document

### Marking up other pagelike zones

* to encode pagelike partitions other than genuine pages, use the empty element <milestone type="pagelike"/>
  + the mandatory attribute @type with the value "pagelike" serves in our project to explicitly distinguish these elements from other milestones used in an edition
  + the mandatory attribute @unit serves to encode the nature of the transition explicitly as per §3.3.4
  + every pagelike partition must mandatorily carry the attribute@n as per §3.4.4.2
  + the attribute @break must be added to zone beginnings within words as per §3.3.3
* <milestone/> marks beginnings (rather than transitions) and thus, when pagelike zones are present in a document, the element must be present at the start of each such zone including the first
* all considerations applicable to structural milestones (§3.3) apply equally to line beginnings
* see Example 3.4.1.A for a full illustration of pagelike zones in an EpiDoc document, and Case studies 1 and 2 in Appendix C for more complex scenarios

### Identification and titling of pagelike partitions

The primary identifier for pagelike partitions is a unique number (§3.4.4.1, §3.4.4.2). The nature of pagelike milestones is mandatorily encoded as the unit of the milestone (§3.3.4). When an XML edition is rendered for display, labels for pagelike partitions will be automatically generated from the unit (which is implicitly “page” for genuine page beginnings) and the number, as noted in the examples in this section. When these automatic headings are deemed insufficient, an optional custom label (§3.4.4.3) may be added to the encoding, which will replace the auto-generated label.

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.4.4.A: zone identification, two faces of an object |
| <milestone type="pagelike" unit="face" n="A"/>  ...  <milestone type="pagelike" unit="face" n="B"/>  ... |
| * auto-generated headings will show “Face A”, “Face B”, etc. |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.4.4.B: zone identification, two doorjambs |
| <milestone type="pagelike" unit="item" n="N"/><label xml:lang="eng">Northern Doorjamb</label>  ...  <milestone type="pagelike" unit="item" n="S"/><label xml:lang="eng">Southern Doorjamb</label> ... |
| * explicitly encoded headings will show “Northern Doorjamb”, “Southern Doorjamb”, etc. |

#### Page numbering

* the recommended values for numbering genuine pages are1r, 1v, 2r, 2v etc.
  + the value of @n is thus composed of
    - an Arabic numeral starting with 1 and proceeding in steps of 1 per plate (folio)
    - the abbreviation to identify the recto (front) and verso (back) face of each plate
  + e.g. <pb n="1r"/>
* if you have a good reason to do so, you may opt to use a different numbering scheme for pages with the following constraints:
  + the value of @n must not contain a space (use an underscore \_ instead if a space is essential)
  + each page must have a unique number within your edition (or, if applicable, within a textpart division)
* should pages occur in more than one textpart of a complex inscription, page numbers must be reset in each textpart for the sake of consistency (§3.2.4)
* see §3.8.4 about encoding any original pagination or foliation

#### Numbering pagelike milestones

* the values of @n recommended for the identification of pagelike partitions other than actual pages are uppercase Latin letters beginning with A
  + nonetheless, any numeration scheme may be used depending on your preference and the conventions of your specific field; in particular, feel free to use
    - the uppercase letters N, S, E, W to indicate cardinal directions (Example 3.4.4.B)
    - lowercase letters alternating with uppercase ones to denote major/frontal and minor/lateral faces of a three-dimensional object such as a Southeast Asian stele, e.g. A, b, C and d (for faces inscribed as separate zones); or Ab and Cd (where pairs of faces constitute single virtual zones)
* when several textpart divisions (§3.2) of an edition include pagelike milestones, then
  + if the pagelike partitions are of the same kind, it is recommended that you restart their numbering in each division for the sake of consistency (§3.2.4)
  + if the pagelike partitions are of different kinds, it is recommended that you employ different numeration schemes for them in addition to distinguishing them by @unit (§3.3.4)
  + recall from §3.4.1 that only one kind of pagelike partition is allowed within any single division (i.e. in the edition or in each textpart, as the case may be)

#### Labels for pagelike milestones

* to add further flexibility to the titling displayed for zones, you may use the optional element <label xml:lang="eng"> immediately after the <milestone/> element
  + such elements in our editions will by default be regarded as editorial and therefore need not be marked up explicitly as such; the mandatory language attribute makes it sufficiently clear that their content is not part of the original text
  + only add labels to zones if you find that the combination of @unit and @n cannot produce a sufficiently meaningful title; complex details such as the size and relative position of zones should be described in the metadata, not encoded within the edition
  + for the sake of consistency it is recommended that you stick to concise labels in English
* although the content of editorial labels will replace the title auto-generated from @unit and @n in display, the use of the attributes @unit and @n on the <milestone/> element remains mandatory even if a <label> is present
* the contents of the label will not be altered in display, so
  + use a capital initial and feel free to include spaces, additional capitals and punctuation as necessary
  + however, to avoid complications, do not use any further markup within this element, except the element <foreign> (§10.3.3), which you may employ if you deem necessary

### Numbered elements in pagelike partitions

* as set out under §3.5.3, **physical line** numbering may be either
  + consecutive throughout successive pagelike partitions, or
  + restarted in each pagelike partition, provided that complex line numbers are used, which incorporate the number of the page or zone
* stanzas should be generally numbered throughout a text with pagelike partitions, but, as permitted under §2.6.3.1, you may optionally reset stanza numbering in each new partition in order to follow the numbering scheme of a previous edition or the conventions of your specific field

## Physical lines

### Overview

To make the distinction from verse lines (§2.6.1) explicit where necessary, inscribed lines are referred to in this guide as **epigraphic lines** or **physical lines**. For the purpose of encoding in our project, we define a physical line as a stretch of text whose characters comprise a spatially and textually contiguous sequence while being spatially distinct from characters belonging to other lines. This definition includes no presumptions concerning a line’s

* position (some lines of a text may be set off from other lines; see §3.8.2 and §3.8.3 for specific cases)
* directionality (e.g. some lines run right to left while others run left to right; see §7.5.4)
* orientation (e.g. some lines may be vertical while others are horizontal; see §7.5.4)
* shape (lines may bend in various ways to follow an uneven surface, or the ends of certain lines may bend upward or downward to accommodate extra characters before the margin or the edge of the support)

### Marking up line beginnings

* marking up line beginnings is mandatory for all lines of all our editions, using the empty element <lb/>
  + this element must always have the attribute @n as per §3.5.3
  + the attribute @break must be added to line beginnings within words as per §3.3.3
  + since line beginnings are virtual containers as explained in §3.1, additional attributes representing the visual features of a line (§7.5.2) may be encoded on an <lb/> element
* <lb/> marks beginnings (rather than transitions) and must thus be present at the start of each line including the first
* since the use of this element is mandatory, it must be present even in inscriptions (or textparts) consisting of a single line
* all additional considerations applicable to structural milestones (§3.3) apply equally to line beginnings

### Numbering lines

* every physical line of text in your edition must have a number encoded in the @n attribute of the corresponding <lb/> element
  + line numbering is mandatory even if an inscription (or textpart, §3.2) contains only one line
* in order to eliminate ambiguity in referencing (both human- and machine-readable), every line number in an XML edition must be unique
  + except that if your document has textpart divisions (§3.2), then the requirement of uniqueness only applies within such a division
* by default (apart from specific situations outlined in §3.5.3.1), our editions use consecutive line numbering with simple numbers:
  + the value of the @n attribute shall be an Arabic numeral starting with 1 for the first line and increasing with a step of 1 for each subsequent line
  + line numbers for visually separate incipits may deviate from this numeration scheme as per §3.8.2
  + line numeration must be restarted in each textpart (this is not a technical requirement but an arbitrary rule for consistency across the corpus)
  + line numeration cannot be restarted in pagelike partitions, so lines of copperplate inscriptions must be numbered consecutively through the pages (see Case study 2A in Appendix C for an illustration)

#### Repetitive line numbering with complex numbers

* when pagelike partitions (§3.4) are present in an inscription, repetitive numeration may be used as an alternative
  + the repetitive scheme is preferred for certain subcorpora in order to accommodate the line numbering conventions of the subfield
  + the preference for the consecutive or repetitive system shall be determined on the level of subcorpora, but may be overridden on a case-by-case basis
  + in rare cases (namely, copperplate grants with a lost medial plate encoded without the use of textparts as per §5.4.8.3), you will have to resort to complex line numbering even if your editions normally use the consecutive system
* in the repetitive scheme of line numbering, the numbers are reset for each successive pagelike partition
  + to ensure the uniqueness of line numbers throughout the edition, complex line numbers must be used in this system
  + complex numbers consist of a simple line number as per §3.5.3, preceded by a prefix that is the identifier of the current partition, i.e. the value of the @n attribute of the “parent” <pb/> or <milestone/> element
  + for example,
    - for a stele inscribed on faces A and B, the lines must be numbered "A1", "A2", etc., and "B1", "B2", etc. on these faces (see Case study 1 and Case study 3 in Appendix C for illustrations)
    - for a set of copper plates with pages 1v and 2r, lines must be numbered "1v1", "1v2", etc., and "2r1", "2r2", etc. on these pages (see Case study 2B in Appendix C for an illustration)
  + should the number of your partitions be a numeral or end with a numeral[[19]](#footnote-19) (including Roman numerals), use a . (period, full stop) as a separator character between the partition number and the simple line number
    - e.g. if your partitions are numbered A1, b1, etc., then your line numbers should be "A1.1", "A1.2", etc., and "b1.1", "b1.2", etc.
* if your subcorpus follows the repetitive scheme, then it is recommended that for consistency’s sake you use complex line numbers even on copper plates with just a single inscribed page
* also for consistency’s sake, if your subcorpus follows the repetitive scheme, then complex numbers should be preferred for numbering lines across boxlike partitions, even though the uniqueness of line numbers is only a requirement within each such partition

### Line beginnings interrupting words

## Gridlike partitions: text runs across contiguous zones

### Overview

Recall from §3.1 that in a gridlike partition, each line of the text, having reached the end (normally the right edge) of a zone, continues at the beginning (normally the left edge) of the next zone, and returns to the first zone with the next line, as in Pattern C of Figure 3. A single virtual text field is here created from a patchwork of zones which share a boundary. We call these partitions gridlike because each zone is analogous to a cell in the grid of a table. The extrinsic boundary is usually incidental and irrelevant to the text’s semantic structure, although it may also coincide with a semantic break. The encoding of gridlike partitions is optional, with §3.6.4 describing when it is desirable. Since such a partition often occurs inside a unit of intrinsic structure, the encoding equivalent of a gridlike partition is a milestone element (introduced in §3.2), namely <milestone/> without @type (§3.6.2).

There is no technical limit to the number of different kinds of gridlike partitions that a document may contain, and it may in certain rare cases be expedient to encode more than one gridlike structure in a text, for example when the text is laid out by design in quasi-columns and a secondary grid has been superimposed on the inscription by fragmentation. It is therefore permitted to use gridlike milestones with two (or even more) different units within a single document (or textpart). It will not, however, be possible to create a machine-actionable reference to a section of text involving a combination of gridlike partitions, and keeping track of the grids will be difficult for the encoder and thus error-prone. Therefore, given that encoding gridlike partitions is optional to begin with, consider carefully whether encoding more than one grid in an edition is worth the complication.

Epigraphic examples of gridlike partitions include text engraved on

* a simplex (flat or curved) surface vertically segmented into units where each line runs across two or more such quasi-columns (which often correspond to metrical units such as verse lines), as illustrated in Example 3.6.1.A and in Case study 2 in Appendix C
* a complex surface (such as that constituted of several facets of a polygonal pillar) with each line running across two or more subsurfaces, as illustrated in Example 3.6.1.B
* a composite surface (such as several architectural blocks) with each line running across several blocks, as illustrated in Example 3.6.1.C
* a broken support where a fracture cuts across some or all lines, as illustrated in Example 3.7.3.A

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.6.1.A: gridlike partitions for verse inscribed in quasi-columns |
| &&&replace with verse exemplar |
| * in this inscription, spacing at the caesura in each line arranges the text into neat columns * the start of each column has been marked up with a gridlike milestone * if some or all subsequent column beginnings coincide with the beginning of a verse line (rather than just a caesura within a line), then the milestone for the applicable column must be within the container for that line * compare Example 4.3.2.A where the same stanza’s spacing does not result in the text laid out in columns, so encoding with gridlike milestones is not applicable |
| <lg n="1">  <l n="a"><lb n="1"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/> Chip the glasses and <milestone unit="column" n="b"/>crack the plates!</l>  <l n="b"><lb n="2"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/>Blunt the knives and <milestone unit="column" n="b"/>bend the forks!</l>  <l n="c"><lb n="3"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/>That’s what Bilbo <milestone unit="column" n="b"/> Baggins hates—</l>  <l n="d"><lb n="4"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/> Smash the bottles and <milestone unit="column" n="b"/>burn the corks!</l> </lg> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.6.1.B: gridlike partitions for adjacent faces of a polygonal pillar |
|  |
| * &&& |
| &&& |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.6.1.C: gridlike partitions for text inscribed across architectural blocks |
|  |
| <p>  <lb n="1"/><milestone unit="block" n="a"/>In a hole in the<milestone unit="block" n="b"/> ground there lived<milestone unit="block" n="c"/> a hobbit. Not a  <lb n="2"/><milestone unit="block" n="a"/>nasty, dirty, wet<milestone unit="block" n="b"/> hole, filled with the<milestone unit="block" n="c"/> ends of worms  <lb n="3"/><milestone unit="block" n="a"/>and an oozy sm<milestone unit="block" n="b" break="no"/>ell, nor yet a dry, b<milestone unit="block" n="c" break="no"/>are, sandy hole  <!--Notice the use of @break="no" for two milestones in line 3. -->  <lb n="4"/><milestone unit="block" n="a"/>with nothing in<milestone unit="block" n="b"/> it to sit down on or<milestone unit="block" n="c"/> to eat: it was a  <lb n="5"/><milestone unit="block" n="a"/>hobbit-hole, and<milestone unit="block" n="b"/> that means comfort. </p> |

### Marking up gridlike partitions

* gridlike partitions may be encoded with the element <milestone/>
  + gridlike milestones shall not carry the attribute @type (in other words, @type="gridlike" is understood to be present by default)
  + the mandatory attribute @unit serves to encode the nature of the transition explicitly as per §3.3.4
  + every gridlike partition must mandatorily carry the attribute@n as per §3.6.3.1
  + the attribute @break must be added to milestones within words as per §3.3.3
  + gridlike features may occasionally split an akṣara into parts that cannot be represented separately in transliteration; see §3.7.5 about encoding such cases
* <milestone/> marks beginnings (rather than transitions) and thus, when gridlike zones are present in a document, the element must be present at the start of each such zone including the first
  + since gridlike zones cut across lines, the milestones for each zone must be iterated in every line of the text that is affected by the gridlike partition; see §3.7.2 for further discussion
* all additional considerations applicable to structural milestones (§3.3) apply equally to line beginnings

### Identification of gridlike partitions

The primary identifier for gridlike partitions is a unique number (§3.6.3.1). The nature of gridlike milestones is mandatorily encoded as the unit of the milestone (§3.3.4). When an XML edition is rendered for display, labels for gridlike partitions will be automatically generated from the unit and the number. Unlike pagelike milestones, the <label> element is not permitted in conjunction with these milestones.

#### Numbering gridlike milestones

* the values of @n recommended for the identification of gridlike partitions are lowercase Latin letters beginning with a
  + nonetheless, any numeration scheme may be used depending on your preference, the conventions of your specific field, and the idiosyncratic nature of the grid you are encoding
    - in particular, feel free to use lowercase letters alternating with uppercase ones to denote major/frontal and minor/lateral faces of a three-dimensional object such as a Southeast Asian stele, e.g. A, b, C and d
  + the number referring to every column of the grid should be unique
    - since gridlike milestones with a given combination of @unit and @n will normally be iterated several times in a document (namely once in every line that crosses the column to which that combination pertains), in complicated cases feel free, at your discretion, to give a unique number to each cell of the grid
    - should you need to encode gridlike milestones with two or more different units within a single document (e.g. "column" alternating with "fragment" to encode an inscription on whose original gridlike layout a secondary gridlike layout was superimposed by fragmentation), it is recommended that you use a different numeration scheme for the two

### When to encode gridlike partitions

* encoding gridlike partitions with milestones is not mandatory and should be applied on a case-by-case basis, judging the feasibility of encoding versus the anticipated usefulness of having the partitions represented in the edition
  + such representation is particularly useful if some elements of description apply only to specific partitions (e.g. certain fragments are kept in a different place, or certain facets of the support are in a different state of preservation)
* this encoding is strongly recommended for **composite** (physically disjoined) **surfaces** such as
  + **fragments**, provided that they can be lined up with each other
    - while fragments that cannot be pieced together require encoding as boxlike partitions (§3.2)
  + **building blocks**, especially if they are not currently integrated into a structure
* this encoding is recommended for **visually demarcated areas** on a simplex surface, such as
  + quasi-columns consisting of a metrical unit (e.g. verse line), as illustrated in Example 3.6.1.A and in Case study2 in Appendix C
* this encoding is recommended only if deemed useful for **complex surfaces** such as
  + two or more adjacent faces of a stele or pillar with a rectangular or polygonal cross-section
* if you opt not to encode milestones in any of the above cases, simply treat the text as if it occupied a simple surface, and describe the layout in as much detail as you wish in your metadata
  + in this case, decide at your own discretion whether you ignore this spacing in your encoding or encode space elements at the ends of metrical units separated by a space from the next metrical unit within the same line (§4.3.2.1)

## Fragments and other untidy partitions

### Overview

Certain aspects of extrinsic structure – typically fragmentation, but occasionally also the surfaces of a three-dimensional object – result in partitions that do not constitute a neat grid covering the entire campus of an inscription. This section describes good practice for such untidy situations. In addition to the specific guidelines below, keep in mind that when some extant pieces of an inscription cannot be fitted together, then boxlike partitions (§3.2) are called for, because the connecting structure of the inscription as a whole cannot be reconstructed, while boxlike partitions are essentially independent sub-editions, each with their own structure. In other cases, where fragments (or surfaces) can be joined up confidently, the encoding normally involves gridlike partitions (§3.6) and is optional as per 3.6.4.

### Missing pieces

Just because a piece of an inscription has been lost, as in Example 3.7.2.A, there is no need to encode any kind of partition. As far as encoding is concerned, this is just another kind of lacuna, to be encoded according to §5.4. If the lost piece is subsequently recovered and the digital inscription is updated accordingly, then partitions can (optionally) be encoded for the fragments, as in Example 3.7.3.A.

As a logical extension of this approach, if an inscription consists of two or more extant fragments and one or more lost fragments, as in Example 3.7.2.B, then partitions (if they are encoded) should be created only for the extant fragments. Thus:

* the lacunae representing the text belonging to a lost fragment, whether restored or not, should be encoded as belonging to the adjacent extant fragment
  + if the sides of a lost fragment are adjacent to different extant fragments, arbitrarily pick one of the extant fragments (typically the earlier one) and encode the lacunae as belonging to that fragment

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.7.2.A: inscription with a missing piece |
| &&& |
| &&&<lb n="1"/>In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not a <lb n="2"/>nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled with the ends of worms <lb n="3"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a">and<milestone unit="fragment" n="b">an oozy smell, nor yet a dry, bare, sandy hole <lb n="4"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a">with no<milestone unit="fragment" n="b">thing in it to sit down on or to eat: it was a  <lb n="5"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a">hobbit-hole, <unclear>a</unclear><milestone unit="fragment" n="b">nd that means comfort. |
| * &&&here we have two fragments of a slab, which are clearly from the top and bottom of a single inscription, but there is no way to know how much text is lost between the two * therefore the fragments must be encoded as boxlike partitions, with the lost text handled as per §5.4.7 |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.7.2.B: gridlike partitions for contiguous fragments with a missing piece |
|  |
| * here, two extant fragments of a slab can be joined because they share some lines, though a smaller missing fragment gives rise to gaps in other lines * the fragments are optionally encoded as gridlike milestones * the lacunae in the first five lines are arbitrarily allocated to one of the encoded fragments (fragment a, in the code below) * but restorations of partially lost words are always allocated to the fragment bearing their extant segments (thus, to fragment b in lines 1 and 2) |
| <p>  <lb n="1"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a"/>In a hole in<gap reason="lost" quantity="17" unit="character" precision="low"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="b"/><supplied reason="lost">li</supplied>ved a hobbit. Not a  <lb n="2"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a"/>nasty, dirty, we<supplied reason="lost" precision="low">t</supplied><gap reason="lost" quantity="14" unit="character" precision="low"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="b"/><supplied reason="lost">w</supplied><unclear>i</unclear>th the ends of worms  <lb n="3"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a"/>and an oozy sme<unclear>ll</unclear><gap reason="lost" quantity="10" unit="character" precision="low"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="b"/>a dry, bare, sandy hole  <lb n="4"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a"/>with nothing in it <unclear>t</unclear><gap reason="lost" quantity="6" unit="character" precision="low"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="b"/>down on or to eat: it was a  <lb n="5"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a"/>hobbit-hole, and th<supplied reason="lost" cert="low">at</supplied> <milestone unit="fragment" n="b"/>means comfort. It had a   <lb n="6"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a"/>perfectly round <milestone unit="fragment" n="b"/><supplied reason="lost">d</supplied>oor like a porthole, painted green,   <lb n="7"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a"/>with a shiny <milestone unit="fragment" n="b"/>yellow brass knob in the exact middle.  <lb n="8"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a"/>The doo<unclear>r</unclear> <milestone unit="fragment" n="b"/>opened on to a tube-shaped hall like a  <lb n="9"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a"/>tunne<unclear>l</unclear><supplied reason="lost" cert="low">:</supplied> <milestone unit="fragment" n="b"/>a very comfortable tunnel without smoke. </p> |

### Features splitting only some lines of an inscription

Recall from §3.1 that gridlike partitions represent the lowest tier of the hierarchy of extrinsic structure, and that the scope of a milestone is understood to be up to the point where a partition of the same, or a higher, tier occurs. The logical consequence of this is that when a grid covers the entirety of an inscription (as in the abstract Figure 4 as well as in Example 3.6.1.B to Example 3.6.1.C), the milestones for each cell of the grid must be present in each epigraphic line of the edition (or the textpart division). Sometimes, however, a grid applies only to part of the inscribed campus, as in Example 3.7.3.A. In order to reduce code clutter and encoding burden, in this latter case we use milestone elements only in the specific lines which are directly affected by the feature represented by the milestone. The unaffected lines will be understood to belong to one zone or the other (typically, the zone covering the largest part of the adjacent affected line), but this will not be encoded explicitly.

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.7.3.A: gridlike milestones in only some of the lines |
| &&& |
| <lb n="1"/>In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not a <lb n="2"/>nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled with the ends of worms <lb n="3"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a">and<milestone unit="fragment" n="b">an oozy smell, nor yet a dry, bare, sandy hole <lb n="4"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a">with no<milestone unit="fragment" n="b">thing in it to sit down on or to eat: it was a  <lb n="5"/><milestone unit="fragment" n="a">hobbit-hole, <unclear>a</unclear><milestone unit="fragment" n="b">nd that means comfort. |
| * here we have two fragments of a slab, which are clearly from the top and bottom of a single inscription, but there is no way to know how much text is lost between the two * therefore the fragments must be encoded as boxlike partitions, with the lost text handled as per §5.4.7 |

### Features splitting an inscription horizontally

A fracture or other three-dimensional feature of the support may (on rare occasions) split an inscription horizontally, i.e. along the lines of text, as in Example 3.7.4.A. Encoding such a feature is optional, and the considerations in §3.6.4 continue to apply. However, encoding it as a gridlike partition would not be practicable, since each cell of a grid is understood to be part of a line (§3.1), while here the partition is on a higher level of the extrinsic hierarchy, with full lines belonging to each fragment. Therefore, if encoding is desired, such a feature is to be treated as a pagelike partition.

* if a fracture or other feature splits an epigraphic line horizontally or nearly horizontally, so that there are parts of that line’s text on both sides of the feature, then assign the entire line arbitrarily to one side of the feature or the other
* even if a small number of characters in the affected line are wholly on one side of the feature, you are free to choose this encoding in preference of using gridlike milestones in that line

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.7.4.A: pagelike partition for a horizontal fracture |
|  |
| * &&& |
| &&& |

### Features splitting akṣaras

Three-dimensional features of the support, such as a crack, may split a character inadvertently. When all or most of a line is split horizontally, handle it as per §3.7.4. Otherwise, as in Example 3.7.5.A as well as Example 3.7.3.A above, proceed as follows:

* any character components that can be represented separately in transliteration (e.g. an anusvāra or a vowel marker) and are wholly or mostly on one side of the feature should be placed on the applicable side of the milestone element
* any character components which are split into more or less equal parts by the feature should be allocated arbitrarily to one side of the milestone or the other, on the basis of considerations such as the location of the larger or diagnostically more useful part of the akṣara and the location of morpheme boundaries

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 3.7.5.A: characters inadvertently split by a gridlike feature | |
| piṅul· <milestone unit="fragment" n="2"/> <unclear>hu</unclear>ler· |  |
| * the character hu is split in roughly equal parts by a vertical crack * most of this character is to the right of the crack, and this character is the beginning of a word, so the entire transliteration has been placed to the right of the milestone, which does not take @break="no" |
| Ika<unclear>na</unclear><milestone unit="fragment" n="2" break="no"/><unclear>ṁ</unclear> patiḥ |  |
| * the character naṁ is split and partly obliterated by a vertical crack * the anusvāra is (or would have been) definitely to the right of the crack, while the body na has been arbitrarily allocated to the left of the milestone, which needs @break="no" |

## Not-quite partitions

### Sections separated by vertical space

Sections of a reasonably coherent text are sometimes separated by vertical (interlinear) space in what is otherwise a fairly well-defined single zone. If the first or last line (or few lines) of an inscription are set apart visually from the rest, see the following subsections (§3.8.2 and §3.8.3) for the relevant encoding. Otherwise, choose one of the following options depending on your judgement of the degree to which the sections are semantically and physically distinct:

* if there is **little to no** semantic discontinuity between the sections, and the physical separation is not very emphatic, then encode the text as a single unit, ignoring the interlinear space in your edition and only describing it in the layout description
* if the sections are **semantically separate** and/or the **physical separation is emphasized** (for instance by a large space or by a carved feature), then encode pagelike partitions as per §3.4
* if the sections are completely independent, then boxlike partitions (§3.2) may be applicable, but before encoding such a partition, consider carefully the guidelines in §3.2.1

### Spatially offset opening sections (incipits)

Opening symbols, words, phrases or stanzas in an inscription are called incipit in the Western tradition. Text interpreted as an incipit does not require any special markup in our conventions and shall be wrapped, like any text, in one or more <ab>, <p> or <lg> elements as applicable (§2). If the text of an incipit is within the regular field and line structure of an inscription, then no further markup is desirable. On the other hand, incipits are often set visually apart from the body text. Since epigraphic lines may appear in any visual arrangement (§3.1), in this case too, no special markup is necessary, even if the incipit floats outside, inside, or partly inside the principal field, as in the Examples below. The line(s) of the incipit may thus simply be numbered from 1, so that the first line of the body text receives the next higher number. However, when an incipit is set apart from the body, it is generally desirable to assign the line number 1 to the first line of the body proper. Therefore, visually offset incipits may optionally bear line numbers different from the default series beginning with 1.

* the only hard rule that applies to line numeration in this case is that line numbers must remain unique through an edition (or textpart division), while the recommended numeration is as follows
  + for simple line numbers, add a leading 0 (zero) for the line(s) containing the incipit (e.g. 01, 02, etc.)
  + if the lines of your edition are numbered using the repetitive scheme (§3.5.3.1), then a special line number involving a leading 0 (e.g. A01, B01, etc.) may be used on every pagelike partition if applicable; see Case study 3 in Appendix C for a Cambodian stele as an illustration
* if applicable (i.e. if different from the body text), encode the orientation (§7.5.4) and/or script (§7.5.5) of the incipit lines using attributes on the <lb/> element
  + all other details of presentation (e.g. line length, relative location, interference with the regular lines) shall be recorded for human readers in your metadata (layout description), but not encoded explicitly

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 3.8.2.A: incipit of two lines inset in the top left corner | |
| <ab>  <lb n="01"/>dr̥ṣṭaM  <lb n="02"/>siddhaM </ab> <p>  <lb n="1"/>agniṣṭomāpto...  <lb n="2"/>sādyaskra-catur-aśvamedha...  <lb n="3"/>m mahārāja-śrī... ...  </p> |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 3.8.2.B: incipit written vertically, with upright characters, in the left margin | |
| <ab>  <lb n="01" rend="tb-upright"/>siddhaM </ab> <lg n="1" met="sragdharā">  <l n="a"/><lb n="1"/>yasyopasthāna...</l>  <l n="b"/><lb n="2"/>guptānāṁ...</l>  <l n="c"/><lb n="3"/>rājye...</l>  <l n="d"/><lb n="4"/>varṣe...</l> </lg> |  |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 3.8.2.C: incipit floating within the principal inscribed field |
|  |
| * the text in the frame is a blessing that is not connected to the surrounding text * the contents of the frame have been encoded as an incipit, placed in logical sequence before the lines of the body |

### Spatially offset closing lines (colophons)

Many inscriptions have a concluding section recording some details about the creation of the inscription, known as a *colophon*. As with incipits, we employ no special markup to record that a piece of text has been interpreted as a colophon. Also as with incipits, the final line(s) may be written outside the principal field, either because the designer of the inscription wanted to separate a colophon visually from the rest of the text; or, occasionally, because the engraver had simply run out of space in the principal field and engraved the last line(s) in a margin or interpolated between the regular lines, as in Example 3.8.3.A. Since epigraphic lines may appear in any visual arrangement (§3.1), no special markup is necessary for such lines, nor does numbering such lines in sequence after the rest of the lines give rise to any difficulty. Therefore, passages interpreted as colophons but physically integrated with the partition and line structure of the main field shall not be marked up in any special manner. Final lines visually set apart from the body text, whether they are colophons or not, shall be treated as follows.

* number these lines consecutively after the last regular line
* the contents of the last line(s) may be incorporated in the last block-level container of the principal text if the two are semantically contiguous
  + but if they are semantically distinct (as is the case with colophons proper), it is better to create a new container for the closing section, using <ab>, <p> or <lg> as called for (§2)
* if applicable (i.e. if different from the body text), encode the orientation (§7.5.4) and/or script (§7.5.5) of the opening section
* all other details of presentation (e.g. line length, relative location, interference with the regular lines) shall be recorded for human readers in your metadata (layout description), but not encoded explicitly

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 3.8.3.A: last line inscribed vertically in the right margin | |
| <p>  ...  <lb n="8"/>in it to sit down on or to  <lb n="9"/>eat: it was a hobbit-hole  <lb n="10" rend="bt-rotated"/>and that means comfort. </p> |  |

### Pagination or foliation: “forme work”

Copperplate sets sometimes bear numbers to indicate the reading order of folios. In principle, other inscriptions involving pagelike partitions (§3.4) may also include labels or numeration outside the principal field of one or more pages. The generic term for such items is *forme work*, borrowed from printing, where forme means the frame constructed to hold the blocks of movable type that constitute a page. In our encoding practice, the use of forme work shall be restricted to cases where very short, identical or similar pieces of text appear in conjunction with specific pages of a document involving pagelike partitions. In other cases, consider whether the text item you are dealing with is rather an incipit (§3.8.2) or a colophon (§3.8.3), and if neither is applicable, consult the authors of this Guide. The encoding of forme work is illustrated in Example 3.8.4.A, and involves the following rules.

* forme work items shall be wrapped in the element <fw>, with the following mandatory attributes
  + @n (even if there is only one forme work item in your document)
    - the value of @n shall be the same as the @n of the <pb> (or <milestone/>) element marking the beginning of the page on which the forme work item appears
  + @place relative to the principal inscribed field, with values as shown in Figure 5
    - should forme work be partly or wholly inside the principal field, use the value that best describes its location relative to the centre of the inscribed field

|  |
| --- |
| Figure 5. Location of forme work with respect to the principal field |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | top-left | top | top-right | | left | principal  inscribed  field | right | | bot-left | bottom | bot-right | |

* + if applicable, encode the orientation (§7.5.4) of the forme work
  + all other details of presentation (e.g. accurate position, interference with the regular lines) shall be recorded for human readers in your metadata (layout description), but not encoded explicitly
* the content of the <fw> element shall be the text of the forme work
  + do not wrap the content of this element in <ab> (or any other container for intrinsic structure)
  + since foliation marks are not an integral part of the text, do not mark up line beginnings within forme work[[20]](#footnote-20)
  + numeral characters used in foliation/pagination must be marked up as usual (§4.2.2, §7.1)
* as in the case of boxlike partitions (§3.2), the content of forme work is a complete and meaningful unit in itself, but unlike a textpart division, forme work is a supplement to (rather than a subunit of) the principal text of an inscription and is associated with a specific page
  + the <fw> element shall be placed immediately after the <pb/> (or <milestone/>) element marking the start of the page on which the forme work item is found, therefore
    - it must come before the first <lb/> element on that page
    - it will normally appear inside block-level containers for intrinsic structure (§2), often interrupting the course of the text within such containers
      * the occurrence of such an interruption is encoded in the page and line beginnings and does not affect the markup for forme work
    - the <fw> element may be outside block-level containers when forme work is present on a page whose <pb/> element is outside block-level containers, i.e. in the rare but potentially possible cases where a page bears forme work, but the rest of the page is blank (§3.4.2.1) or lacunose (§5.4.7)
* should your inscription have two (or more) foliation marks on a single page, encode two (or more) <fw> elements one after the other, in an order that seems most logical
  + in this case, add trailing numbers to the number generated from the page number, e.g. <fw n="2v1">, <fw n="2v2">, etc.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 3.8.4.A: foliation in the right margin | |
| <p>  <pb n="1r"/>  <fw n="1r" place="right">  <num value="1">1</num>  </fw>  <lb n="1"/>In a hole in the ground...  <lb n="2"/>nasty, dirty...  ... </p> |  |

# Encoding the received text

## Alphabetic characters

### Overview

Alphabetic characters do not, as a rule, need markup on their own: they, including several special character forms, are handled through transliteration alone as per TG §3. Occasionally, a glyph that normally represents an alphabetic character is employed in a different function, which is to be handled according to §4.2.4. This section concerns additional encoding methods that may in some circumstances be applicable to alphabetic characters or their parts.

### Tagging transliterated characters as one akṣara

* in certain cases you may need to identify strings of transliterated text as belonging to a single akṣara of the original, in order to eliminate ambiguity
  + - the transliteration shorthand involving the = (equals) sign, described in TG §3.3.5 and §3.3.8, is recommended for such cases[[21]](#footnote-21)
  + should you prefer to use only XML markup, omit the = sign from your transliteration and wrap all transliterated characters that constitute a single original akṣara in the element <seg type="aksara">, e.g.
    - * <seg type="aksara">kka</seg> to encode the Tamil ligature k=ka as distinct from both kka (with an implicit vowel killer) and k·ka (with an explicit vowel killer)
    - editorial spaces and hyphens may freely appear between the characters thus enclosed, wherever necessary
      * thus, if a word or compound boundary occurs within such an akṣara, encode respectively:
        + <seg type="aksara">k ka</seg> instead of k= ka
        + <seg type="aksara">k-ka</seg> instead of k=-ka

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 4.1.2.A: character with two vowel marks tagged as a single akṣara | |
| <seg type="aksara">duā</seg> |  |
| * this character is probably an engraving mistake for ddhā * the encoding corresponds to the shorthand markup du=ā |

### Tagging parts of alphabetic characters

* when you need to single out transliterated characters as representing specific parts of an original complex character, you can optionally use the following markup method
* this method, which we shall call sub-akṣara markup, has been devised to facilitate the encoding of component-level lacunae (§5.4.5), and is offered as an optional encoding method for unusually arranged complex characters (§4.1.4), but we suggest that you avoid it in all other situations
  + see §4.1.5 about handling character components separated from others by an intervening physical feature, a situation for which sub-akṣara markup is not applicable
  + see §5.3.4 about handling reading difficulties concerning character components, a situation for which sub-akṣara markup is not normally warranted
* if you choose to tag a specific sub-akṣara component, wrap it in <seg type="component"> and add a @subtype attribute with one of the following values:
  + "body" for the principal component of a complex character, which may be a single consonant or a conjunct
  + "consonant" for exactly one consonant component whose graphic location cannot be determined or is irrelevant
  + "conjunct" for two or more consonant components belonging to a single akṣara (when you know the consonant was not single because prosody eliminates that possibility, or because vestiges definitely indicate a conjunct even though it is illegible)
  + "vowel" for the vocalisation of an akṣara, when the location of the vowel marker cannot be determined or is irrelevant
  + "superscript" for any components above the body, such as a superscript r or a superscript vowel marker
  + "subscript" for any components below the body, such as the subscript consonant of a conjunct or a subscript vowel marker
  + "prescript" for any components to the left of the body, generally a vowel marker but also applicable to part of a horizontally composed ligature
  + "postscript" for any components to the right of the body, generally a vowel marker but also applicable to part of a horizontally composed ligature
* when dealing with sub-akṣara lacunae in relatively simple cases, your primary concern is to encode what kind of grapheme was lost, without regard to exactly what kind of glyph component represented it; in this case,
  + use "vowel" for a lost vowel component, and "consonant", "conjunct" or "body" respectively for a lost consonant component that is known to be single, known to be a conjunct, or may be either of these
* when dealing with unusually composed characters or with partial lacunae in complex cases that can benefit from a very high level of detail in the encoding (e.g. because the text is unintelligible and you wish to be fully objective in encoding what you see, without projecting any interpretation onto it), your primary concern is to describe the nature of the original glyph as accurately as possible; in this case,
  + give preference to the values "body", "superscript", "subscript", "prescript" and "postscript" to encode the graphic location of the lacuna within the complex character, and use "vowel", "consonant" and "conjunct" only when it is impossible to determine the graphic location of a component that must have been present

### Unusual spatial arrangement in conjuncts

* as our primary objective is to encode texts, the place to record information about unusual character composition is in the commentary to your edition
* however, in order to facilitate future palaeographic research, you may optionally use the above markup for tagging parts of alphabetic characters to specify what part of a complex original character corresponds to any given transliterated character
* when doing so, aim to minimise the complexity of your markup and add tags only to the components that most conspicuously deviate from the expected composition
* however, if you deem that there is any ambiguity regarding akṣara boundaries, feel free to wrap transliterated characters and lacunae belonging to a single original character in the element <seg type="aksara"> as per §4.1.2

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| --- | --- |
| Example 4.1.4.A: conjunct with regular r instead of superscript | |
| <seg type="component" subtype="body">r</seg>ya |  |
| * rya is here written with a regular r and a subscript y instead of a superscript r and a regular y * the fact that the r is tagged as a body component dispenses with the need to explicitly tag the y as a subscript component |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 4.1.4.B: conjunct composed horizontally instead of vertically | |
| r<seg type="component" subtype="prescript">g</seg><seg type="component" subtype="body">gh</seg>a |  |
| * rggha is here written in a horizontal composition, with g to the left of a regularly positioned gh * in this example the second and third consonant components have both been tagged explicitly for their position, though it may arguably be sufficient to tag the prescript g in this way |

### Complex characters split by an intervening feature

* parts of akṣaras may be split off from the rest of the character by a physical feature, most commonly a line break, sometimes a physical defect in the support or a binding hole in a copper plate
* an **anusvāra split off from the character** to which it belongs needs no special markup or special transliteration: simply encode the intervening feature between the transliterated characters corresponding to the rest of the akṣara and that corresponding to the anusvāra
* **prescript and postscript vowel markers split off from their consonant bodies** by an intervening feature shall be handled in transliteration by means of the placeholder characters ⌈ (left ceiling, U+2308) and ⌉ (right ceiling, U+2309), as per TG §3.3.10
  + the intervening features may be line beginnings (§3.5.2) or space imposed by physical features (§4.3.2.3) and must be encoded as applicable
  + all the transliterated characters pertaining to an original akṣara must be placed on that side of the interruption where the consonant body is located, while the applicable placeholder character must be placed on the other side of the interruption
  + the placeholder characters comprise part of the transliterated text and do not have markup equivalents (in other words, they are not shorthand notation to be replaced by markup)
  + see Example 4.1.5.A for an illustration
* split akṣaras in themselves need no markup other than the above placeholder characters, but they may be further complicated by the presence of additional markup of the following kinds
  + in all examples here, <> represents an interrupting element of any nature
  + if some of the components involved are **unclear** (§5.3.1)
    - apply this tag to whichever transliterated characters are affected, but not to unaffected ones
    - if and only if the split-off component is itself affected, apply the tag to the placeholder as well as to the vowel, without including the interruption itself in the markup
    - for example:
      * கெ<> ா (with grey text signifying unclear) would be encoded as k<unclear>o</unclear><><unclear>⌉</unclear>
      * கெ<> ா would be encoded as <unclear>ko</unclear><>⌉
      * ெ<>கா would be encoded as <unclear>⌈</unclear><>k<unclear>o</unclear>
  + if the reading of some components is **ambiguous** (§5.3.3), in the interest of minimising complexity consider whether encoding the akṣara as unclear would be sufficient for a reader familiar with the script to deduce the possible alternatives
    - if you deem that encoding an ambiguity is essential
      * do so for the transliterated characters concerned
      * add an unclear(!) tag to the placeholder if the split-off component is affected
      * do not include the placeholder in the markup for the ambiguity, and do not include the interruption itself in any markup
    - for example:
      * கெ<> ா where the unclear strokes after the interruption may be the character ர ra instead of the vowel marker ா (called kāl) may be encoded as k<choice><unclear>o</unclear><unclear>era</unclear></choice><><unclear>⌉</unclear>
        + note that in this case the second option of the <choice> element produces the text “kera<>⌉”, where the placeholder sign must be understood to mean that the entire preceding akṣara (i.e. ra), rather than just one component of it, is located after the interruption[[22]](#footnote-22)
  + if an adjacent **lacuna** has obliterated a split-off component which you **supply** (§5.5)
    - mark up the affected vowel
      * as supplied if it consists only of the supplied split-off component
      * as unclear if it consists of an extant component and a supplied split-off component
    - mark up the placeholder as supplied
    - do not include the interruption itself in any markup
    - for example
      * கெ<> ா (with grey text for the restored lacuna) would be encoded as k<unclear>o</unclear><><supplied reason="lost">⌉</supplied>
      * ெ<>க would be encoded as <supplied reason="lost">⌈</supplied><>k<supplied reason="lost">e</supplied>
  + if an adjacent **lacuna** may have obliterated a split-off component but you **do not supply** this even tentatively
    - simply mark up the extant vowel component as unclear and leave it to the proficient reader to deduce the fact that an additional component may have been destroyed in the lacuna

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 4.1.5.A: vowel marker separated from its consonant by physical feature | |
| A⌈<space type="descender"/>horātri |  |
| * the vowel marker for o here consists of a stroke on the left of the consonant and another stroke on the right * the stroke on the left has been split off from the consonant by a descender from the line above |

## Non-alphabetic characters

### Overview

We use the TEI element <g> (for “glyph” or “gaiji”[[23]](#footnote-23)) in the encoding of all characters other than alphabetic ones and decimal digits. The use of this element indicates that no accurate equivalent to the original glyph is available in our transliterated character set. The characters prescribed in our Transliteration Guide are deemed to be accurate equivalents to original alphabetic characters and decimal digits and therefore require no encoding as glyphs.

Since a glyph of a particular shape may be used in more than one function across the corpus, a subcorpus, or even within a single inscription, our encoding conveys information separately about the physical appearance of the glyph where applicable, and about the editor’s interpretation of its function, where applicable. For numerals other than decimal digits (§4.2.2), encoding with <g type="numeral"> indicates that these are confidently interpreted as representing numbers, and physical appearance is not encoded. For non-alphanumeric characters (§4.2.3), to which we shall refer as “symbols” for the sake of brevity, the attribute @type indicates a classification of the glyph’s physical appearance. In addition, when a symbol is interpreted as punctuation in the strict sense (§4.2.3.3) or as a space filler (§4.2.3.4), then the content of the <g> element identifies it as such.[[24]](#footnote-24) When the encoder prefers to make no assertion as to the symbol’s function, then only the physical appearance is encoded on an empty <g> element (§4.2.3.5). This section also includes guidance for encoding alphanumeric glyphs used as non-alphanumeric symbols (§4.2.4).

### Numeric characters

* in addition to encoding the characters as discussed here, all numbers in the text must be encoded for their semantic value as described under §7.1
  + decimal digits (whether standalone, part of an additively written number, or part of a number written in place value notation) need no character markup, only the encoding of value
* occasionally, a glyph that normally represents a numeral is employed in a different function, which is to be handled according to §4.2.4
* TG §4.1 and its subsections provide a shorthand notation to distinguish numeral signs transliterated in any way other than by a single Western numeral or vulgar fraction sign
  + namely
    - two or more Arabic digits transliterating a single glyph in the original (e.g. “10+” for the Brahmi glyph 𑁛 meaning “10”)
    - one or more iterations of a Latin uppercase I transliterating Cambodian numeral notation involving vertical bars (e.g. “III+” for a triple vertical bar meaning “3”)
    - fractions other than halves, thirds and fourths (e.g. “1/8+” for an original character denoting “one eighth”)
  + this shorthand notation will be automatically converted to the XML markup presented below
    - however, it is recommended that you use only the XML markup when encoding a new edition in XML, as the shorthand is mainly intended to facilitate the conversion of e-texts prepared earlier into DHARMA-compliant XML encoding
    - never combine the shorthand markup involving a + sign with XML markup for the same purpose
* for numeric characters other than decimal digits, the transliterated numbers corresponding to each indivisible glyph of the original must be wrapped in the element <g type="numeral">, thus:
  + 𑁤𑁿𑁓 a glyph meaning “200”: <g type="numeral">200</g> corresponds to the shorthand 200+
  + 𑁤𑁜𑁔 glyphs meaning “100 + 20” and “3” <g type="numeral">100</g> <g type="numeral">20</g> 3 corresponds to the shorthand 100+20+3
    - note that the transliterated 3 is not wrapped in <g>, because it is a single Arabic digit
  + glyphs meaning “1000 × 8 + 100 × 3 + 10” <g type="numeral">1000</g> 8 <g type="numeral">100</g> 3 <g type="numeral">10</g> corresponds to the shorthand 1000+ 8 100+ 3 10+
    - 8 and 3 are not wrapped in <g>, because they are single Arabic digits
  + a vertical bar denoting “1” in a Cambodian inscription: <g type="numeral">I</g> corresponds to the shorthand I+
    - the character is transliterated as “I” as per TG #§4.1.1
    - even though this is a single character, the <g> tag is necessary in this case to mark up this character as non-alphabetic[[25]](#footnote-25)
  + a glyph meaning “one eighth”: <g type="numeral">1/8</g> corresponds to the shorthand 1/8+
  + see also Example 4.2.2.A

#### Spacing numeric characters

* numeric characters should be separated by an editorial space from both preceding and following text, including other numeric characters
  + except that multiple decimal digits representing a single number in place-value notation, where only the number as a whole should be separated from the surrounding text by spaces, as in see Example 4.2.2.A
* see also §8.1.2 about the use of editorial spaces

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| --- |
| Example 4.2.2.A: numerals in a date with full encoding |
|  |
| <abbr>saṁ</abbr> <num value="18"><g type="numeral">10</g> 8</num> <abbr>he</abbr> <num value="8">8</num> <abbr>di</abbr> <num value="15"><g type="numeral">10</g> 5</num> |
| * the date is saṁ 18 he 8 di 15, meaning the 15th day (divasa) of the 8th fortnight of the cold season (hemanta) in the year (saṁvat) 18 * the glyphs representing the numeral 10 are wrapped in <g> and are separated by a space from the adjacent text as well as from the adjacent numeric characters representing decimal digits * for encoding the value of a number with <num>, see §7.1 * for the encoding of abbreviations, see §7.3 |

### Non-alphanumeric characters (symbols)

#### Symbol tokens

* as indicated in §4.2.1 above, non-numeric characters encoded with a <g> element (i.e. punctuation marks, space fillers and miscellaneous symbols, covered separately in the following subsections) must be encoded with a variety of values for @type
  + in each case, the value of @type used shall be a simple description of the symbol’s visual appearance (or in a limited number of cases its traditional name), hereafter referred to as a token
  + the token must contain no spaces, but it may contain any combination of letters and numbers
* at this stage of our project there is no constraint on the permitted symbol tokens
  + at a later stage, we intend to harvest tokens that have been used and utilise them as a starting point for a controlled vocabulary for symbol description, involving a limited number of @type values and a larger number of permitted @subtype values for each @type
* however, for the sake of making that future work easier, and to facilitate the development of display solutions for symbols, it is strongly recommended that you follow certain basic constraints in naming your symbols:
  + use a **simple character set** consisting only of the letters of the English alphabet and numerals, i.e. avoid symbol characters and letters with diacritic marks
  + use a **hierarchical approach**, in which tokens may be
    - simple, consisting of a single term that identifies a broad category of shapes (“genus”), e.g.
      * "circle", "dash", "flower", etc.
    - complex, beginning with a term for a species as above, and followed by one or more qualifications of a subcategory (“genus”), using camelCase (i.e. starting each subsequent word with an uppercase initial) for segmentation, e.g.
      * "circleSmall", "circleCross", "circleSmallHigh", etc.
      * "dashHook", "dashConcave", "dashHookHigh", etc.
    - it is, however, recommended that you resist the temptation of creating highly elaborate complex tokens, since our ultimate aim is to devise a versatile but limited vocabulary for symbol classification
      * keep in mind that symbols can be described in detail in the Hand Description (§11.2.1), and doing so is strongly recommended for all symbols whose shape will not be self-evident to a reader familiar with the subcorpus
  + while there is no such thing as an incorrect symbol token, all of us should from this early stage onward try to **avoid excessive diversity** in the naming of symbol shapes
    - for this purpose, we have created an online Supplement to the EGD on Symbol Taxonomy[[26]](#footnote-26) in which we have entered some of the symbols we have encountered in our work so far, with the recommended tokens for each
    - all encoders are requested to refer to that list before creating a token for a symbol
    - all encoders are encouraged to contribute to that document by
      * inserting clippings of symbols they have encoded with a token already featured in the list
      * inserting new rows in the list with clippings of new symbols and the tokens they have come up with for those symbols

#### Spacing symbol characters

* when **several symbols appear together**, add or omit editorial spaces between them as you see fit
* **punctuation symbols** should *not* be separated by a space from preceding text, as in modern international typography and unlike many editions of Indic texts
  + do insert editorial space between punctuation symbols and following text
* symbol characters **other than punctuation** should normally be separated by an editorial space from both preceding and following text, unless they are within a word, as in the following circumstances
  + when a symbol, such as a punctuation mark, appears at an akṣara boundary next to, but not coincident with, a word boundary (which would fall within the akṣara), then simply encode the symbol at the point where it appears in the original, even if this is within a word
    - in this case do not add editorial space on either side of the symbol
    - it is recommended that you flag this as non-standard usage and optionally also normalise the text (§6.3) by placing the punctuation mark at the word boundary and changing the sandhi and spacing as applicable, as in Example 4.2.3.A
  + when a symbol, such as a space filler, appears within a word, do not add spaces around it, as in Example 4.2.3.C
* never add a space before a symbol that is the first character in a line (§3.3.2) or in a block-level container for intrinsic structure (§2)
* a space is not necessary after a symbol that is the last character in a line or in a block-level container for intrinsic structure; adding a space in such cases does no harm (unless the symbol is within a word)
* see also §8.1.2 about the use of editorial spaces

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| --- |
| Example 4.2.3.A: punctuation not placed at word boundary in the original |
|  |
| flagged:  ...yuvarājaḫ paṁcaviṁśati<orig>|n</orig>tat-putro...  normalised:  ...yuvarājaḫ paṁcaviṁśati<choice><orig>|n</orig><reg>M| </reg></choice>tat-putro... |
| * the punctuation mark belonging at the end of the word paṁcaviṁśatim is written after ti, because the end of this word has been inscribed as a homorganic nasal forming a conjunct with the beginning of the next word * instructions for flagging and normalising non-standard usage are found in §6.3 |

#### Punctuation marks

As in TG §4.2.1, the term “punctuation mark” is used within this Guide in a sense restricted to symbols which are (or are derivations of) simple non-figural shapes, and which are employed in the original for syntactic or metrical segmentation into relatively small units, similar in function to a modern comma, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, colon or semicolon. This generally excludes figural and ornamental signs as well as “typographic” signs used to mark the end or beginning of an entire text or a major section of text. We feel that this distinction in encoding is useful in many cases for distinguishing symbols definitely used for the purpose of punctuation from symbols used for a different or a less straightforward purpose. However, the above definition is not and cannot be entirely objective, and in some cases it will not be possible to decide whether a symbol is a “punctuation mark” in this sense, or a “miscellaneous symbol.” We recommend that you choose the encoding for miscellaneous symbols whenever in doubt. Also keep in mind that encoding a miscellaneous symbol instead of a punctuation mark or vice versa is not an error and will have little ultimate impact on the quality of our corpus.

* as per TG §4.2.1, punctuation marks are to be transliterated as the abstract punctuation character . (full stop, period)
* when the transliterated text is encoded, this . character is wrapped in <g>, allowing the shape of the original glyph to be encoded in the @type attribute, using a value as described under §4.2.2 above, as in Example 4.2.3.B
  + as explained in §4.2.1, the presence of the . character in the <g> element means that we interpret the symbol as a punctuation mark, as distinguished from a different interpretation or the lack of interpretation
* the primary purpose of retaining the . character within <g>, rather than replacing them with an empty element, is to make it explicit on the lowest level (that of the text itself) that we consider certain characters to be punctuation marks
  + in addition, the use of the dedicated transliteration character for abstract punctuation marks permits us, when necessary, to use this character without a <g> wrapper, for representing a punctuation mark without any assertion as to its shape, exclusively in the following situations:
    - when supplying punctuation for the purpose of semantic segmentation, as per §6.3.6
    - when encoding a text from a previous edition, without access to the original or a surrogate, if that edition does not describe the appearance of original punctuation marks, as follows:
      * use a single . to represent a lower-level or generic punctuation mark (e.g. a full stop or daṇḍa) used in the previous edition
      * use a double .. to represent a higher-level punctuation mark (e.g. a double daṇḍa) used in the previous edition, if that edition employs two levels of punctuation
* multiple instances of identical or different punctuation marks shall be encoded separately <g>.</g> with the appropriate @type, unless the iterations together constitute a single punctuation mark for which an appropriate token exists (e.g. a double daṇḍa)
  + for groups of three or more marks for which both single and double tokens are available, preferably iterate the encoding with the single token as many times as applicable
* the guidelines for adding editorial spaces around symbols apply as per §4.2.2.1

|  |
| --- |
| Example 4.2.3.B: encoding punctuation marks |
|  |
| ... deśam apālayaT<g type="ddandaSerif">.</g> tat-putro jayasiṁhas trayastriṁśataṁ<g type="dandaSerif">.</g> ... |

#### Space filler symbols

* as per TG §4.2.2, symbols whose function is clearly and unambiguously to fill up space in a line to the margin (or occasionally to another feature, such as a binding-hole) are transliterated using the § sign
  + if a portion of text that the scribe was unable to provide is represented by a scribal mark such as dotting or lines, use the encoding described in §4.3.2.2, and do not encode the mark as a symbol
* when the transliterated text is encoded, these § characters are wrapped in <g>, allowing the shape of the original glyph to be encoded in the @type attribute, using a value as described under §4.2.2 above, as in Example 4.2.3.C
  + as explained in §4.2.1, the presence of the § character in the <g> element means that we interpret the symbol as a space filler, as distinguished from a different interpretation or the lack of interpretation
* multiple iterations of an identical space filler shall be wrapped in a single <g> tag, so that the number of § characters within that tag corresponds to the number of symbols in the original, as in Example 4.2.3.D
* the guidelines for adding editorial spaces around symbols apply as per §4.2.2.1

|  |
| --- |
| Example 4.2.3.C: encoding a space filler character |
|  |
| karuhun di:rghăyūrăro<g type="squiggleVertical">§</g> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 4.2.3.D: encoding multiple space fillers |
|  |
| kr̥tavān imām· <g type="gomutraFinal">§§§§§§</g> |

#### Miscellaneous symbols

* this subsection applies symbols which are neither alphanumeric, nor clearly assignable to any of the following categories:
  + premodern scribal marks, which are not encoded as textual content (§4.3.2.2 about marks representing text not inscribed; §4.4 about marks for scribal correction)
  + punctuation marks as defined in §4.2.3.3
  + space fillers as defined in §4.2.3.4
* in our XML files, miscellaneous symbols must be represented by the empty element <g/>, allowing the shape of the original glyph to be encoded in the @type attribute, using a value as described under §4.2.2 above, as in Example 4.2.3.E
  + as explained in §4.2.1, the absence of content in the <g/> element means that we make no interpretive assertions as to the function of the symbol
* multiple iterations of miscellaneous symbols must be represented by separate <g/> elements
* the guidelines for adding editorial spaces around symbols apply as per §4.2.2.1

|  |
| --- |
| Example 4.2.3.E: encoding a miscellaneous symbol |
|  |
| <g type="floretQuatrefoil"/> svasti |

### Alphanumeric characters used for a different function

* glyphs that normally represent alphanumeric characters are occasionally used in a function other than their regular value
* when an **alphabetic character functions as a symbol** (such as the character tha, cha or chaḥ used in some regions and periods as a closing symbol, Salomon 1998: 67)
  + do not use any markup to encode its function, but simply transliterate the character normally, separated by a space from any adjacent text
* when a **numeral sign functions as a symbol** (such as the glyph normally meaning 1, occasionally used as an auspicious opening mark)
  + do not use any markup to encode its function, but also do not apply the semantic markup for numerals described in §7.1
* when a **numeral sign functions as an alphabetic character** (such as the numeral 2 used in Old Sundanese to represent the phonemes /ro/)
  + do transliterate the character as the applicable numeral, but do not apply the semantic markup for numerals described in §7.1

## Space left blank in the original

### Encoding space

If an inscription contains blank space, this must generally be encoded using the empty element <space/>, which may be used as such without any attributes, but which can take the attributes @type for classification, as well as @unit and @quantity (§4.3.1.2) to describe the extent of the space. The subsections of §4.3.2 describe when to use which attribute, and with what values. As per TG §4.3, you can use the \_ character as shorthand for <space/> without any attributes; this will be automatically converted to markup.

#### Spaces interacting with text and markup

* if an encoded space is at a boundary between XML elements (e.g. between stanzas, semantic paragraphs, etc.), place the <space/> element within the structural container to which it can be allocated more logically
  + space used in lieu of punctuation should generally be encoded at the end of the container which it separates from the next
  + when a space employed for the separation of semantic or metrical units appears at an akṣara boundary next to, but not coincident with, a word boundary (because the actual word boundary falls within an akṣara), then simply encode the space at the point where it appears in the original, even if this is within a word and not at the end of the relevant container
    - e.g. <l n="a">jayatīndrādidevāsya<space/>ś</l><l n="b">śrīmān yajñapatīśvaraḥ</l>
* the element <space/> should normally be separated from surrounding text by editorial spaces in your file, except:
  + if a <space/> occurs within a word of the text, no spaces must be added around the element; see §8.1.2 for more details.
    - there is no explicit encoding for the fact that a space interrupts a word
  + if a <space/> occurs at the boundary (beginning or end) of a structural container, do not add a space between the containing element’s tag and the <space/> element

#### The size of spaces

The size of a space, measured by the approximate number of characters that could have been written in that space, is not to be encoded for spaces which are small, or to which measurement in number of characters does not apply. See the subsections of §4.3.2 about whether and when the size of a particular space should be encoded.

* to encode the size of a space, add both of the following attributes
  + @quantity, whose value shall be the width of the space given as the number of characters that could fit into it (i.e., the number of widths of an average akṣara)
    - this quantity is always understood to be approximate
  + @unit, with the value "character"
    - our encoding does not use any other units for encoding the size of spaces

### Types of space

#### Space for semantic segmentation

This subsection is about spaces employed within lines by the creator of an inscription with the presumed purpose of highlighting some aspect of semantic structure, such as spacing

* between words
* after stanzas or verse lines (excluding spaces at the same horizontal position in multiple lines, dividing the text into separate columns, which may be encoded as gridlike partitions as per §3.6)
* at a transition from verse to prose or vice versa
* at points where the topic changes markedly, for instance
  + after an initial salutation or auspicious phrase
  + before a colophon

Regular TEI practice[[27]](#footnote-27) is not to use <space/> for interword spaces, but since our texts normally use scripto continua (i.e. they do not space words), we generally consider these to be “significant spaces” when they do occur and encode them accordingly.

* space employed for semantic segmentation shall be encoded using the <space/> element without @type (i.e. semantic spacing is understood in our convention to be the default type of space)
* for **large semantic spaces**, defined as having the breadth of two or more typical characters, size must always be encoded as per §4.3.1.2
* for **small semantic spaces**, defined as having a breadth less than two typical characters, size shall not be encoded, so such spaces are represented in our encoding by <space/> without any attributes
* the encoding of small spaces is optional and should be decided on a case by case basis, with considerations such as the following:
  + it is generally **preferable not to encode semantic spaces** in the following cases:
    - when small spaces appear without an obvious semantic function, such as
      * space between adjacent characters within a word
      * interword spaces that are no larger than spaces occurring between characters within a word
      * note that segments of text written in conspicuously widely spaced characters may be marked up as per §7.5.6
    - when small spaces appear between alphabetic and non-alphabetic characters, such as
      * before and/or after numeral signs
      * before and/or after punctuation marks and other symbols
    - when interword spaces appear with fair consistency throughout an inscription
      * this feature of an inscription (i.e. the fact that it does not use scripto continua) may be mentioned in the metadata or commentary rather than being encoded at every instance
    - it is generally **preferable to encode semantic spaces** in the following cases, even if they are smaller than one typical character width:
      * when interword spaces are used inconsistently in an inscription
      * when a particular space appears in lieu of punctuation at the end of a semantic unit (e.g. stanza, verse line or a topic in prose)

#### Space left blank for information not available to the engraver

This subsection is about areas that were left blank when the rest of the inscription was engraved, possibly with the intent to be filled later on, typically in one of the following circumstances:

* certain particulars, such as a name or a date, were to be added later
* the engraver was unable to interpret a character in the prototype he was working from

Such spaces are called vacat in the western scholarly tradition.

* spaces left blank for missing content must be encoded by adding the attribute @type with the value "vacat" to the <space/> element and mandatorily encoding size as per §4.3.1.2, regardless of the space’s breadth
  + e.g. <space type="vacat" quantity="3" unit="character"/>

|  |
| --- |
| Figure 6. Scribal mark for space where text was  not inscribed |
|  |

* if unwritten space is **filled with some kind of scribal mark** such as dotting, horizontal lines, etc., as in Figure 6
  + use the same encoding as above and describe the marking in an apparatus note attached to this locus
  + note that such scribal marks are different from the symbols we call space fillers (§4.2.3.4), used to fill up a line to the margin
* if space was **at first left blank, then partially filled** (with some blank space remaining), proceed as follows
  + if there is any uncertainty about the presence of an addition or its exact extent,
    - mark up only the remaining blank space in this way
    - do not apply any extra markup to the text that may be an addition
    - if you wish, describe the phenomenon in an apparatus note or the commentary
  + if you are certain about both the existence and the size of the text filled in later,
    - encode a vacat for the entire length of the original space
    - mark up the added text as a premodern inline addition (§4.4.2)
      * before the <space/> element if all of the remaining space is after the addition
      * after the <space/> element if some or all of the remaining space is before the addition
  + if you suspect that some space was at first left blank, then completely filled with text later on, do not encode a space and describe the situation in an apparatus note or the commentary
  + keep in mind that this encoding applies only for the filling of space initially left blank, and not for deleted and rewritten segments, which are to be treated as per §4.4.3

#### Space imposed by physical necessity

This subsection is about spaces left blank because a physical feature of the support prevented the engraver from writing on a certain area. Encoding such interruptions as “significant space” is helpful because their presence may be the cause of non-standard sandhi and scribal errors.

* the encoding of spaces imposed by physical necessity is optional, especially when encoding a printed edition without access to the original or a surrogate
* however, if you do choose to encode any such space in an edition, then do so consistently throughout that particular edition
  + consistency does not necessarily mean encoding each and every imposed space; instead, you may opt for one of the following strategies:
    - encoding all imposed spaces of a particular class (as discussed below), but not encoding other classes
    - encoding imposed spaces when they disrupt the text by falling inside a word, but not encoding them when they fall between words
  + consistency should be complete within an edition, but cannot be realistically expected across our entire corpus or even across the body of texts encoded by a single person
    - aiming for consistency across your subcorpus is a good idea, but feel free to adopt a different strategy for any text where this seems desirable
* when encoding spaces imposed by physical necessity, distinguish these from other spaces by adding the attribute @type to <space/>, with a value corresponding to one of the following classes of imposed space
  + "binding-hole" if the **binding hole in a copper plate** affects the text of a line
    - see also below for special instructions concerning the encoding of such holes
  + "descender" if a space was left blank in a line because (part of) **another character hanging down** from the previous line encroaches on the current line
  + "ascender" if a space was left blank in a line because (part of) **another character popping up** from the following line encroaches on the current line
  + "defect" if the writing skips **a blemish of the surface** that was not deliberately created (such as a natural crack or pit, or a fault in the creation of the writing surface)
  + "feature" if the writing skips **a deliberately created feature** (other than binding holes, ascenders and descenders covered above) on the surface (such as engraved artwork, high relief, or a seal attached directly to a copper plate)
  + should you encounter a space that you feel was imposed on the engraver by a physical feature, yet none of the types listed below classify it correctly, contact the authors to discuss adding a new type
* imposed spaces must always be encoded without further attributes, i.e. never use @quantity and @unit to encode their size
  + the location and size of large surface irregularities, whether or not you have encoded them as space elements, may be described in your layout description (briefly), your commentary (when you wish to discuss them at some length), or an apparatus note (to discuss a specific imposed space)
* unlike other encoded spaces, imposed space will frequently occur within a word, in which case you should not surround the element with editorial spaces (§4.3.1.1)
* when a single surface irregularity affects more than one line in this way, separately encode an imposed space for every affected line
  + we shall not use explicit encoding for the fact that these interruptions are due to a single irregularity (but this may be mentioned in the layout description)
* when **encoding binding holes in copper plates or manuscripts**, keep in mind that the occasion for encoding is not the presence of a binding hole, but the fact that such a hole has obliged the engraver to skip horizontally, therefore
  + **do not** encode a space for a hole that is fully outside a margin line (in the area surrounding the text field), as in Example 4.3.6.A/1
  + **do not** encode a space for a hole that lies within the text field, but between lines, as in Example 4.3.6.A/2
    - this applies even if lines above/below the hole bend, or if characters in those lines are distorted in order to accommodate the hole
  + **optionally** encode a space for a hole that is on or within the margin line, causing one or more text lines to begin with an indent, as in Example 4.3.6.A/3
  + **preferably** encode a space for a hole that is fully within the text field, interrupting one or more text lines, as in Example 4.3.6.A/4
    - this applies to all lines that skip some space around the hole, even if the hole itself does not penetrate into the area where a line’s text could have been inscribed
  + keep in mind that binding holes, whether encoded individually or not, must be described in your layout description

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Example 4.3.6.A: positions of a binding hole relative to text | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  | https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/h0-lQQxgvyaDTEd3qOfSDHsHJoKJte13lBPtryHamsNvh1_sV8yQaT336kWSfqL97lS0ZK8C4ul-VszsSISSIDVfcnQ89DPmi9uw3QzeNJv13EKWtOI0INfaIuWVADbu5mDaJeROVv51RxYRQIMpKsO0HHyAzzVdtoGmMuvy84FQAo0yxTRJhs4MI9Ey |

#### Unclassified space

This subsection concerns spaces which may be deemed significant even though they cannot be assigned to any of the types dealt with above.

* spaces may, for instance, be unclassified because
  + working without access to a good surrogate, you cannot decide if any of the classes apply, or
  + none of these types correspond closely enough to your hypothesis of why the space is present
* unclassified spaces shall be encoded using <space/> with @type="unclassified"
* as in the case of semantic spacing (§4.3.2.1),
  + add no further attributes for small spaces (less than two character widths)
  + for larger spaces (two or more character widths), encode size as per §4.3.1.2

### Not all blanks are space

Space left blank in a text for the sake of visual layout should not, as a rule, be marked up as space. Such features should be mentioned in the layout description for human readers, and may be encoded as follows:

* for **inline layout blanks**: optionally encode specially aligned lines as per §7.5.3 when spaces appear
  + at the end of a line that begins flush with the left margin
  + at the beginning of a line that ends flush with the right margin
  + at the beginning and end of a line that is centred between the two margins
  + between all or some words or characters, as applicable, in a line that is justified to both margins
* for **blanks** appearing **consistently one below the other** between segments of each line (such as stanza quarters), in effect dividing the text into two or more quasi-columns as in Example 3.6.1.A: optionally encode gridlike partitions as per §3.6
  + if you opt not to use gridlike milestones, you may choose at your discretion to encode semantic spaces instead, as per §4.3.1.1
  + conversely, if spaces left blank after some or all metrical units in a text or part of a text are staggered line after line as in Example 4.3.2.A, rather than lining up vertically to divide the text into columns, then they are likewise to be marked up as semantic spaces as per §4.3.1.1
    - the reason for this is that in this case the spaces separately function to split semantic units, but do not together comprise a layout feature of the inscription as a whole
* for **blank areas between lines**: by default encode nothing
  + create no <lb/> elements for empty lines and insert no <space/> elements to represent them
  + the regular line spacing and any deviations from it should be described for human readers in the layout description
  + except that opening passages (incipits) separated by space from the body of an inscription may be encoded as per §3.8.2
* for **blank pages in copper plates**: encode <pb/> elements for the blank pages as per §3.4.2.1, but insert no <space/> elements to represent their content

|  |
| --- |
| Example 4.3.2.A: spacing between prosodic units |
| &&& |
| * in this inscription, spaces have been left blank in the text at caesuras and line ends * however, the spaces do not line up one below the other (as they do in Example 3.6.1.A) * therefore, they are to be encoded as semantic spaces, not as gridlike milestones |
| <p><lb n="1"/>Chip the glasses and <space/> crack the plates! <lb  n="2"/>Blunt the knives and <space/> bend the forks! <lb  n="3"/>That’s what Bilbo <space/> Baggins hates— <lb  n="4"/>Smash the bottles and <space/> burn the corks!</p> |

## Premodern scribal intervention

* this section covers deliberate alteration of the inscribed text carried out in premodern times, and thus does not apply to
  + purposeful or accidental effacement of the entire text or random parts of it
  + the engraving of a palimpsest over a pre-existing inscription
* most premodern corrections presumably took place shortly after the full text was first engraved and were carried out by the original scribe/engraver, though some may have happened at a later time and/or may have been executed by a different person
  + the precise deletion of clearly circumscribed sections of an inscription (e.g. of names) is included in the scope of this section

### Premodern deletion

* text that was deleted in premodern time (without adding a corresponding correction) should be wrapped in the element <del>
  + the contents of this element may include additional markup, e.g. for reading difficulties (§5.3)
    - in particular, deleted characters that cannot be read must be marked up as such, e.g. <del><gap reason="illegible" quantity="1" unit="character"/></del>
  + <del> should be used only if you are certain that you are facing purposeful deletion, not damage to the support
  + see §4.4.3 about encoding deletion accompanied by a correction
* in our project, this element will by default be understood to represent text rendered illegible through **erasure** by means of chiselling a stone surface, hammering copper flat, or rubbing the surface smooth
* for **cancellation indicated by marks** (dotting or other conventional cancellation signs), even if such marks are accompanied by partial erasure, add the attribute @rend to classify the method of deletion, with one of the following values
  + - "strikeout" for text struck through or cross-hatched
    - "ui" for the combined application of vowel markers u and i to characters to be deleted
    - "other" for any deletion marker other than those listed above
    - further details about the form and placement of deletion marks used in your inscription may be described in your metadata
* keep in mind that the cancellation of a previously inscribed explicit vowel mark restores the inherent a of a consonant akṣara in the scripts we work with, so such deletion must be encoded as a correction (§4.4.3) of the explicit vowel into a

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 4.4.1.A: premodern deletion with editorial marks | |
| * the inscribed text naiḥ mas· su has been marked on both sides for cancellation |  |
| <del rend="other">naiḥ mas· su</del> vḍihan· |

### Premodern insertion

* for characters inserted into an inscription in premodern time, create the added text at the text location where it was meant to be read (regardless of its physical location in the inscription), and wrap it in the element <add> with the following attributes:
  + mandatorily, @place, with one of the following values:
    - "inline" when inscribed within the same line in the immediate vicinity of the locus
      * e.g. a character inserted between two pre-engraved characters or text engraved over a space previously left blank (see also §4.3.2.2 about spaces which were at first left blank, but were subsequently filled)
    - "below" for an interlinear addition below the locus
    - "above" for an interlinear addition above the locus
    - "top" for an addition in the top margin
    - "bottom" for an addition in the bottom margin
    - "left" for an addition in the left margin
    - "right" for an addition in the right margin
    - "unspecified" for cases where you are encoding (a reading from) a previous edition that does not specify the location of the inserted text and you cannot verify the location
  + when applicable, @rend with the value "mark" to encode the involvement of a premodern scribal mark (Sanskrit kākapada), as illustrated in Example 4.4.2.B
    - this encoding method shall apply regardless of where such a scribal mark appears (at the locus of insertion, next to the inserted text, or at both places)
    - the shape and placement of the marks shall be described in an apparatus note
* the inserted text may include additional markup when necessary
  + for any text-containing elements whose scope begins or ends outside the insertion, take care to avoid overlap and split elements according to their hierarchy (§8.2)
  + empty structural elements (line beginnings, §3.4; and gridlike milestones, §3.6) should normally be placed outside the <add> tags, but if an insertion takes up the entirety of a physical line (or stretch of text indicated by a gridlike milestone), then you may encode line beginnings and milestones within an insertion at your discretion and number them as you deem appropriate; see Example 2.6.6.D for an illustration
* it may sometimes be impossible to determine the intended locus of a piece of interpolated or marginal text; in this case, choose one of the following options at your discretion:
  + encode the addition at a likely place or, if one cannot be found, at any locus of your choice such as the beginning or end of a line, page or the entire inscription, and describe the situation in your commentary
  + encode the added text as an additional line of the principal text (§3.8.3)
  + especially in the case of multiline additions: encode the addition as a boxlike partition (§3.2) separate from the main body of the inscription
    - the fact that the place where the addition was meant to go is not certain makes this a warranted case for using boxlike partitions

|  |
| --- |
| Example 4.4.2.A: premodern interlinear insertion |
| * an originally inscribed word dīnāram was corrected to dīnāra-dvayam by adding dvaya between lines below this word |
| dīnāra<add place="below">-dvaya</add>m |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 4.4.2.B: premodern insertion with a scribal mark next to the added text | |
| * an originally inscribed maphalā was corrected into makaphalā by adding ka between lines below this word (see the illustration) * the scribal marks on the left and right of the added ka look like punctuation marks, but the scribe’s intention was **not** to write ma,ka,phalā so we should not transliterate these marks as punctuation signs |  |
| ma<add place="below" rend="mark">ka</add>phalā |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 4.4.2.C: premodern insertion with an editorial mark next to the place of insertion | |
| * the character va was omitted from the text °r avadhāraṇayā, and subsequently inserted below the line, with kākapada marking the spot of insertion |  |
| r a<add place="below" rend="mark">va</add></subst>dhāraṇayā |

### Premodern correction

* when a correction is inscribed over previously engraved text, which was rendered completely illegible in the process, encode the correction as an insertion with a special value of @place:
  + <add place="overstrike">abc</add>
* when any of the pre-correction text can be read (or restored), scribal correction must be represented as a combination of scribal deletion and scribal addition, wrapped in the element <subst> to show that one is meant to be substituted by the other
  + tag the deleted text with <del> as follows:
    - if the text to be replaced was neither erased, nor marked for cancellation (i.e. it is either overwritten with the post-correction text or left in place without any apparent alteration), then use the attribute @rend with the value "corrected"
    - otherwise, proceed as instructed in §4.4.1 above, i.e.
      * omit @rend if the text to be replaced was erased
      * use the values of @rend listed there if the text to be replaced was cancelled with marks
  + tag the inserted text with <add>, using the attribute @place
    - with one of the values listed under premodern addition above; or
    - with the value "overstrike", if the replacement text is inscribed over the pre-correction text (rather than at some other position)
* bear in mind that the cancellation of an explicit vowel mark restores the inherent a of a consonant akṣara in the scripts we work with, so even though no act of explicit addition accompanies the act of deletion, the result is effectively a correction of the reading
  + therefore such deletion must be encoded as a correction of the explicit vowel into a, with the corrected text struck over the pre-correction text (see Example 4.4.3.D below)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 4.4.3.A: premodern correction by overwriting | |
| * the character tu was overwritten with ca when the scribe omitted the first character of the word catuṣṭayaṁ, but noticed and corrected the mistake immediately |  |
| <subst><del rend="corrected">tu</del><add place="overstrike">ca</add></subst>tuṣṭayaṁ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 4.4.3.B: premodern correction written inline | |
| * an originally inscribed dvau was corrected to dve written inline immediately afterward (@place="inline" on <add>), without explicitly cancelling dvau (@rend="corrected" on <del>) |  |
| devakule <subst><del rend="corrected">dvau</del><add place=>dve</add></subst> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 4.4.3.C: premodern marginal correction with a scribal mark |
| * an originally inscribed droṇavāpam was corrected to kulyavāpam by striking out droṇa, adding a kākapada at this spot, and adding kulya in the bottom margin |
| <subst><del rend="strikeout">droṇa</del><add place="bottom" rend="mark">kulya</add></subst>vāpam |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 4.4.3.D: premodern correction by striking out a component | |
| * an originally inscribed prisaṅgi was corrected to prasaṅgi by striking out the superfluous i marker * the markup must include the correction encoded as "overstrike" even though no explicit a was engraved * @rend is not used on <del>, since the i was erased, which is the default method of deletion |  |
| pr<subst><del rend="corrected">i</del><add place="overstrike">a</add></subst>saṅgi |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 4.4.3.E: premodern correction (transposition) with a scribal mark | |
| * an originally inscribed ri lata was corrected to ri tala in a manuscript by adding a scribal mark |  |
| ri<subst><del rend="corrected">lata</del><add place="overstrike" rend="mark">tala</add></subst> |
| * although the intended correction is not explicitly written anywhere, the intent is clear to a competent editor, so we encode the facts that can be encoded in the above scheme: * that the pre-correction text is not explicitly deleted, but overruled by the correction (@rend="corrected" on <del>) * that the post-correction text is right there and not somewhere else on the support (@place="overstrike" on <add>) * that a scribal mark is present (@rend="mark" on <add>) | |

# Physical condition and legibility

## Overview

The criteria for determining the markup appropriate for specific problems may not be straightforward, so please read through this entire section to familiarise yourself with the options, then, whenever in doubt, return to this introduction for a guided decision. The factors to consider are as follows:

1. What is the condition of the support at that particular spot?
   1. wholly lost; or extant, but so damaged that all vestiges of writing are obliterated: <gap reason="lost">, see §5.4.2
   2. extant, with damage ranging from minor to extensive: go to point 2
   3. extant and undamaged: go to point 3
2. To what extent does the damage hinder the reading of the text?
   1. Though vestiges of text are discernible, they are too scant to favour one contextually possible restoration over another: <gap reason="illegible">, see §5.4.2
   2. Due to damage, characters cannot be identified with certainty without relying on their context, but given the context and your expertise, you can at least make an educated guess about them: <unclear>, go to point 4 for further details
   3. Despite some damage, all characters can be identified with certainty even if their context is disregarded: no markup (or optional <damage>, see §5.2)
3. Does an unusual, awkward or incompetent execution of the glyphs hinder the reading?
   1. Due to their form, characters cannot be identified with certainty without relying on their context: <unclear reason="eccentric\_ductus">, go to point 4 for further details
   2. All characters can be identified with certainty even if their context is disregarded (though some irregularity of execution may be present): no markup
4. Informed by the context and your expertise, how confidently can you read/restore the affected characters?
   1. With complete confidence and a conviction that even if something other than your reading was intended, the difference is trivial: omit markup at your own discretion and simply treat the text as clearly legible.
   2. Quite confidently, but admitting for honesty’s sake that there is a small chance of a non-trivial alternative reading being possible: <unclear>, see §5.3.1
   3. You recognise a small number of alternatives as being possible with fairly equal chance: ambiguity marked up as <choice> with <unclear>, see §5.3.3
   4. Tentatively, admitting a fair chance that a non-trivial alternative reading is possible <unclear cert="low">, see §5.3.2

Another way to look at the options is summarised by the following table:[[28]](#footnote-28)

Table 1. Overview of legibility issues

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Confidence in reading/restoration | Status of text | | |
| lost | illegible | doubtful |
| absolute | <supplied reason="lost"> | <unclear> | no markup |
| reasonable | <unclear> |
| tentative | <supplied reason="lost" cert="low"> | <unclear cert="low"> | <unclear cert="low"> |
| nil | <gap reason="lost"> | <gap reason="illegible"> | NA |

* **status:**
  + **lost** = the support is gone or at least its surface layer is completely destroyed
  + **illegible** = the support is extant and there are vestiges of writing on its surface, but they cannot be read with any degree of confidence
  + **doubtful** = writing is extant and at least tentatively legible, but if the character(s) were taken out of their context, their reading would be equivocal (either because they are damaged or because they are unusually formed)
* **confidence**: as per 4a,b,c,d above, plus
  + **nil** = the text cannot be read or restored with any confidence

## Damage not affecting legibility

* when the physical features of the support or damage to its surface do not affect the reading of the inscription, such features **need not be marked up**
  + extensive patches of weathering or loss (which may include lacunae and reading difficulties intermingled with clearly legible text) may be described for human readers in your metadata
  + spaces left blank in an inscription because of pre-existing defects or features of the surface shall be encoded as per §4.3.2.3
* however, should you deem it essential to explicitly encode a stretch of text as damaged, wrap the affected stretch in the element <damage>
  + the contents of this element may include markup for lacunae and reading difficulties intermingled with clearly legible text, paying attention to the following:
    - avoid overlapping with other tags by splitting <damage> into several segments as necessary
    - regardless of the <damage> tag, any reading difficulties and lacunae within a spot of damage must always be marked up as described below

## Doubtful readings

### The EpiDoc element <unclear>

* the term “unclear”, represented by the XML element <unclear>, stands in EpiDoc for any character “of which at least traces survive, but not adequately to identify the letter unambiguously outside of its context”,[[29]](#footnote-29) and therefore includes not only situations where a reading is tentative, but also
  + where the text is read in context with absolute confidence and would only be doubtful in isolation
  + where the vestiges are entirely illegible, but can be restored from the context
* while many of us tend to use editorial markup (such as brackets) only to indicate “I’m not sure this is really what the inscription said”, <unclear> in EpiDoc, as per the definition quoted above, means “this bit of text could conceivably be something else if the context was not there to help”
  + <unclear> would, by that logic, be used more extensively than indications of editorial uncertainty in most of our editions
  + given, however, that many of the inscriptions we work with are considerably damaged, it is desirable to avoid cluttering the edition with <unclear> markup and thereby distracting attention from spots where damage (or form) casts genuine doubt on a reading
  + therefore, at your own discretion, **ignore trivial doubts** if the text can be read in its given context with such confidence that there is no need to leave open the possibility of any alternative
* when marking up text as unclear, you must keep in mind that the EpiDoc schema permits only text and the XML element <g> within <unclear>
  + therefore, if a stretch of text you wish to mark up as unclear incorporates or overlaps with another stretch that needs different markup, you will need to split the tagged stretches of text accordingly
  + see §8.2.5 for details and examples
* to mark up **damaged text legible in context with reasonable confidence**, while allowing a slight chance that a different reading might be possible
  + use the element <unclear> without any attributes
* when the confidence of a reading is affected not by damage, but by the **unusual, awkward or incomplete execution of a glyph** by its original engraver
  + add the attribute @reason with the value "eccentric\_ductus", e.g. e.g. <unclear reason="eccentric\_ductus">jñ</unclear>āna
  + when damage and eccentric ductus are (or may be) simultaneously present, use <unclear> with or without this attribute depending on what you consider to be the primary reason for the lack of clarity
  + when in doubt, prefer <unclear> without this attribute

### Tentative readings

* if some of the text is only **tentatively legible** even in its context, add the attribute @cert with the value "low" to the element <unclear>
  + e.g. mahā<unclear cert="low">puruṣa</unclear>
  + this attribute may be used in conjunction with @reason when needed
  + no additional degrees of confidence shall be represented in markup, so "low" here may stand for anything between “not quite fully confident” to “desperate conjecture”
    - however, it is preferable to save desperate conjectures for your commentary or apparatus, and within the edition, only encode readings in which you have some confidence
* note that while a low certainty expressed by this attribute is often a consequence of extensive damage, the **degree of legibility** is not in direct correlation to the necessity of adding this attribute, thus:
  + - even very badly damaged characters may be marked up with plain <unclear> if they can be confidently supplied in the context; whereas
    - even characters that are only slightly damaged or have been executed with only slight awkwardness may need to be marked up as <unclear cert="low"> if the context permits a variety of plausible alternative readings, chiefly in unintelligible or only partly understood contexts (e.g. names, words foreign to the language of the inscription, or in case of extensive damage to the context)

### Ambiguous characters

* if a damaged or malformed character affords **a limited number of alternative interpretations** and the context gives no clear indication of which is correct, each alternative must be listed in individual <unclear> tags, wrapping the list in the <choice> element to show that only one of these goes in the given locus
  + e.g. g<choice><unclear>r̥</unclear><unclear>ra</unclear></choice>ha
* alternative readings may affect the editorial spacing of the text differently; see §8.1.2 for some guidance in such cases
* ambiguities involving **more than two alternatives** may be marked up simply by adding further <unclear> elements within <choice>
  + it is, however, recommended that you limit the number of alternatives to no more than three, and in the rare case where a higher number of genuinely plausible alternatives are possible, instead record the most likely one as <unclear> and mention the others in your commentary or apparatus
  + also keep in mind that those readers of your edition who are interested in possible alternatives can be expected to be familiar enough with the script in question to be able to work out those possible alternatives once they have received indication that a certain character is unclear
* we shall not attempt to rigorously **assign probabilities** to each alternative, not even by using @cert for some of the alternatives
  + instead, put what is by your judgement the most likely alternative first, and the others in order of decreasing probability
* as for unclear markup in general, feel free to **ignore trivial ambiguities** that can be resolved confidently on the basis of the context
  + in particular, when some pairs of characters look very similar (or wholly identical) in the script of your inscription, it is recommended that you record the expected reading without any markup, e.g.
    - if a word looks like ṣahārāja in an inscription where ṣa and ma are very similar, simply record mahārāja
    - if a word looks like sambatsara in an inscription where ba and va are very similar, simply record samvatsara
    - **but**, if these words were to occur in an inscription which elsewhere clearly distinguishes the relevant pairs of characters, you would record ṣahārāja (marked up as a scribal error, §6.1.4.1) and sambatsara (as a valid alternative spelling, optionally marked up as non-standard, §6.3)
    - and if an alternative reading alters the meaning **in a non-trivial way**, e.g. if in an inscription where the akṣaras A and su are very similar, a word could be read as Adharma or sudharma, then the ambiguity should definitely be marked up (unless, again, you are absolutely confident that it is ruled out e.g. by sandhi or by the wider context)

### Reading difficulties below the akṣara level

* do not resort to sub-akṣara markup (§4.1.3) just because there is some uncertainty regarding one or more specific components of a complex akṣara; instead, aim to make the most of Romanisation, which allows you to single out precise segments of text smaller than one akṣara of the original
  + thus, if only a certain character component of the original script is unclear or ambiguous, then do not use tags around the transliteration of the entire akṣara, e.g.
    - sph<unclear>u</unclear>rad and NOT <unclear>sphu</unclear>rad
    - ut<orig>ph</orig>annasya and NOT u<orig>tpha</orig>nnasya
  + likewise, for local markup affecting several transliterated characters, feel free to put the start and end tags at boundaries not perceptible in the original script, e.g.
    - jayamit<unclear>ray</unclear>ā and NOT jayami<unclear>trayā</unclear>
* localising markup in this precise way allows you to rely on the expertise of the readers of your edition to figure out the exact locus of doubt within a complex original character and its possible implications
  + both in fairly straightforward situations, where the reading of a particular component is doubtful:
    - if you have a reasonable guess for the identity of this component, then simply mark it up as unclear (§5.3.1), e.g.
      * rddh with a tentatively read e: rddh<unclear cert="low">e</unclear>
        + readers conversant with the language and the script will still be able to think of other possible readings (e.g. what looks like an e marker may be damage, in which case the vowel is a; or the marker may be a damaged ai or i or o)
    - if you have a small number of reasonable guesses for an unclear component, then mark it up as ambiguous (§5.3.3), e.g.
      * rddh with what may be i or ī: rddh<choice><unclear>i</unclear><unclear>ī</unclear></choice>
    - if you do not know and prefer not to guess whether a vowel marker was attached to a damaged character, then you may still choose to mark it up as a tentative a (implying that a different vowel is conceivable) instead of using complex markup, e.g.
      * k with plenty of damage around it, which may obscure a vowel mark: k<unclear cert="low">a</unclear>
  + and in more complicated situations, such as
    - when **the identification of a component may affect its place in the reading sequence**:
      * if you have a reasonable guess for the identity of this component, then still simply mark it up as unclear (§5.3.1), e.g.
        + ddha with a probable repha: <unclear>r</unclear>ddha
        + readers conversant with the language and the script will still be able to think of other possible readings (e.g. what looks like a repha may be damage, in which case nothing is to be read in its place; or it may be a damaged marker for ā or e, in which case the r is to be dropped and the vowel is to be read after the other consonant(s) of the akṣara)
      * if you have a small number of reasonable guesses, then mark up the entire sequence involved as ambiguous, e.g.
        + ddh with what may be either a repha or an ā marker attached to its top: <choice><unclear>rddha</unclear><unclear>ddhā</unclear></choice>
    - when the uncertainty concerns a sequence of **strokes**, some of **which may belong to** either **one character or to another**, you will necessarily have to tag entire sequences as unclear (leaving it to readers to think up alternatives) or ambiguous, e.g.
      * if in the Tamil sequence கா the right-hand set of strokes may be an ā marker attached to the preceding k or a separate character such as ர ra:
        + k<unclear>ā</unclear>
        + OR k<choice><unclear>ā</unclear><unclear>ara</unclear></choice>[[30]](#footnote-30)
      * if in the premodern forms of Nagari that use so-called pr̥ṣṭhamātrā notation, the sequence पात the central stroke may be an ā marker attached to the first character, or an e marker attached to the second:
        + p<unclear>ā</unclear>ta
        + or p<choice><unclear>āta</unclear><unclear>ate</unclear></choice>

## Lacunae

### The EpiDoc element <gap/>

* this section concerns lacunae, i.e. situations where the originally inscribed text cannot be read at all because it is severely damaged, or because part of the support is altogether gone
* the TEI element <gap/> has a wide range of application, indicating “a point where material has been omitted in a transcription [for various reasons including that] the material is illegible, invisible, or inaudible”[[31]](#footnote-31)
* in our EpiDoc editions, this element must always have the following attributes
  + @reason
  + either @extent or @quantity
  + @unit [[32]](#footnote-32)
  + see the following subsections for detailed instructions on these attributes
* since a gap is, by definition, a point where text is not available, this element can **never contain text** (i.e. it is an empty element)
  + note that **if you supply the contents of a lacuna** (e.g. by conjecture or from a parallel text), then the lacuna itself must not be marked up as a gap; instead, see §5.5 about supplied text
  + however, if only part of the missing text is supplied, the remaining segment(s) of the lacuna are to be marked up as discussed here and separately from the supplied segment(s)

### The reason for a lacuna: illegible or lost

* where parts of the support have been lost altogether, or where the support itself is extant, but its surface has peeled off so that not even the faintest traces of writing remain, the attribute @reason shall have "lost" as its value:
  + <gap reason="lost"/>
* where the inscribed text cannot be read at all, but the support is extant and vestiges of writing remain (i.e. there is a chance, however narrow, that with new insights, technological advances or sheer luck, some of the text can be recovered), the attribute @reason shall have "illegible" as its value:
  + <gap reason="illegible"/>
* where it is impossible to make the above distinction for a certain lacuna, you may use the attribute @reason with the value "undefined":[[33]](#footnote-33)
  + <gap reason="undefined"/>
  + resort to this if and only if
    - you are encoding your digital edition (or an apparatus reading) from a printed edition without access to the original inscription or a visual representation of it
    - and the previous editor gives no indication whether a lacuna is illegible or wholly lost
    - and you cannot make a reasonable guess as to which of these was the case when the previous editor did their work

### Inline lacunae

* in most situations, lacunae shall be treated as inline, i.e. line beginnings are to be marked up as usual (§3.5.2) and lacunae starting in one line and continuing in the next are to be marked up as two separate <gap/> elements
  + this applies even to lines that are wholly illegible, provided that you are certain about the presence and number of such lines
  + for exceptions, see §5.4.6 to §5.4.8 below
* if you **know the number of characters lost** accurately, encode the length of the lacuna in the same way as that of spaces (§**Hiba! A hivatkozási forrás nem található.**), using "character" as @unit and a numeric value as @quantity
  + e.g. <gap reason="lost" quantity="1" unit="character"/>
  + unlike spaces, where length expressed in characters is understood by default to be approximate, the length of lacunae expressed in the above way should be quite precise, as in the following circumstances:
    - the text is in syllabic verse which lets you determine the exact number of akṣaras lost (give or take a few potential final consonants and/or punctuation marks)
    - although the characters are damaged beyond recognition, they can nonetheless be counted with a very small margin for error
* if you **estimate the number of characters lost** but do not know them precisely, expand the above markup with the attribute @precision with the value "low"
  + e.g. <gap reason="illegible" quantity="7" unit="character" precision="low"/>
  + although TEI affords the facility to do so, we shall not encode any other degrees of precision, nor use minimum and maximum possible values for the length of a lacuna
  + use this method when your estimate can be expected to differ by no more than 20% or so from the actual number of characters lost, as in the following circumstances:
    - you can count the number of characters in the previous or next line for a span of the same width as that of the lacuna
    - the text is in quantitative verse, and you estimate the number of syllables lost on the basis of the number of morae missing from the verse[[34]](#footnote-34)
  + if the **size of a lacuna cannot be counted or estimated in characters**, use the attribute @extent with the value "unknown" to encode this, e.g.
    - <gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="character"/>
* note that there is no separate encoding method for lacunae from the beginning of a line to a certain point, or from a certain point to the end of a line
  + these cases shall simply be encoded by whichever of the above three options is applicable

### Lacunae with known metre

* if text cannot be restored, but the prosodic pattern of a lacuna is known, encode an inline lacuna as above, and in addition
  + wrap the <gap/> element in a <seg> element with the attribute @met, encoding its prosody as per Table 2 of Appendix B.3
  + thus, in fully syllabo-quantitative verse (e.g. vasantatilakā), encode a lacuna as <seg met="++-+---+-"><gap reason="lost" quantity="9" unit="character"/></seg> suvarṇṇa-dāne
* note that the number of lost characters in syllabic verse can always be calculated accurately, but in moraic verse the size of the lacuna expressed in characters may be only an estimate, requiring the use of @precision="low" in the <gap/> element
  + thus, in moraic verse (e.g. āryā), encode a lacuna as yo vīkṣya <seg met="3|4|4|4|-"><gap reason="lost" quantity="12" unit="character" precision="low"/></seg> bandhana-niruddhaM
  + when encoding the prosody of a lacuna in moraic verse, pay attention to both the general instructions pertaining to moraic verse in Appendix B.3, and the specific instructions pertaining to the āryā family in Appendix B.4.2
* when encoding the metre of lost text, disregard:
  + caesurae (which may or may not have been observed by the composer)
  + complex nuanced constraints, as in the first half of an anuṣṭubh line
    - instead, any syllable that is not fully determined by the template should be denoted as anceps, e.g. <seg met="====-+"><gap reason="lost" quantity="6" unit="character"/></seg>vyāpi candraguptākhyam adbhutaM
  + legitimate metrical variations, as in vipulā anuṣṭubh (instead, treat all lost anuṣṭubh verse as pathyā)
  + and optional constraints such as vipulā and capalā āryā (instead, treat all lost gāthā-type verse as pathyā)

### Lacunae below the akṣara level

* when a particular character component (such as the consonant body, a subscript consonant or the vowel marker) is lost or illegible and cannot be restored even tentatively, but you do have text (of any sort, including unclear and supplied) for other parts of the same akṣara, encode special inline lacunae as follows
  + 1. at its logical position in the transliterated text, encode the lacuna with the element <gap>, using "component" as the value of its @unit
    - mark up the gap as illegible or lost as you would normally
    - if more than one component of a character is affected, encode a separate <gap/> for each kind of component
    - thus, the @quantity of such a gap will normally be 1, except in rare cases where you are confident that two (or even more) components of the same kind (e.g. subscript) have been lost
  + 2. wrap the <gap/> element (or each <gap/> element separately) in <seg type="component"> with an applicable value of @subtype as per §4.1.3
    - if the lost component is a vowel whose prosodic length is known (because it is in verse, or deduced from the extant phonemic context) then add the attribute @met (as per §5.4.4) to the <seg type="component"> wrapper (instead of adding an extra <seg> element to be qualified by @met)[[35]](#footnote-35)
  + 3. if you deem that there is potential ambiguity regarding akṣara boundaries, feel free to wrap transliterated characters and lacunae belonging to a single original character in the element <seg type="aksara"> as per §4.1.2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 5.4.5.A: lost consonants | |
| * a vowel marker for ā and an anusvāra are visible in the last partial line of a fragment |  |
| <seg type="aksara"><seg type="component" subtype="body"><gap reason="lost" quantity="1" unit="component"/></seg>ā</seg>  <seg type="aksara"><seg type="component" subtype="body"><gap reason="lost" quantity="1" unit="component"/></seg><unclear cert="low">a</unclear>ṁ</seg> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 5.4.5.B: lost vowel marker |
|  |
| * the consonant t has so much damage around it that it may have had any of several vowel marks or none, as in the hypothetical image here * some candidates are shown on the right * this is a scenario which some of us are used to transliterating as tV |
| t<seg type="component" subtype="vowel"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="1" unit="component"/></seg> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 5.4.5.C: lost body with subscript component |
|  |
| * a clear subscript y survives but the principal consonant(s) are obliterated along with any vowel marker, as in the hypothetical image above * some candidates are shown on the right |
| <seg type="component" subtype="body"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="1" unit="component"/></seg>y<seg type="component" subtype="vowel"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="1" unit="component"/></seg> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 5.4.5.D: a complex sequence of partially lost characters |
| * a sequence comprised of the following elements, which are known to follow the prosodic pattern −−⏑ * the legible character ku, which is simply transliterated * one wholly illegible akṣara, which we prefer not to encode simply as a lacuna of one character which is prosodically long, as this would obscure the fact that since the preceding (clear) ku is prosodically long, the present lost akṣara must be a conjunct * a clear regular y that may or may not have had a vowel marker attached |
| ku<seg type="aksara"><seg type="component" subtype="conjunct"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="1" unit="component"/></seg><seg type="component" subtype="vowel" met="+"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="1" unit="component"/></seg></seg>y<seg type="component" subtype="vowel" met="+"><gap reason="illegible" quantity="1" unit="component"/></seg> |
| * in the above example, the tag <seg type="aksara"> around the second (wholly lost) character is not strictly necessary, but it has been added to make it explicit that the illegible conjunct consonant and the illegible vowel comprise one akṣara |

### Entire lines lost

* when a small and precisely known number of lines is lost, encode each line beginning (§3.5.2) and populate each line with separate inline <gap/> elements (§5.4.3) with estimated quantity or unknown extent
  + e.g. for a gap of two full lines, <lb n="3"/><gap reason="lost" quantity="30" unit="character" precision="low"/><lb n="4"/><gap reason="lost" quantity="30" unit="character" precision="low"/>
* the size of larger lacunae may be encoded using "line" instead of "character" as the value of @unit
  + see §5.4.7 below for additional considerations in such cases
* to encode **a precisely known number of lost or illegible lines**,
  + use "line" as the value of @unit
  + e.g. <gap reason="lost" quantity="3" unit="line"/>
* to encode an **unknown or uncertain number of lost or illegible lines**,
  + if **the number of lost lines can only be estimated**, but not counted precisely
    - use @precision="low" to show that the number of lines lost is an estimate
    - e.g. <gap reason="lost" quantity="3" unit="line" precision="low"/>
  + if **the number of lost lines is unknown**
    - use @extent with the value "unknown" instead of @quantity, but retain @unit with the value "line" to distinguish such spaces from inline spaces of unknown length
    - e.g. <gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="line"/>
* to encode **lines possibly lost**, [[36]](#footnote-36) i.e. situations where it is impossible to tell whether there were more lines to an inscription than are now extant
  + within the <gap> element, add <certainty match=".." locus="name"/>, where
  + @match=".." indicates that we are encoding uncertainty[[37]](#footnote-37) regarding the parent element (i.e. <gap>), and
  + @locus="name" indicates that the uncertainty concerns the name of the parent element (i.e. the fact that what we have there is a lacuna)
  + note that in this single case, the <gap> element is not empty but comprised of separate opening and closing tags wrapping the <certainty> element
* for example,
  + one line possibly lost: <gap reason="lost" quantity="1" unit="line"><certainty match=".." locus="name"/></gap>
  + up to approximately two lines possibly lost: <gap reason="lost" quantity="2" unit="line" precision="low"><certainty match=".." locus="name"/></gap>
  + any number of lines possibly lost: <gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="line"><certainty match=".." locus="name"/></gap>

### Massive lacunae

* extensive lacunae can disrupt the extrinsic and intrinsic structure of the encoded text and shall therefore be handled as follows
  + see also §5.4.8 below for the special case of lost copper plates
* if you can restore part of the lost text, encode your restored text as per §5.5, but do not include any reconstructed structural elements in <supplied> tags
  + in the instructions below, all points concerning extant text apply equally to text restored by you in the edition
* for instructions concerning the numbering of elements where massive lacunae are involved, see the specific passages on final, initial and medial lacunae below
* the **general procedure** for encoding massive lacunae is as follows
  + carefully encode block-level containers (<p>, <ab>, or <lg> and <l>):
    - all (extant or restored) text must be within such a container, but do not create additional containers to hold only lacuna markup (and no text)
    - if the beginning or end of one of these containers falls within a lacuna, place the start-tag or the end-tag at the point where (extant or restored) text begins or ends, and add the attribute @part to the container, with values as per §2.4
      * note that if an <l> element is interrupted by a massive lacuna, you will need to close both the current <l> and, after it, the <lg> element wrapping it, and add the attribute @part to both of these elements
      * while if the start of the lacuna coincides with the start of a line, @part is not applicable to that <l> element, but may still be applicable to the enclosing <lg> element if the stanza is incompletely preserved
  + carefully encode pointlike structural elements (<lb/>, <pb/> and <milestone/>), paying attention to the following:
    - when an epigraphic line is partially present, i.e. it has at least a little bit of (extant or restored) text at the beginning or end,
      * make sure the <lb/> for that line is present, but do not encode <lb/> elements for any additional lines believed or known to be lost
      * encode an inline lacuna for the final or initial part of that line where no text is available
    - if pages or a pagelike partitions are involved, make sure the <pb/> or <milestone type="pagelike"/> is present for any such unit that includes any (extant or restored) text, but do not encode these elements for any additional units believed or known to be lost
      * see §5.4.8 for specific guidance on dealing with incomplete copper plate sets
  + encode the rest of the lacuna outside any reconstructed elements, as a known, estimated or unknown number of lost lines or, if applicable, as possibly lost lines (see §5.4.6 for all of these methods)
* when according to the above instructions it would be **necessary to create a structural element** (a container or an empty element representing a transition point) **only for the sake of restored text**, i.e. when a restoration extends into a text container, line or page of which no part is extant,
  + you may **optionally forgo the creation** of such an element and, instead of including the restoration in the text of your edition, mention the restoration in an apparatus note (§9.1.7)
  + this method is recommended especially in the following cases:
    - for very short restorations (smaller than one word)
    - for the restoration of widely occurring text such as standardised genealogies or stock admonitory verses in land grants
    - for restorations where several alternatives are deemed possible
* the points below summarise specific applications of the above general procedure for final, initial, medial and bilateral lacunae, and give guidance on the numbering of elements when massive lacunae are involved
* to encode **a text whose end is lost** (a massive final lacuna):
  + close the currently open block-level container (<p>, <ab>, or <lg> and <l>) directly after the last (extant or restored) bit of text
    - add the attribute @part with the value "I" to the interrupted container unless it is filled up to its end by extant or restored text
  + encode an <lb/> for the last line that has any (extant or restored) text and an inline lacuna for the end of that line if incomplete
  + outside the last block-level container, encode a multiline lacuna for subsequent lost text
  + number your lines and stanzas consecutively up to the last extant or restored item

|  |
| --- |
| Example 5.4.7.A: massive final lacuna |
| <p part="I">... <lb n="5"/>tāpasāśrama-va<unclear cert="low">ne</unclear> </p> <gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="character"><!--Lacuna to the end of the last line --> <gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="line"/><!--Lacuna after the last line --> |

* to encode **a text whose beginning is lost** (a massive initial lacuna),
  + open the first block-level container (<p>, <ab>, or <lg> and <l>) directly before the first (extant or restored) bit of text
    - add the attribute @part with the value "F" to the interrupted container unless the lacuna happens to end at the precise point where the container begins
  + encode an <lb/> for the first line that has any (extant or restored) text
    - if the beginning of this line is also lost, encode an inline lacuna after the <lb/> element
    - if the beginning of this line is extant, but the first word is incomplete (i.e. if the beginning of that word was in the lost previous line), add @break="no" to the <lb/> element (§3.5.4)
  + outside the first block-level container, encode a multiline lacuna for preceding lost text
  + number your lines and stanzas consecutively
    - generally, start with 1 at the first encoded element of each type
    - but if the number of lost lines is precisely known, then assign numbers to each of those (in the <lb/> element for each, if you encoded them individually; or mentally, if you encoded a single lacuna of multiple lines) and start numbering the extant lines in logical succession

|  |
| --- |
| Example 5.4.7.B: massive initial lacuna |
| <gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="line"/><!--Lacuna before the first line --> <lb n="1"/><gap reason="illegible" precision="low" quantity="7" unit="character"/><!--Lacuna from the beginning of the first line --> <p part="F">bhagavat-paśupati-bhaṭṭāraka-pādānugr̥hīto bappa-pādānu<lb n="12" break="no"/>dhyātaḥ parama-bhaṭṭāraka-mahārājādhirāja-śrī-narendradevaḥ kuśali …  </p> |

* to encode **a text with a chunk lost from the middle** (a massive medial lacuna),
  + encode the initial chunk of extant text as one with a final lacuna, but do not encode lost lines at the end
  + encode the final chunk of extant text as one with an initial lacuna, but do not encode lost lines at the beginning
  + if the total number of lost medial lines cannot be estimated confidently, encode the extant sections as textpart divisions (§3.2)[[38]](#footnote-38)
    - here, you are essentially treating your inscription as consisting of unconnected fragments, even if the massive lacuna is merely due to surface damage
    - putting the final extant chunk in a new textpart division allows (and compels) you to restart line and stanza numbering from 1
    - since textpart divisions encoded as fragments necessarily imply the presence of lacunae between the textparts, lines lost between the fragments shall not be encoded explicitly
      * however, do encode an inline lacuna for the remainder (end or beginning) of any line that contains (extant or restored) text
  + if the total number of lost lines is known or can be confidently inferred, there is no need to split your edition into two textparts; instead,
    - between the last block-level container of the first extant chunk and the first block-level container of the second, encode a multiline lacuna
      * preferably by creating <lb/> elements for each lost line and populating these with inline <gap/> elements with an estimated number of characters
        + in this case, number the reconstructed <lb/> elements as you would normally, and continue numbering in the second extant chunk
      * or, if the number of lost lines is large (yet still known precisely), by encoding a single <gap/> element of multiple lines
        + in this case, mentally assign a line number to each lost line, and in the second chunk of text, continue the numbering of your encoded <lb/> elements in logical succession
    - if your inscription includes stanzas, ignore potential fully lost stanzas in the lacuna and continue numbering in the second extant chunk where you left off in the first
      * or, if you can infer the number of lost stanzas confidently (e.g. because stanzas are numbered in the original), mentally assign numbers to the lost stanzas and continue the numbering of encoded stanzas in logical succession
      * or, if you can infer both the number of lost stanzas and their position relative to line beginnings (e.g. because the inscription has exactly one stanza per line throughout), reconstruct the <lg> and <l> elements for each stanza and populate these with separate inline <gap/> elements instead of encoding a single inline <gap/> for each epigraphic line
* to encode **a text with chunks lost from both the beginning and the end** (a massive bilateral lacuna),
  + apply the considerations for an initial lacuna at the beginning of your extant chunk and those for a final lacuna at the end of your chunk
  + should it be the case that the surviving text is a single block-level element (<p>, <ab>, or <lg> and <l>) that is incomplete on both ends, add the attribute @part with the value "M" to the interrupted container

### Lost copper plates

* incomplete sets of plates shall be handled like any other massive lacuna (§5.4.7), with the following additional considerations
* although it would be theoretically permissible to use "page", "plate" or "folio" as the value of @unit in a <gap/> element, we see no practical advantage to doing so
* lost pages do not as a rule need to be reconstructed in your edition, except for the special considerations for lost initial and medial plates, set out below
  + instead of encoding lacunae for lost pages, the fact that entire plates are lost shall be recorded in the commentary
  + if a restoration extends into a lost plate, it is preferable to record that restoration in an apparatus note (§9.1.7) rather than in the edition
* however, if you deem it essential to restore text for a lost plate within your edition,
  + then create all necessary <lb/> and <pb/> elements to accommodate the restored text
    - if only one face (recto or verso) of a lost plate is involved in restoration, then it is sufficient to reconstruct a <pb/> element only for that face
  + whenever you reconstruct a <pb/> for the sake of a line with restored text, the remaining (unrestored) lines on that page must be encoded as a multiline lacuna of a known, estimated or unknown number of lines
* depending on your corpus, it may be possible to **confidently estimate the number of lost pages, and** even that of **lines** on each lost page
  + if this is the case, feel free to reconstruct <pb/> elements for each face of each lost plate
  + in this case, populate each reconstructed page with a multiline lacuna of a known, estimated or unknown number of lines

#### Lost final plates

* @in a text with **lost final plate(s)**, simply end your edition at the end of the (extant or restored) text, closing the currently open block-level container and adding @part="I" to it if it is incomplete

#### Lost initial plates

* @in a text with **lost initial plate(s)**,
  + number pages as follows:
    - if the number of lost plates is certain, then number each encoded page logically
      * i.e. if you reconstructed <pb/> elements for all lost pages, number them starting with 1r; otherwise, mentally start numbering with the first lost page, and in your edition, start your encoded numbering with the page number applicable to the first actually encoded (extant or reconstructed) page
    - if the number of lost plates is uncertain, start your numbering with the first actually encoded (extant or reconstructed) page as follows:
      * if there is no restored text before the extant text, start page numbering with 1r for the first extant page
      * if a restoration precedes the extant text, then start page numbering with 1v for the reconstructed page, and 2r on the first extant page
    - if the first line on the first extant page begins inside a word, then remember to add @break="no" to both the <lb/> and the <pb/> element encoding the beginning of that line and page (§3.5.4)
  + number lines as follows:
    - if the total number of lost lines is certain (because the number of lines per lost page and the number of lost pages are both known), then depending on the general preference for your corpus (§3.5.3), you may
      * either number lines consecutively in a logical scheme, i.e. mentally start numbering with the first lost line, and in your edition, start your encoded numbering with the line number applicable to the first actually encoded (extant or reconstructed) line
        + this is applicable regardless of whether you reconstruct page beginnings for the lost pages or not
        + if you do reconstruct lost pages, keep in mind that the line beginnings on those pages need not be reconstructed individually, but may be encoded as a lacuna of a known number of lines
      * or restart line numbering on each page, and use complex line numbers
    - if the total number of lost lines is not known for certain (because there is uncertainty as to the number of lost pages, or to the number of lines per lost page), then depending on the general preference for your corpus(§3.5.3), you may
      * either number lines consecutively, but starting from the first actually encoded (extant or reconstructed) line (and ignoring the lost lines)
      * or restart line numbering on each page, and use complex line numbers

#### Lost medial plates

* @in a text with **lost medial plate(s)**,
  + if the number of lost pages is known or can be confidently inferred,
    - end any open block-level containers before the lacuna (using @part="I" if applicable)
    - open new block-level containers after the lacuna (using @part="F" if applicable)
      * for the sake of consistency, open the new container before the first extant <pb/> element in the final part of the text
    - outside the above block-level containers, reconstruct <pb/> elements for each lost page (i.e. two per plate) regardless of whether they hold restored text or not
      * populate each of these with a multiline lacuna of a known number of lines
    - number all actually encoded <lb/> elements
      * if the number of lost lines per page is certain, you may number lines consecutively throughout your edition (in this case, mentally assign line numbers to the lost lines encoded as multiline lacunae, and after the lacuna, continue numbering the actually encoded <lb/> elements with the next number)
        + depending on corpus preferences, the option of restarting line numbering on each page (and using complex line numbers) is of course available even if the number of lost lines is certain
      * if the number of lost lines per page is uncertain or unknown, you must restart line numbering on each page (and use complex line numbers) even if the general preferences for your corpus dictate otherwise
        + note that if the last line of a lost medial page contains restored text and is preceded by an unknown or approximate number of lost lines, the number of that reconstructed line should be 1 in this numbering scheme (because it is the first actually encoded <lb/> element on that page)
    - see Case study 2B in Appendix C for an illustration of the encoding of a reconstructed medial plate
  + if the total number of lost medial pages cannot be estimated confidently, encode the extant sections as textpart divisions (§3.2, §5.4.7) to eliminate difficulties with page and line numbering
    - within each textpart, encode the relevant pages exactly as prescribed above for lost final and initial plates respectively
    - do not reconstruct any page or line beginnings believed or known to be lost, except when you find it essential to include a restoration in your edition that requires these
    - in the second textpart, restart page and line numbering
    - see Case study 2C in Appendix C for an illustration of the encoding of a missing medial plate with textpart divisions

### Fractured inscriptions

@@@integrate this into the new §3.7, perhaps keep a “lost fragments” here?

* when an initial, medial or final fragment of an inscription is lost, the general guidelines for massive lacunae apply (§5.4.7)
* inscriptions consisting of only one extant fragment need no markup for partitions
* inscriptions with two or more extant fragments need to be encoded differently depending on whether the fragments can be connected (with the help of the extant text, through a restoration of at least some of the lost text, or through a reconstruction of the extrinsic structure)
* if **fragments are connected by** one or more lines of extant or restored **text** running across them, then they can be edited without resorting to textpart divisions
  + it is recommended that you encode the boundaries of such fragments using gridlike partitions (@add ref depending on where this ends up)
  + when encoding gridlike partitions, lacunae resulting from weathering at the fractured edges or from the loss of one or more fragments may be joined to either adjacent segment
    - but when lacunae are partially restored in such a case, it is preferable to join each restoration to the fragment whose surviving text serves as the basis of the restoration
  + the same method is applicable if no extant or restored text connects the fragments, but the number of lines lost between them can be confidently estimated (for instance on the basis of metre and content)
* if **no** extant or restored **text connects** some **fragments**, but it is possible to deduce their reading order and to confidently estimate the number of lines lost between them, then the above method is applicable with the following additional considerations
  + if the number of lost lines is more than zero, the lacuna must be encoded as a gap extending over a known number of lines
    - even in this case, the fragments shall be encoded as gridlike partitions (if at all), not as pagelike partitions
  + if the number of lost lines is zero (one or more lines of one fragment are assumed to belong to the same original line as one or more lines on another fragment even though no extant or restored text fills up the gap), then the overlapping lines of the fragments shall be encoded as parts of the same encoded line
* if **nothing** extant or restored **connects** some **fragments**, and thus the number of lines lost between them is uncertain and even their reading order may be doubtful, then they must be encoded as boxlike partitions (§3.2 and Example 3.2.1.A)
  + the corresponding textpart divisions shall follow one another in the (presumable) order in which they appeared in the original
  + lacunae shall not be encoded for any text between the surviving fragments
  + restorations shall be encoded attached to the fragment which serves as the basis of restoration
  + the same method is applicable if parts of the same original line may be preserved on several fragments, but the original structure cannot be reconstructed as a gridlike partition

## Restoring lacunae

### Marking up restored text

* where you as editor restore parts of the text that can no longer be made out in the original, the restored segments must be wrapped in the element <supplied>, normally using "lost" as the value of @reason
  + e.g. <supplied reason="lost">sodra</supplied>ṅgaḥ soparikaro
* instead of "lost", you may use the value "undefined" for @reason if and only if
  + you are encoding your digital edition (or an apparatus reading) from a printed edition without access to the original inscription or a visual representation of it
  + and the previous editor gives no indication whether the supplied text was omitted (for which see §6.2.4) or lost
  + and you cannot make a reasonable guess as to which of these was the case when the previous editor did their work
* bear in mind that, as discussed in §5.1, restoration with <supplied> is for cases where the basis of restoration is solely the (immediate or wider) context
  + conversely, if vestiges of text can be made out to a degree sufficient to corroborate a restoration, then (regardless of how scant these vestiges are) the text should be treated as an unclear reading rather than a restoration (see also §5.1)
    - e.g. <supplied reason="lost">pitr̥</supplied><unclear>bhiḥ</unclear> saha pacyate (where vestiges give some confirmation for bhiḥ, whereas pitr̥ is wholly gone)
* the element <gap/> must not be used for a restored lacuna:
  + from a text-encoding point of view, <supplied> marks a stretch of text as a restoration, while <gap/> stands for an absence of text in the edition, and not for a lacuna on the support
  + in partially restored lacunae, <supplied> and <gap/> must, of course, be used side by side
* restored text must, like extant text, be marked up for extrinsic and intrinsic structure
  + however, structural markup (including both containers and empty elements) must never be inside the <supplied> tag
  + therefore, some longer restorations will need to be split up into several <supplied> elements
* in addition to the mandatory attribute @reason, the optional attribute @cert with the value "low" may be added to indicate a **tentative restoration**, where different restorations (of a similar or a different ultimate meaning) may be feasible
  + e.g. nirodha-parimokṣa-śīghram iva pāṇḍu gāṅgaṁ <supplied reason="lost" cert="low">payaḥ</supplied>

### The basis of restoration

* by default, restoration will be assumed to be conjectural
  + conjectural restoration thus needs no explicit encoding beyond that outlined above
* the attribute @evidence may be added to <supplied> to indicate a restoration based on something other than conjecture, with the following permitted values:
  + "parallel" - restoration on the basis of one or more parallel texts
    - in standard EpiDoc usage, this means a parallel specimen of a text as a whole, but in our usage, it can be expanded to epigraphic parallels of certain segments of a text, such as:
      * a genealogy found in (nearly) identical form in many copper plates or seals of a dynasty
      * a repeatedly used standard title of a ruler
      * a stanza found in more than one instance in your corpus
    - if your edition includes a restoration of this type, the parallel text(s) used as evidence should be identified in the commentary to your edition
      * such identification shall be in a human-readable form, but if the parallel text already has an ID in the DHARMABase, then this ID should be mentioned (and may be encoded as a reference, see §10.4.6)
  + "previouseditor" - text that has been read by a previous editor of the inscription, but which is no longer possible to make out at present
    - note that there is no facility to distinguish between multiple previous editors within this tag; if such a distinction is necessary, it shall be made in the apparatus attached to your edition (§9.1)
    - likewise, alternative conjectural restorations should be recorded in the apparatus (if at all); @evidence="previouseditor" is only for cases where an earlier editor reports an actual reading for text now lost
    - if you are working from a previous edition and have no visual documentation of an entire inscription or a sizeable part of one, then the text should not be marked up as supplied at all; instead, treat it as a regular part of the edition and clarify the situation in your commentary

# Editorial intervention

## Correction and normalisation

### Correction versus normalisation

* the editorial rectification of a phenomenon deemed to be a scribal mistake is here referred to as **correction**
  + a correction is thus a restoration of the text to the form that you believe the composer of the text had intended
  + as a corollary, just because the text is not up to textbook standards does not mean that it requires correction, and the text as corrected by us need not necessarily be up to textbook standards
* the editorial alteration of a phenomenon deemed to be non-standard usage into something that fits the standard more closely is here referred to as **normalisation**
  + if what you believe to have been the composer’s intent differs from the standard for the language in question (inasmuch as a standard may be said to exist), you may normalise the original usage for purposes such as:
    - to help readers understand the text and to show how you interpret it
    - to facilitate text queries by ensuring that the standard form is present in the XML file and can thus be returned as a match for searches even if the actual text differs from the standard
* **distinguishing scribal error from non-standard usage** may be problematic and will often involve a subjective decision
  + deviations that involve the exchange of a character to a graphically similar one are likely to be scribal errors
  + deviations from expected forms are more likely to be non-standard usage if they occur repeatedly in an inscription
  + deviations that seem to be governed by the immediate phonemic context are more likely to be non-standard usage
  + deviations that involve the exchange of a character to a phonetically similar one are likely to be non-standard usage
  + grammatical solecisms are to be considered non-standard usage, not scribal error
  + when in doubt, prefer normalisation and use correction only in clear cases of scribal error
* see also §6.1.4 for some special considerations applicable to correction and normalisation in verse

### Markup methods for correction and normalisation

* TEI and EpiDoc afford the following methods for the editorial treatment of incorrect or non-standard text
* **no action**: depending on the nature of your text and corpus, you may opt not to mark up at all certain trivial scribal errors and common non-standard usage
* **flagging** without further action serves to highlight an erroneous or non-standard spot
  + the purpose of flagging is twofold:
    - it calls the attention of the reader to unexpected text, and
    - it makes it clear to the reader that the unexpected text is not your editorial mistake
  + see §6.2.1 about flagging erroneous or unintelligible text, and §6.3.1 about flagging non-standard usage
* **rectification by substitution**: when an error can be corrected or a non-standard form can be normalised by substituting some received characters with others, your encoded edition must include both the received and the rectified reading
  + both of these alternatives must be tagged as such, and wrapped together in an element signifying that one is an alternative to the other
  + see §6.2.2 about correcting errors in this way, and §6.3.2 about normalising usage in this way
* each of the above methods is available for both correction and normalisation, using the tags described in the subsections referred to above
* in addition, TEI and EpiDoc allow two more methods dedicated to the suppression of superfluous characters and the restitution of omitted characters
  + **correction by suppression**: erroneously engraved superfluous characters may be marked up for editorial suppression
    - * see §6.2.3 about suppressing scribal errors of redundancy
  + **correction by restitution**: erroneously omitted characters may be supplied and marked up as an editorial restitution
    - see §6.2.4 about supplying erroneously omitted characters
  + our project has chosen to dedicate these encoding methods solely to the rectification of anomalies deemed to be erroneous (i.e. not in accordance with the composer’s intent) as opposed to non-standard (i.e. deliberately used by the composer)
    - therefore, when you wish **to normalise orthography by adding or suppressing individual characters**, you must resort to substitution as described above
    - see §6.3.4 for advice on how best to do this in various situations

### Good practice in editorial intervention

* keep in mind that everything in §6 concerns alterations made by a modern editor; premodern scribal alterations to the actual inscribed text are covered in §4.4
* the foremost rule for editorial alterations of the received text is that they must **never be silent**
  + your digital edition must always include the text as found on its support, and any changes you make to create an abstract text must be shown in markup, as detailed below
  + apparent exceptions to this rule (such as editorial hyphenation, avagrahas, etc.) are only apparent, as our system will know that they are editorial and will be able to strip them away to obtain a purely diplomatic edition
* **editorial rectification** of the text **is optional**; in many cases less is better
  + in particular, do not supply stanza punctuation or numbering where such are not present in the original (but do restore them as per §5.5 whenever you are certain that such things were present and have been lost to damage)
* when you rectify a feature by substitution, keep in mind that it must always be possible to produce the received text by ignoring the segment tagged as editorial and, vice versa, to produce the corrected text by ignoring the segment tagged as received
  + see §6.2.2 erroneous text and §6.3.2 for the specific markup involved and for examples
* editorial intervention should make it easy for a scholarly reader to see why the editor has flagged or altered the text, and this purpose can be facilitated by avoiding complex markup where possible
  + in general: try to find a common-sense optimum between minimising the scope of markup and minimising the complexity of markup
  + the **size of segments** to which you apply any of the tags discussed throughout §5.5 **is technically irrelevant** and there are no hard and fast rules to decide it
  + so long as the received text is faithfully reproduced (and, as mentioned in the previous point, if an editorial rectification is present, then that too is accurate), the tagging of a short segment and the tagging of a longer segment that includes characters not directly involved in the anomaly are functionally equivalent
  + the outcome of this is that you need not worry too much about the size of a text segment you flag or rectify: simply proceed as feels most appropriate in the given circumstances
* see §6.2.6 and §6.3.4 for further guidance specific to correction and normalisation

### Correction and normalisation in verse

* the guidelines in this subsection apply when the prosody of a metrical segment is disrupted by the presence of a scribal error or non-standard usage, or by the correction/normalisation thereof
* the leading principles are the following:
  + if a correction or normalisation is encoded in the text, then it shall be the prosody of the text **after** correction/normalisation that determines whether or not it is necessary to encode a metrical deviation (with the attribute @real, as per §2.6.4.4)
  + correct prosody should be prioritised over linguistic neatness, so
    - you should always correct scribal mistakes and standardise non-standard usage where such an intervention can restore faulty prosody to the expected (see §6.1.4.1 for details)
    - but preferably abstain from encoding either a correction or a normalisation (and instead, merely flag the spot) if doing so would disrupt otherwise correct metre (§6.1.4.2)
    - while keeping in mind that prosodic anomalies alone do not necessarily require editorial intervention (§6.1.4.3)
* thus, in specific cases, proceed as outlined in the following subsections

#### Non-standard prosody with non-standard language

* if there is no straightforward way to restore anomalous prosody to the expected pattern by correcting or normalising the language, then the **correction** of an error **or** the **normalisation** of non-standard orthography or morphology **can restore the anomalous prosody** to the expected pattern, then
  + mandatorily carry out this intervention, even if you would ignore or merely flag the same non-standard feature in other circumstances
    - moreover, mandatorily encode this as a correction, even if in other circumstances you would encode the same intervention as normalisation
  + do not add @real to the <l> element affected (see also §2.6.4.4)
  + the underlying assumption in this case is that the composer had the correct or standard form in mind, but that has been replaced by an incorrect or non-standard form in the process of the creation of the inscription
  + e.g. in an odd pāda of an anuṣṭubh stanza, <l n="c">ṣaṣṭi <choice><sic>varuṣa</sic><corr>varṣa</corr></choice>-sahasrāṇi</l>, where varuṣa is a vernacularised spelling of varṣa that is hypermetrical here, so its alteration to varṣa is encoded as a correction, and since the intervention restores the expected metre, @real is not encoded on the line
* **if there is no straightforward way to restore anomalous prosody** to the expected pattern **by correcting or normalising** the language, then
  + it is generally preferable in such cases to merely flag the spot and to add @real to the <l> element affected (§2.6.4.4), optionally mentioning the possible correction/normalisation in an apparatus note (§9.1.7)
  + however, if you judge it essential, you may choose to encode a correction or normalisation in the text itself
    - if you do apply correction/normalisation which still leaves the prosody deficient, then the pattern encoded in @real must correspond to the prosody of the text **after** correction/normalisation

#### Standard prosody with non-standard language

* **if correction or normalisation would disrupt the otherwise correct prosody**, then
  + preferably abstain from carrying out the correction or normalisation, instead simply flagging the spot as erroneous or non-standard, and mentioning the correct/standard form in an apparatus note (§9.1.7)
  + e.g. in a vasantatilakā stanza, <l n="a">sa<orig>ḥ ssa</orig>rvva-satva-satat<orig>ārtthibhi</orig> nitya-dātā</l> (the metre is correct, but the form °ārtthibhi is a solecism for expected °ārtthibhyo, which in turn would be metrically incorrect)
  + if you deem that correction or normalisation within the text is essential, then you may encode it
    - but in this case, do add @real to the <l> element affected (§2.6.4.4), with a value corresponding to the prosody of the text **after** correction/normalisation
    - e.g. normalising the above example, <l n="a" real="++-+---++++-++">sa<orig>ḥ ssa</orig>rvva-satva-satat<choice><orig>ārtthibhi</orig><reg>ārtthibhyo</reg></choice> nitya-dātā</l>

#### Non-standard prosody with standard language

* **if the text is linguistically standard, correct and meaningful**, then keep in mind that incorrect/non-standard metre does not in itself constitute grounds for correction or normalisation
  + if you as editor perceive the metrical anomaly as an error on the part of the composer or the engraver and you can rectify it without altering the meaning, then you are free to do so (i.e. to proceed as in §6.1.4.1 above)
  + if, however, you cannot restore the prosody without altering the meaning and/or you believe the prosodically anomalous text may have been what the composer actually had in mind, then flag the spot of text associated with the prosodic anomaly as non-standard, but do not encode a correction or normalisation
    - in this case always add @real to the <l> element affected (§2.6.4.4)
    - e.g. in an even pāda of an anuṣṭubh stanza, <l n="a" real="-++--+++-">sva-dattāṁ para<lb break="no" n="20"/>-dattām <orig>vāpi</orig></l>
      * instead of vāpi, the standard version of this frequently used stanza has vā, which is metrically correct; but since vāpi is morphologically and orthographically correct, fully standard, and meaningful in the context, it is assumed to be deliberate and only flagged as original and not corrected to vā
* as a special case, **a prosodic anomaly in linguistically standard text can** sometimes **be corrected** by the application of a straightforward “de-normalisation”
  + in such cases, do not encode the de-normalisation: instead, add @real to the <l> element affected (§2.6.4.4), and explain the situation in an apparatus note (§9.1.7)
  + e.g. in an even pāda of an anuṣṭubh stanza, <l n="a" real="-+-+-+-+">kṣitīśa-siṅhavarmmaṇas</l> (accompanied by a note explaining that the non-standard form siṅhavarmmasya, known to occur in related texts, would be metrically correct)
* as another special case, stanzas occasionally come with extrametrical additions, such as an introductory connective phrase (e.g. api ca), an opening label denoting a verse passage (e.g. ślokāḥ), or an honorific (e.g. śrī) tagged on to names
  + such extrametrical additions must be encoded outside the stanza structure, thus:
    - if the stanza is preceded by prose with which an initial addition is semantically contiguous, then encode the addition as part of the prose passage
    - if the stanza is preceded by another stanza, or by prose with which an initial addition is deemed not to be semantically contiguous, then create a separate <ab> container (§2.5.2) for the addition as in Example 6.1.4.A
    - if such an addition appears inside a stanza, split up the stanza as per §2.6.6.4 and create a separate <ab> container for the addition

|  |
| --- |
| Example 6.1.4.A: stanza with initial extrametrical addition |
| <ab><lb n="2"/>śrī</ab>  <lg n="2" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a">prabhāsomeśvaraḥ śrīmān·</l>  ...  </lg> |
| * the composer or the engraver felt the need to add the honorific śrī before the name of the deity, but the stanza’s metre would be disrupted by this addition * śrī is therefore encoded in a separate prose container before the stanza |

## Encoding correction

### Flagging erroneous and uninterpretable text

* **to flag items** without correction, wrap the relevant characters with the element <sic>
  + by EpiDoc convention, this markup is used for text that is legible but does not seem intelligible
    - uninterpretable tentative readings of mostly unclear characters do not require flagging in this way, but it is permitted to flag a segment of text that includes unclear characters
* for example,
  + mahār<sic>a</sic>ja (ā would be correct)
  + <sic>marnta kali-kulanām</sic> (uninterpretable)

### Correcting erroneous text

* **to correct** scribal errors **by substitution**,
  + flag the original text with <sic> as above
  + add the corrected alternative directly after this, wrapped in the element <corr>
  + and wrap both these elements in the element <choice>
* for example,
  + mahār<choice><sic>a</sic><corr>ā</corr></choice>ja (a corrected to ā)
* when correcting by substitution, keep in mind that it must always be possible to produce the received text by ignoring the segment tagged with <corr> and, vice versa, to produce the corrected text by ignoring the segment tagged with <sic>
  + thus, when for example encoding a correction of pautrā to pautraḥ, each of the following are **incorrect**:
    - pautr<choice><sic>ā</sic><corr>a</corr></choice>ḥ (this encodes a correction of pautrāḥ to pautraḥ)
    - pautr<choice><sic>ā</sic><corr>raḥ</corr></choice> (this encodes a correction of pautrā to pautrraḥ)
    - paut<choice><sic>rā</sic><corr>aḥ</corr></choice> (this encodes a correction of pautrā to pautaḥ)

### Editorial deletion (suppression)

* where you find that one or more unnecessary characters were **erroneously added** by the scribe, and the text can be corrected by suppressing the superfluous segment (without substituting anything else for it),
  + enclose the superfluous characters in the element <surplus>
* before marking up an editorial deletion, be sure that you have read and understood §6.2.5 and that editorial deletion is the correct encoding in your case
* editorial deletion should always be used to highlight instances of dittography, e.g.
  + naika-samara-śata<surplus>ta</surplus>vijayinā (śatata was inscribed instead of śata)
  + veda-vyāsena vyāsena <surplus>vyāsena</surplus> (three iterations of vyāsena where two iterations are correct)
* other superfluous characters or components may, at your discretion,
  + be deemed erroneous and corrected in this way,
    - e.g. datta<surplus>ḥ</surplus>s tataḥ
  + or be considered non-standard usage and treated as such

### Editorial addition

* where you find that one or more characters were **erroneously omitted** by the scribe, and you correct this omission by restituting the expected segment
  + wrap your editorial addition in the element <supplied>, using the mandatory attribute @reason with the value "omitted" to distinguish this from a restoration of a lacuna (§5.4)
* scribal omissions that you do not correct are to be encoded as per §6.4, while omissions corrected by a premodern editor on the original support are covered under §4.4.2
* before marking up an editorial addition, be sure that you have read and understood §6.2.5 and that editorial addition is the correct encoding in your case
* for example,
  + dhanada-varuṇendrānta<supplied reason="omitted">ka</supplied>-samasya (the akṣara ka was omitted by the scribe)
  + tasya <supplied reason="omitted">tasya</supplied> tadā phalaM (tasya should have been written twice, but one was omitted in haplography)
* omissions of a single character may, at your discretion,
  + be deemed erroneous and corrected in this way,
    - e.g. dha<supplied reason="omitted">r</supplied>mma
  + or be considered non-standard usage and treated as such
* small components (such as a superscript r or an anusvāra), which are expected to be present but cannot be made out in the original or a facsimile, might better be marked up as lost and restored (as per §5.5) unless you are certain that the cause is scribal omission, not damage to the support

### Distinguishing correction from deletion and addition

* in some cases it may not be immediately obvious whether a certain editorial intervention is a case of correction (and thus requires a <choice> with <sic> and <corr>) or a case of suppression/restitution (and thus requires <surplus> or <supplied reason="omitted"> respectively)
  + the nature of intervention must always be considered on the level of transliterated characters, and not on that of characters or glyph components in the original script or the transliteration
  + therefore, all of the following situations require correction and cannot be handled by means of suppression or restitution
* 1. straightforwardly, **if the presence or absence of a stroke changes one character to another** (as with uppercase Latin F and E), then the suppression or restitution of that stroke is in fact a substitution of one character by another; thus:
  + in a script where ka differs from ra only in the presence of a cross-stroke in the former, and the scribe erroneously engraved lora instead of loka, your rectification of that error is a correction of r to k: lo<choice><sic>r</sic><corr>k</corr></choice>a
    - and not an editorial restitution (of the cross-stroke), even though the scribe’s physical error was the omission of a glyph component
  + in a script where śa differs from ga only in the presence of a cross-stroke in the former, and the scribe erroneously engraved śuṇa instead of guṇa, your rectification of that error is a correction of ś to g: <choice><sic>ś</sic><corr>g</corr></choice>uṇa
    - and not an editorial suppression (of the cross-stroke), even though the scribe’s physical error was the engraving of a superfluous glyph component
* 2. analogously to the above, but perhaps less self-evidently, **a vowel marker** added to a consonant character in most of the scripts we work with changes the inherent a of that character to a different vowel (rather than adding a vowel to a standalone consonant), and therefore the restitution of a single omitted vowel marker and the suppression of a single superfluous vowel marker are cases of editorial correction, and not of restitution/suppression; thus,
  + if the scribe engraved mahāraja and you correct this to mahārāja, your rectification of that error is a correction of a to ā: mahār<choice><sic>a</sic><corr>ā</corr></choice>ja
    - and not an editorial restitution (of the vowel marker), even though the scribe’s physical error was the omission of a glyph component
    - note that the encoding mahār<supplied reason="omitted">ā</supplied>ja is not incorrect, only inappropriate in this situation, as it encodes the fact that mahārja was engraved, which you correct to mahārāja
  + conversely, if the scribe engraved viditim and you correct this to viditam, your rectification of that error is a correction of i to a: vidit<choice><sic>i</sic><corr>a</corr></choice>m
    - and not an editorial suppression (of the vowel marker), even though the scribe’s physical error was the engraving of a superfluous glyph component
    - note that the encoding vidit<surplus>i</surplus>m is not incorrect, only inappropriate in this situation, as it encodes the fact your intended correction is viditm
  + the above also applies to many cases where the inherent a of an akṣara is suppressed by the editor (to correct to a vowelless consonant), but the exact method varies depending on the orthographic practice of the inscription in question, and is therefore addressed under §6.2.6 below
* 3. on the other hand, **digraphs in our transliteration system** represent a single phoneme, so the correction of a digraph (e.g. th) to a single character employed in that digraph (e.g. t) or vice versa (e.g. correcting t to th) are cases of substitution, not suppression or restitution; thus,
  + if the scribe engraved sukhya and you correct this to saukhya, your rectification of that error is a correction of u to au: s<choice><sic>u</sic><corr>au</corr></choice>khya
    - and not an editorial restitution (of a), even though in transliteration you are only adding a single character
  + if the scribe engraved utphannasya and you correct this to utpannasya, your rectification of that error is a correction of ph to p: ut<choice><sic>ph</sic><corr>p</corr></choice>annasya
    - and not an editorial suppression (of h), even though in transliteration you are only removing a single character

### Good practice in correction

* **the size of segments** flagged as scribal errors or corrected should normally be kept to a minimum (i.e. restricted to the affected transliteration characters)
  + however, to **avoid non-essential complexity**, feel free to use a single set of tags on a chunk of text that contains several errors along with correct characters
  + e.g. mahārāj<choice><sic>adhijājā</sic><corr>ādhirāja</corr></choice>
  + rather than the meticulous markup: mahārāj<choice><sic>a</sic><corr>ā</corr></choice>dhi<choice><sic>j</sic><corr>r</corr></choice>āj<choice><sic>ā</sic><corr>a</corr></choice>
* in the **orthography** of your editorial corrections, attempt to
  + respect the orthography and, if applicable, the language usage of the rest of the document, e.g.
    - correct karppa to karmma (rather than fully standard karma) if the inscription normally doubles nasals after r
    - if a text consistently uses upadhmānīya or jihvāmūlīya, and your correction involves the restitution of an omitted visarga in a phonemic context that would call for one of these forms, then supply upadhmānīya or jihvāmūlīya instead of a regular visarga,
      * e.g. sarvva-rājocchettu<supplied reason="omitted">ḫ</supplied> pr̥thivyām apratirathasya
  + **when the inherent a of an akṣara is suppressed** as superfluous (e.g. when correcting śrīmāna to /śrīmān/), encode this intervention depending on how vowelless consonants are normally written in similar contexts in the inscription in question or in related inscriptions:
    - if a specially formed final consonant is expected, then correct the akṣara to a final consonant, e.g. śrīmā<choice><sic>na</sic><corr>N</corr></choice>
    - if an explicit virāma is expected, then correct only the inherent a to a virāma, e.g. śrīmān<choice><sic>a</sic><corr>·</corr></choice>
      * see also the example with svāya in §6.3.3 below for a case where an inherent a is normalised (rather than corrected) to a virāma
    - if neither of the above seems likely (i.e. a consonant in ligature is expected or, as a default, you do not venture to presume either of the above), then encode a suppression of the inherent a instead of encoding a correction, e.g. śrīmān<surplus>a</surplus>
  + presuppose a plausible minimum of scribal error, e.g.
    - correct karpa to karma (rather than an expected karmma), assuming the engraver made the simple mistake of inscribing p for m (rather than the complex mistake of inscribing p for mm)
    - correct viṅgati to viṅśati (rather than fully standard viṁśati, since engraving ṅga in place of ṅśa is a very plausible mistake, while engraving ṅga in place of śa and simultaneously omitting an anusvāra is not)
    - but correct viśati to viṁśati (even if the text tends to use ṅś elsewhere, since omitting an anusvāra is a much more plausible mistake than engraving śa instead of ṅśa)
  + should you feel the need, feel free to add normalisation on top of a correction (§6.3.3)

## Encoding normalisation

### Flagging non-standard usage

* **to flag non-standard text** without normalisation, wrap the relevant characters with the element <orig>
* for example,
  + dine <orig>Āśvoja</orig>-śuklasya (Āśvayuja or ’śvayuja is expected)
  + sahasrā<orig>n</orig>i (sahasrāṇi is expected)

### Normalising non-standard usage

* **to normalise** usage **by substitution**,
  + flag the original text with <orig> as above,
  + add the normalised alternative directly after this, wrapped in the element <reg>
  + and wrap both these elements in the element <choice>
* for example, e<choice><orig>ś</orig><reg>ṣ</reg></choice>a (eśa normalised to eṣa)
* when normalising by substitution, keep in mind that it must always be possible to produce the received text by ignoring the segment tagged with <reg> and, vice versa, to produce the normalised text by ignoring the segment tagged with <orig>
  + thus, when for instance encoding a normalisation of yathāruha to yathārhaṁ, each of the following are **incorrect**:
    - <choice><orig>yathāruha</orig><reg>yathārha</reg></choice>ṁ (this encodes a normalisation of yathāruhaṁ to yathārhaṁ)
    - <choice><orig>yathāruha</orig><reg>rhaṁ</reg></choice> (this encodes a normalisation of yathāruha to rhaṁ)
    - yathār<choice><orig>uha</orig><reg>rhaṁ</reg></choice> (this encodes a normalisation of yathāruha to yathārrhaṁ)

### Nesting normalisation and correction

* should you find it necessary to do so, it is acceptable to use error markup (including flagging, deletion, correction and insertion) within the markup for non-standard usage (including flagging and normalisation); for example,
  + <orig>mahār<sic>a</sic>jñaḥ</orig>
    - the word mahārajñaḥ is flagged as non-standard (the standard genitive being mahārājasya) and also contains a likely scribal mistake (as the “proper” non-standard form would be mahārājñaḥ), which is flagged as such
  + <orig>mahār<choice><sic>a</sic><corr>ā</corr></choice>jñaḥ</orig>
    - as in the above example, but the scribal mistake is corrected rather than only flagged
  + svāy<choice><orig><choice><sic>ā</sic><corr>a</corr></choice></orig><reg>·</reg></choice>
    - in an inscription that tendentiously omits virāmas, this omission is encoded as a non-standard feature (normalising the final a to a virāma[[39]](#footnote-39)); but in this particular case, a superfluous ā has been added by the scribe to the expected word svāya, so this ā is corrected to a before in turn normalising that a to a virāma
* however, you should avoid nesting in all other combinations, i.e.
  + do not nest a correction within another correction
  + do not nest a normalisation within a correction
  + do not nest a normalisation within another normalisation
* in situations where you feel that a received non-standard form is the result of two successive stages of non-standard alteration (e.g. non-standard morphology written with non-standard orthography), we recommend one of the following strategies
  + encode only the received form (as <orig>) and the ultimate normalisation (as <reg>), and record your ideas about an intermediate stage in an apparatus note (§9.1.7)
    - e.g. pāñcavarṣ<choice><orig>aI</orig><reg>i</reg></choice>kā, accompanied by an apparatus note explaining that the received form is probably a non-standard way of writing the form \*pāñcavarṣayikā, itself of non-standard derivation
  + or encode the intermediate stage as the correction of an error in the received text and, as permitted above, encode a normalisation with that correction nested inside it, e.g.
    - pāñcavarṣ<choice><orig>a<choice><sic>I</sic><corr>yi</corr></choice></orig><reg>i</reg></choice>kā

### Good practice in normalisation

* it is recommended that your normalisations should conform to the **orthographic style** of the rest of the document in details that you would not normalise elsewhere
  + e.g. normalise varnna to varṇṇa (rather than fully standard varṇa) if the inscription normally doubles nasals after r
* the **size of segments** flagged as non-standard or normalised should generally be whatever you deem to be a reasonable minimum to which the non-standard feature can be localised
  + when non-standard orthography manifests in a single character or short character sequence, it is sufficient to tag that character or sequence, but you may also include its immediate phonemic context in the following cases:
    - if it is not possible to apply the desired tag to just the affected character (see the points below on the difficulties of orthographic normalisation); or
    - if you feel that including additional characters in the tag is useful for highlighting the nature of the non-standard feature
  + “immediate phonemic context” is not an objectively defined entity and shall be judged on a case by case basis, but will generally consist of
    - adjacent characters representing phonemes that would normally determine or influence the nature of the non-standard one
    - the whole string of transliterated characters corresponding to a single complex character of the original that includes the non-standard feature, when this seems to be the most straightforward and convenient way of highlighting a non-standard feature
  + choosing the size of a segment to flag or normalise is thus not a wholly objective choice, and the choice has very little ultimate effect on our corpus so long as the text as received is faithfully reproduced in your encoding along with any normalisation you add
* to **avoid non-essential complexity**, feel free to use a single set of tags on a chunk of text that contains several non-standard features among standard text
  + in particular, for the stock admonitory stanzas cited in land grants, whose error-rate is often much higher than in the remainder of an inscription, feel free to include the contents of an entire <l> element in a single substitution, e.g.
  + <l><choice><orig>sva-datnā para-datnā vvā</orig><reg>sva-dattāṁ para-dattāṁ vā</reg></choice></l>
* as indicated in §6.1.2 above, there is no encoding method dedicated to the **suppression or restitution of individual characters in the framework of normalisation**
  + in order to prevent anomalies in display, we will, moreover, avoid using normalisation by substitution in such a way that one of the children of <choice> (i.e. <orig> or <reg>) is empty; therefore,
  + when non-standard orthography manifests as **the presence of an alternative character** (e.g. nikki instead of nīkki; phālguṇa instead of phālguna), then there is no difficulty in limiting your tags to the affected character
    - whether you only flag it, e.g.
      * n<orig>i</orig>kki;
      * phālgu<orig>ṇ</orig>a;
    - or normalise it, e.g.
      * n<choice><orig>i</orig><reg>ī</reg></choice>kki
      * phālgu<choice><orig>ṇ</orig><reg>n</reg></choice>a
  + when non-standard orthography manifests as the **presence of a superfluous character** (e.g. eṉṉ eḻuttu instead of eṉ eḻuttu; saṁmvaT instead of samvaT)
    - * then flagging can be limited to the superfluous character without difficulty, e.g.
        + e<orig>ṉ</orig>ṉ eḻuttu
        + sa<orig>ṁ</orig>mvat
      * but when normalising by substitution, you must extend the markup to the immediate phonemic context in order to avoid the creation of an empty <reg> element, e.g.
        + e<choice><orig>ṉṉ</orig><reg>ṉ</reg></choice> eḻuttu
        + sa<choice><orig>ṁm</orig><reg>m</reg></choice>vat
  + when non-standard orthography manifests as the **absence of an expected character** (e.g. satva instead of sattva; qəcu instead of qəñcu; umulata instead of umulat ta), then the immediate phonemic context must always be included in the markup in order to avoid the creation of an empty <orig> element
    - in flagging, e.g.
      * sa<orig>tv</orig>a
      * qə<orig>c</orig>u
      * umula<orig>t</orig>a
    - and in normalisation, e.g.
      * sa<choice><orig>tv</orig><reg>ttv</reg></choice>a
      * qə<choice><orig>c</orig><reg>ñc</reg></choice>u
      * sakuli<choice><orig>li</orig><reg>liṁ</reg></choice> ḍayəḥ
      * umula<choice><orig>t</orig><reg>t t</reg></choice>a
        + the last example also shows that a word break rendered invisible by the substandard spelling may be made visible and marked by a space in the normalized reading

### How non-standard is non-standard?

* this subsection offers some general guidance on the level of editorial attention that various kinds of non-standard features merit
  + whether you should ignore a specific phenomenon, flag it as non-standard, or normalise it by substitution should always be judged on an individual basis, and no objective and universal criteria can be established for such a decision
  + in addition to the general guidance below, see Appendix F for some specific phenomena in specific languages
* (near-)**universal features of inscriptional orthography** prevalent throughout South and Southeast Asia, or throughout a particular region
  + should generally be ignored or, if considered important in a particular instance, preferably only flagged and not normalised
  + such features include for instance:
    - the doubling of plosives, nasals and glides after an r (e.g. dharmma for dharma)
    - the use of an anusvāra instead of the class nasal or vice versa (e.g. maṁtra for mantra; kin tu for kiṁ tu)
* less than universal, but still **common features of inscriptional orthography**
  + may be ignored or flagged depending on how widespread they are in a subcorpus (or even in a single text), but should not as a rule be normalised
  + such features include for instance:
    - the doubling of consonants in certain conjuncts that do not begin with r (e.g. puttra for putra; sattya for satya)
    - the exchange of a consonant for a phonetically similar one (e.g. muṇi for muni)
    - infidelity to the correct length of vowels in words borrowed from Sanskrit, in languages where inconsistency in spelling of vowel-length is rampant (e.g. bhima for bhīma)
* **non-orthographic deviations from standard language**
  + should normally be at least flagged and preferably also normalised
  + such features include for instance:
    - non-standard or substandard grammar (e.g. rājasya for rājñaḥ; kr̥tedam for kr̥tam idam; sā gataḥ for sā gatā)
    - presumable non-standard sandhi (e.g. anugrahāya-m udaka-pūrvveṇa; paṁca-s-triṁśottaratame)
      * see also TG §2.6.2 on the use of hyphens in non-standard sandhi
    - presumable hyper-Sanskritisation (e.g. dattvā instead of dattā; rakṣya instead of rakṣa; prārk-kriyamāṇaka instead of prāk-kriyamāṇaka)

### Supplying punctuation

* while original punctuation marks present in the text must always be transliterated and encoded as per §4.2.3.3, editorial punctuation marks must never be added silently to a text
  + emphatically, the silent addition of punctuation marks for the segmentation of verse into stanzas and half-stanzas must be avoided, since verse is always segmented by the encoding of intrinsic structure (§2.6)
* however, in some circumstances you may feel the need to supply editorial punctuation, and this is possible and permitted so long as editorial punctuation is clearly marked up as supplied
* editorial punctuation may be particularly useful in the following circumstances:
  + for semantic segmentation of long paragraphs into sentences or other semantic units, when no original punctuation is present, and you are not creating separate semantic paragraphs or anonymous blocks (§2.4) for each unit
    - supplying editorial punctuation at the end of a paragraph or block is, however, unnecessary and discouraged, since the creation of semantic blocks has already served the purpose of editorial segmentation
  + in lists (e.g. lists of donees), to mark the end of each list item
  + and especially if in either of the above circumstances the original does use punctuation marks, but does so inconsistently (i.e. only after some sentences or list items), because in this case the most logical assumption is that the lack of punctuation marks after certain items is a scribal omission
* to encode supplied punctuation,
  + use the transliteration character . (period, full stop) as per TG §4.2.1, but do not add a <g> tag around this character as you would for original punctuation (EGD §4.2.3.3)
    - this is to express the fact that this punctuation character is an abstract one, without any assertion of its physical appearance
  + and wrap the . in <supplied reason="subaudible">[[40]](#footnote-40)
  + although many earlier editors supply two levels of punctuation (daṇḍa and double daṇḍa), our practice shall be to use only one kind of supplied punctuation
  + when you supply punctuation as part of restored text, mark up the punctuation as subaudible, separately from the supplied text, which must be marked up as lost or omitted
    - e.g. ājñāpaya<supplied reason="omitted">ti</supplied><supplied reason="subaudible">.</supplied>

|  |
| --- |
| Example 6.3.6.A: supplied punctuation at the end of a sentence |
| <p> ... anumantavyo varddhanīyaś ca<supplied reason="subaudible">.</supplied> yo vājñānād ... </p> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 6.3.6.B: supplied punctuation in a list with sporadic original punctuation |
| <p> ... Āruvaśarmmaṇa Ekkaṁśaḥ<supplied reason="subaudible">.</supplied> puna vedaśarmmaṇa Ekkaṁśaḥ<supplied reason="subaudible">.</supplied> ... jakkiśarmmaṇa Ekkaṁśaḥ<supplied reason="subaudible">.</supplied> ... vebaśarmmaṇa Ekkaṁśaḥ<g type="dandaPlain">.</g> ... sarvvaśarmmaṇa ... </p> |
| * the original punctuation mark is tagged with <g> |

### Automated normalisation

* some specific cases of normalisation will be automated in our workflow, so certain characters in your transliteration will be converted to markup
* **editorial long vowels in Dravidian languages** where the script does not distinguish short and long e and o
  + as per TG §3.2, the transliterated characters ē and ō will be automatically marked up as normalised, i.e. that e or o were originally inscribed, but these represent long vowels, e.g.
    - * <choice><orig>e</orig><reg>ē</reg></choice>
* **explicit short vowels in Sanskrit loanwords** where a long vowel is expected
  + as per TG §3.3.7, the transliterated characters ă, ĭ or ŭ will be automatically marked up as short in the original and normalised to their long equivalents, e.g.
    - <choice><orig>a</orig><reg>ā</reg></choice>
* **editorial** avagraha**s**
  + as per TG §2.6.3, any avagraha (i.e. ’ [right single quote] or ' [plain apostrophe] followed by an alphabetic character) found within the <div type="edition"> will be assumed by default to be non-original and automatically marked up as <supplied reason="subaudible">'</supplied>[[41]](#footnote-41)
  + original avagrahas transliterated as ’! will not be auto-tagged in this way, but the exclamation mark will be removed automatically
  + when you supply an avagraha as part of a stretch of restored text, mark up the avagraha as subaudible, separately from the supplied text, which must be marked up as lost or omitted
    - e.g. <supplied reason="omitted">yo </supplied><supplied reason="subaudible">’</supplied><supplied reason="omitted">paharttā sa</supplied> pañca-mahāpātaka-saṁyukto bhavati

## Scribal omission without editorial restoration

* this subsection is concerned with cases when the engraver omitted one or more characters from the text, and you cannot restore the omitted text
  + scribal omissions corrected by a premodern editor on the original artifact are covered under §4.4.2, and scribal omissions restored by the modern editor are dealt with under §6.2.4
* the encoding of such omissions, like that of lacunae, involves the <gap/> element, with the following mandatory attributes
  + @reason="omitted"
  + @unit="character"
  + either @extent or @quantity, as explained under §5.4.3
* if such an omission occurs in metrical verse, then encode the prosody of the omitted text by wrapping the <gap/> element in <seg> and adding @met to the latter, with values as per §5.4.4

# Encoding additional information in the edition

## Numeral values

### Generic numeral markup

* all numbers recorded in numeral signs in the original inscription must be mandatorily wrapped in the element <num>
  + this tag does not replace the <g> tags discussed in §4.2.2 for numeral signs transliterated by something other than a single Unicode character, but must be used in addition to (and outside) those
  + when a glyph that would normally be a numeral sign is used in a function other than to represent a number (such as the glyph normally meaning 1, occasionally used as an auspicious opening mark), then the <num> tag must not be added to it (§4.2.4)
* the element <num> must, as a rule, have the attribute @value, recording in a machine-readable form the final value of the entire number within the element
* **fractions** shall be represented here as decimal fractions, never dropping the 0 before fractions smaller than 1 and always using a decimal point, not a different decimal marker, e.g. <num value="0.5">
  + round the value to three digits after the decimal point for any fractions that would require a longer sequence of digits, e.g. encode ⅓ as <num value="0.333">
* **some examples of numerals with full markup**:
  + the number three denoted by a numeral character: <num value="3">3</num>
  + the number three denoted by three vertical bars in a Cambodian inscription: <num value="3"><g type="numeral">III</g></num>
  + one hundred and twenty-three, written in place value notation: <num value="123">123</num>
  + one hundred and twenty-three, written in additive notation with a sign for 100, one for 20 and one for 3: <num value="123"><g type="numeral">100</g> <g type="numeral">20</g> 3</num>
  + ninety written as the Khmer digit 80 and digit 10: <num value="90"><g type="numeral">80</g> <g type="numeral">10</g></num>
  + one thousand, written with one sign meaning “1000”: <num value="1000"><g type="numeral">1000</g></num>
  + one half, written as a single character: <num value="0.5">½</num>
  + one eighth, written as a single character: <num value="0.125"><g type="numeral">1/8</g></num>
  + three and one third, written as a digit 3 and one character standing for “one third”: <num value="3.333">3 ⅓</num>
  + three and one eighth, written as a digit 3 and one character standing for “one eighth”: <num value="3.125">3 <g type="numeral">1/8</g></num>
  + see also Example 4.2.2.A and Example 7.1.1.A

|  |
| --- |
| Example 7.1.1.A: complex Tamil numeral |
|  |
| * the numeral 1830 is written as 1000 (plus) 8 (times) 100 (plus) 3 (times) 10 |
| <num value="1830"><g type="numeral">1000</g> 8 <g type="numeral">100</g> 3 <g type="numeral">10</g></num> |

### Difficulties in reading numbers

* problems with reading numeral signs (e.g. lacunae, unclear and ambiguous readings) can be marked up in the same way as other reading difficulties (§5)
* if a numeral sign is **unclear or ambiguous**, the applicable **tags** go **outside** any <g> elements applied to numeral characters, but they go **inside** the <num> element that wraps numbers as a whole
* numbers whose reading is problematic will usually not have a definite value that you can encode in the <num> element; to deal with this problem, choose one of the following methods[[42]](#footnote-42)
  + **1**. if you can establish a **range** that covers the **possible values** of a problematic numeral:
    - instead of the attribute @value, use @atLeast and @atMost in the <num> element to record the lowest and highest possible value of the number as a whole
      * e.g. for three digits in place value notation, where the first two digits are 1 and 0, and the last digit is illegible: <num atLeast="101" atMost="109">10<gap reason="lost" quantity="1" unit="character"/></num>
    - because of its relative simplicity, this method is also recommended for situations where only some figures in a relatively limited range are possible
      * e.g. for an unclear numeral sign that may be 80 or 90 with equal likelihood: <num atLeast="80" atMost="90"><choice><unclear><g type="numeral">80</g></unclear><unclear><g type="numeral">90</g></unclear></choice></num>
  + **2**. if you can establish a **single tentative value** for a problematic numeral:
    - encode this in the attribute @value and add the attribute @cert with the value "low" to flag the value as tentative
    - e.g. for three digits in place value notation, where the first two digits are 2 and 4, and the last digit seems to be 6: <num value="246" cert="low">24<unclear>6</unclear></num>
  + **3**. the above methods may be combined to encode a **range of tentative values**
    - e.g. for three digits in place value notation, where the first two digits are probably 1 and 0, and the last digit is illegible: <num atLeast="101" atMost="109" cert="low"><unclear>10</unclear><gap reason="lost" quantity="1" unit="character"/></num>
  + **4**. if none of the above seems adequate for a partially legible numeral,[[43]](#footnote-43) or if a numeral is **wholly lost or illegible** (yet you are certain it was a numeral):
    - use the <num> element without @value around the partial reading or the lacuna
    - e.g. for one lost/illegible numeral character: <num><gap reason="lost" quantity="1" unit="character"/></num>

### Editorial intervention and numerals

* occasionally, an editor may be able to restore a lost number, or even emend an incorrectly inscribed one, e.g. on the basis of the number being also written out in words
* tags for **editorial restoration** may be used inside or outside the <num> element depending on the scope of the restoration, but they must never be inside any <g> elements applied to numeral signs
  + a longer stretch of restored text may freely include both text and a numeral
  + the @value attribute of the <num> element should reflect only the restored value
* tags for editorial **correction** must be **outside** the <num> elements, which must separately encode both the pre- and post-correction number
  + e.g. <choice><sic><num value="6">6</num></sic><corr><num value="7">7</num></corr></choice>
  + as a corollary of this, the entire number must be included in the correction markup even when editorial correction affects only one digit of a multi-digit numeral (regardless of whether the digits are in place value notation or not)
    - e.g. <choice><sic><num value="18">18</num></sic><corr><num value="28">28</num></corr></choice>

### Numbers expressed in words

* the TEI element <num> may be used to tag anything that has a numerical meaning, and in our practice this element may be optionally used to wrap words expressing numbers, including both numbers spelled out in words (such as ekaḥ and aṣṭottaraśataṁ), and “coded” numbers (bhūtasaṁkhyā, candrasengkala/sengkalan) as used for example in chronograms
  + when a number is expressed in multiple words, preferably tag the entire phrase with <num> and encode the total value as its @value
    - in such cases, words not in themselves expressing a number may be included within the scope of <num> if they are intermingled with numeral words
    - note that numeral expressions extending across block-level elements (such as verse lines) cannot be tagged in this way without complicated encoding that we prefer to avoid
* adding <num> is recommended for numbers expressed with a combination of words and numeral signs, e.g.
  + <num value="557">slik· <g type="numeral">I</g> <g type="numeral">100</g> <g type="numeral">40</g> <g type="numeral">10</g> <g type="numeral">7<g></num>
  + <num value="186">sā rutuḥ 86</num>

## Tagging language in the edition

* this section concerns encoding language within the edition
  + see §10.3 for wider applications of language encoding
  + see §10.3.3 for specific instructions applicable in other parts of your XML file
* the language(s) used in an inscription must also be specified in your metadata
* in addition, language must be explicitly encoded in the edition using the attribute @xml:lang
  + see §10.3.1 about this attribute and its possible values
* the encoding of language is normally mandatory for the edition division as a whole and, for inscriptions written in a single language, not necessary anywhere else.
  + e.g. <div type="edition" xml:lang="san-Latn"> for an inscription in Sanskrit (edited in transliteration)
* the following subsections contain instructions for encoding multilingual inscriptions

### Inscriptions consisting of sections in different languages

* when two (or more) **major sections** of an inscription are in two (or more) different languages, consider the degree to which these sections are independent of each other
* if the inscription may be perceived as **a single, coherent text** with one or more language shifts,
  + select a primary language to encode as the @xml:lang of the edition division
  + apply @xml:lang to each of the block-level elements (viz. <p>, <lg> or <ab>) containing text in a language other than the primary one
* if one section **cannot be perceived as an integral continuation** of the other,because they are visually clearly distinct *and* semantically unconnected with no straightforward order in which they should be read (e.g. they convey the same message in two languages, or cover unrelated topics)
  + first, consider if it would be better to edit the inscription as two separate texts
  + if that is not feasible, then
    - encode the language-based sections as textpart divisions (§3.2)
    - add @xml:lang to each corresponding <div type="textpart"> element
    - in this case only, the edition division should not carry the attribute @xml:lang
      * while in an inscription consisting of textparts in the same language, the language must still be encoded for the edition division, not separately for the textparts

### Inscriptions containing foreign words or phrases

* if an inscription includes **foreign words** which are **followed by translations** into a local language (glosses),
  + use the element <term> to wrap each foreign word, and
  + use <gloss> to wrap each translation into the default language of the inscription
  + the attribute @xml:lang is not required in this scenario
* if a different language applies to **isolated words or phrases** of an inscription,
  + use <foreign> to wrap it and apply @xml:lang to that element
  + loanwords and foreign names should not, as a rule, be marked up as being in a different language, but do tag
    - complete phrases or sentences using vocabulary and morphology/syntax foreign to the default language
    - Sanskrit compounds which are not established as loanwords (i.e. do not appear in a standard dictionary of the local language such as the Old Javanese–English Dictionary or the Madras Tamil Lexicon)
    - in less clear-cut cases, use your own discretion to decide whether or not to tag a segment as foreign

## Abbreviations

* if your text includes abbreviations, it is recommended that you wrap these in the element <abbr> to flag them for computer processing
  + abbreviated forms of more than one word that habitually occur together are to be interpreted as a single abbreviation and are to be wrapped together, e.g. <abbr>badi</abbr> for bahula-divase
    - Old Javanese <abbr>māsu</abbr> for mās suvarṇa is to be treated in the same way, interpreting mā as the abbreviated form of mās (while if the text is mās su, only su is to be tagged as an abbreviation)
* see also Example 4.2.2.A

### Expanding (resolving) abbreviations

* expansions of abbreviations may optionally also be encoded
* this is recommended specifically in cases where a certain abbreviation may be resolved in more than one way, and you wish to indicate a particular resolution
  + however, common abbreviations (whose meaning can be found in published reference works) are better left unresolved, especially if multiple resolutions with the same ultimate meaning are possible
    - e.g. śudi is widely understood and featured in dictionaries, but when we get down to it, does it stand for śukla, śuddha or śubha, in compound or with a case ending? should the resolved form include pakṣa, in compound or with a case ending? is the last word dina or divasa, and with what case ending?
* abbreviations may, if this seems prudent, be resolved incompletely, for instance to the stem form of a noun rather than with a case ending, e.g. pa to pakṣa rather than pakṣaḥ or pakṣe
* resolved abbreviations must be wrapped in the element <expan>, containing one or more instances (as necessary) of the following elements:
  + <abbr> wrapping only the abbreviation (everything that is present in the original, and nothing else)
  + <ex> wrapping only the text supplied to resolve the abbreviation (everything that is not present in the original, and nothing else)
  + when you are unsure of an expansion, but still wish to show it in the edition, add @cert="low" to this element
  + as and when necessary, use <am> (for “abbreviation mark”) **within** <abbr> for any characters present in the original but not required for the resolved abbreviation
* examples:
  + simple abbreviations, e.g. the string mā as an abbreviation of māṣa:
    - <expan><abbr>mā</abbr><ex>ṣa</ex></expan>
  + compound abbreviations, e.g. the string kuvā as an abbreviation of kulyavāpa:
    - <expan><abbr>ku</abbr><ex>lya</ex><abbr>vā</abbr><ex>pa</ex></expan>
  + complex abbreviations involving characters suppressed in the expansion, e.g. the string augg as an abbreviation of augusti duo[[44]](#footnote-44)
    - <expan><abbr>aug<am>g</am></abbr><ex>usti duo</ex></expan>
* abbreviations consisting of or involving non-alphabetic characters (as for instance the Devanagari abbreviation sign ॰) may be resolved using the same method[[45]](#footnote-45)
  + the symbol character should be encoded as per §4.2.3.5 and wrapped in <am>

## Optional encoding of semantic features

Besides the tags prescribed in other sections of this Guide, TEI offers the possibility of using many others to encode additional semantic information in a text. Such tags, whose use is **optional and not recommended at this stage of the project**, enable the creation of indexes, for instance of all the persons or places mentioned in a (sub-)corpus with an exhaustive list of occurrences.

As adding such tags to XML editions renders the files less legible, we recommend postponing the application of such tags as long as two conditions are not fulfilled: (1) the entire (sub-)corpus has been encoded according to the guidelines exposed in other sections of this Guide and, (2) the choice of such tags has been determined after ripe reflection and in response to concrete aims of your (or the whole project’s) research. Any such tagging that you do choose to apply should be implemented in accordance with the workflow of your task-force as determined by and in consultation with the PI of your task-force.

At the time this version of the Encoding Guide is released, only TF-A has started reflecting on which tags, types and subtypes could be used to answer specific research questions. The preliminary results of these reflections are given below, so that members of other task-forces can look at examples of what is possible and to stimulate a process of reflection on what tagging might be implemented in other corpora. The present section is thus provisional and mainly illustrative. It will be developed in a future version of this guide.

### Personal names

* personal names may be tagged with the element <persName>
  + this element can be used to encode a complex name, tagging individually all elements of a personal name
* a first categorisation can be effected with attribute @type
  + propositions for the value of @type:
    - "divine"
    - "human"
    - "personification"
* subcategorisation is effected with @subtype, which may only be used if @type is also present
  + propositions for the value of @subtype:
    - "coronation" (Rājarāja, Rājendra, …)
    - "sobriquet" (biruda)
    - "title" (pōttaraiyar, (kōp)parakēcarivarmaṉ / (kō)rājakēcarivarmaṉ)
    - "other" (pre-coronation name, e.g. Arumoḻi, Arumoḻivarmaṉ)
* to indicate that the name in question is an alternative of some other name (perceived as a standard form), follow instructions in §10.6.3

|  |
| --- |
| Example 7.4.1.A: encoding a complex personal name |
| <persName type="human" subtype="sobriquet">caturummallaṉ</persName> <persName type="human" subtype="sobriquet">kuṇaparaṉ</persName> <persName type="human" subtype="coronation">mayēntira</persName>-p-<persName type="human" subtype="title">pōtt-arēcaru</persName> |

### Adding ranks and roles to names

* the element <roleName> can be used to encode a position in society like a rank or status (@type) and associate it with a role (@subtype) in the transaction recorded
  + the element <roleName> is to be nested inside the element <persName>
  + propositions for the value of the attribute @type:
    - "king"
    - "subordinateRuler" (e.g. pallavaraiyaṉ)
    - "landlord" (e.g. uṭaiyar, kiḻavar)
    - "godLegalEntity" (e.g. uṭaiyar)
    - "priest"
    - "brahmin"
    - "monk"
    - "merchant" (e.g. nakarattār)
    - "artisan"
    - "brahminDelegate" (e.g. sabhaiyār, sabhaiyōm)
    - "regionalDelegate" (e.g. nāṭṭār, nāṭṭōm)
    - "officer" (e.g. temple officer, royal officer)
    - "dancer"
    - "singer"
    - "peasant"
    - "shepherd" (maṉṟāṭi)
    - "unknown" (this value is to be used when you do not know the rank/status of the person but want to encode a value for @subtype)
  + propositions for the value of the attribute @subtype:
    - "donor"
    - "donee"
    - "founder" (of a temple or a monastery)
    - "administrator" (overseer of donation; e.g. the one who makes sure that the in-charge of a donation supplies what he has to supply).
    - "inChargeDonation" (e.g. the one who has to supply oil every day)
    - "witness"
    - "orderIssuer"
    - "orderAddressee"
    - "auditor" (controller of transaction)
    - "beneficiaryMerit" (e.g. transfer of merit; donation “on behalf of”, “in the name of”)
    - "commemoratedPerson" (e.g. “in the honour of (a deceased warrior)”)
    - "scribe" (exact role undetermined)
    - "composer" (i.e. author of the text or part of the text; e.g. poet of the Sanskrit eulogy).
    - "handwriter" (i.e. the one writing in chalk on the plate/stone for the engraver)
    - "engraver" (i.e. the artisan who engraved the text on the support)
    - "sealer/solderer" (i.e. the one who fabricated/sealed/soldered the seal)

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| Example 7.4.2.A: encoding ranks and roles |
| <persName type="human" subtype="coronation"><roleName type="king" subtype="donor">Mahendravarman</roleName></persName> gave 25 gold coins to the <persName type="divine" subtype="standard"><roleName type="godTemple" subtype="donee">Śiva</roleName></persName> of Tillaisthānam so that <roleName type="shepherds" subtype="inChargeDonation">the shepherds</roleName> supply daily oil for a lamp for <roleName type="king" subtype="beneficiaryMerit">his father</roleName> under the supervision of <roleName type="priest" subtype="trustee">the priests</roleName> of the temple |

### Place names

* place names (including territorial and administrative divisions as well as built places) can be encoded using the element <placeName>
  + we recommend using the attribute @type using the values "territorialDivision" and "builtPlace"
* places can be described more precisely with the attribute @subtype, for which the following values have been proposed by the TF-A:
  + @subtype for territorial and administrative divisions:
    - "province" (kōṭṭam, rāṣṭra, maṇḍala, vaḷanāṭu, etc.)
    - "district" (viṣaya, nāṭu, kūṟṟam)
    - "settlement" (town, village)
    - "sitePart" (e.g. quarter, hamlet, cēri)
* @subtype for built places:
  + - "temple"
    - "shrine" (e.g. for a secondary shrine in a temple complex)
    - "monastery" (e.g. vihāra, maṭha)
    - "feedingHall" (cālai, Skt. śālā, mess for devotee pilgrims)
    - "tank" (artificial)
    - "pavillion" (maṇḍapa)
    - "garden" (nandavaṉam)
* to indicate that the name in question is an alternative of some other name (perceived as a standard form), follow instructions in §10.6.3

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| --- |
| Example 7.4.3.A: encoding place names |
| in <placeName type="territorialDivision" subtype="village">Cārukūr</placeName> in the <placeName type="territorialDivision" subtype="district">Āṭaiyārunāṭu = province</placeName> and the <placeName type="territorialDivision" subtype="province">Paṭuvūrkōṭṭam = district</placeName> in <placeName type="builtPlace" subtype="shrine">the shrine of the Goddess</placeName> in <placeName type="builtPlace" subtype="temple">the temple of Mahādeva</placeName> at <placeName type="territorialDivision" subtype="village">Tillaisthānam</placeName> |

### Measurements

* when necessary, the tag <measure> allows encoding references of quantity
  + use the attribute @type to record the typology used to measure, e.g. volume, weight, currency…
  + usually, measure requires encoding the quantity, the unit used, and possibly the commodity measured
  + it can be done using the attributes: @unit, @quantity and @commodity
* @unit indicates the unit used for the measurement expressed by its standard symbol, e.g. cm, m, ml, km, in …
* @quantity records a numeric value
* @commodity for the measured substance
* the numeral values for measurement should be encoded as per §7.1

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| --- |
| Example 7.4.4.A: encoding measurements |
| <measure unit="kaḻañcu" quantity="100" commodity="gold">nūṟṟu-k kaḻañcu poṉṉum</measure> <measure unit="kāṭi" quantity="28" commodity="paddy">Irupatteṇ kāṭi nellum</measure> kuṭuttēṉ</p> |
| * “I have given one hundred kaḻañcu of gold and twenty-eight kāṭi of paddy” |

### Tagged semantic features interacting with text or markup

* this subsection applies to each of the elements <persName>, <placeName>, <roleName> and <measure>
* for semantic features with **ends or beginnings merged in sandhi** to an adjacent word, tag the entire name including the character(s) partly belonging to adjacent words
* e.g. <persName type="human" subtype="coronation">siṁhavarmmā</persName>dhipāt
* **empty elements** (such as <lb/> and <milestone/>) may be freely included within tags for semantic features
* **phrase-level elements overlapping with a semantic tag** shall be split into two segments, prioritising the semantic tag
  + e.g. <persName type="human" subtype="coronation">siṁhavar<unclear>mmā</unclear></persName><unclear>dhi</unclear>pāt
* in the case of a **semantic tag interrupted by** the start or end of a **block-level element**, the semantic tag must be split into two segments, prioritising the block-level element
  + in this case, the two parts of the semantic tag will have to be linked as follows:
  + add an @xml:id (§10.6.4) to both parts, with a value composed of
    - the filename followed by an underscore
    - followed by “name”, “place”, “role” or “measure” as applicable
    - followed by the number “1” (or the next higher number, should a single document contain more than one instance of split tags of the same nature)
    - followed by an uppercase A for the first part and an uppercase B for the second part
  + to link the two parts, add @next to the first part and @prev to the second part,
    - with the XML ID of the other part (prefixed with a # character) as the value of these attributes

|  |
| --- |
| Example 7.4.5.A: personal name split across block-level containers |
| <l> ... <persName type="human" subtype="sobriquet" xml:id="Pallava00001\_name1A" next="#Pallava00001\_name1B">guṇa</persName></l> <l><persName type="human" subtype="sobriquet" xml:id="Pallava00001\_name1B" prev="#Pallava0001\_name1A">bharaḥ</persName>...</l> |

## Visual features

### Scribal Hands

* in epigraphic parlance, a “hand” means a particular combination of writing features, often indicative of one scribe taking over the work of another
* **if your inscription is written in several**, clearly distinguishable **hands** (as opposed to different scripts or styles, covered in §7.5.5 and §7.5.6), first of all you need to create short descriptions of each hand in the <handDesc> element of the TEI header (§11.2.1)
* within your edition, create the empty element <handShift/> at each point where the hand changes, including the beginning of the inscription where the first hand appears
  + in this element, include the mandatory attribute @new,[[46]](#footnote-46) whose value shall be the XML identifier associated in the header with the hand in question, prefixed with a # mark
  + e.g. <handShift new="#Pallava00001\_hand1"/>

### The scope of visual features encoded in attributes

* the attributes described in the following subsections for encoding visual features may be used with the following phrase-level XML elements as the situation demands:
  + structural containers, i.e. textpart divisions (§3.2) and forme work (§3.8.4)
  + block-level containers, i.e. units of prose (§2.4) and verse (§2.6)
  + <lb/> elements,[[47]](#footnote-47) when a localised feature applies to an entire physical line
  + the dedicated phrase-level tag <hi>,[[48]](#footnote-48) when the scope of a visual feature is not a pre-existing element
* it may occasionally be necessary to use **multiple values of the attribute** @rend on one element
  + attributes cannot be iterated, so in such cases, add both (or all) applicable values within the same set of quote marks, separated by a space
* in order to reduce the complexity required for processing these, when using multiple values, please observe a strict order as follows
  + 1. directionality and orientation
  + 2. script
  + 3. lettering
  + e.g. <lb n="01" rend="bt-rotated ornate"/>siddham

### Alignment

* we assume by default that the lines of an inscription are aligned to the left and more or less justified to the right margin
  + large-scale deviations from this pattern shall not be encoded in the markup but rather discussed in your description of the layout
* lines aligned differently than the majority of the lines in an inscription shall be encoded by adding the attribute @style to one of the following elements (but not to any other element):
  + <div type="textpart"> to describe all lines in a textpart (§3.2)
  + <fw> to describe a forme work item (§3.8.4)
  + <lb/> to describe individual lines (see also §7.5.1)
* **the permitted values of** @style for encoding alignment are as follows:
  + "text-align: right" for right-aligned text
  + "text-align: center" [note the mandatory US spelling] for centre-aligned text
  + "text-align: left" for left-aligned text
    - to be used only if the majority of the lines are aligned differently and this is mentioned in your layout description or encoded for the enclosing textpart division
  + "text-align: justify" for text conspicuously justified to both margins
    - to be used only if the content of a line would fit in a much narrower space and the creator of the inscription deliberately made it flush with both the left and right margin by increasing inter-word or inter-character spaces in a relatively regular manner (i.e. increased spaces are present between all or most separable words of the line, or between all or most characters as applicable)
    - spaces within a line that function as semantic segmentation are better encoded as such (§4.3.2.1) even if they also happen to serve the justification of a line

|  |
| --- |
| Example 7.5.3.A: encoding line alignment |
|  |
| <lb n="1" style="text-align: center"/>J. R. R. Tolkien: The Hobbit <lb n="2"/>In a hole in the ground... ...  <lb n="4"/>hobbit-hole... <lb n="7" style="text-align: right"/>28 September 2019 |

### Directionality and orientation

* the default writing mode for our inscriptions is horizontal top-to-bottom, which means that lines run horizontally (and left to right in the scripts we work with), while successive lines are placed one below the other
  + some inscriptions may be written throughout in a different writing more (e.g. vertically, with lines proceeding left to right; or horizontally, with lines proceeding left to right, but in a bottom to top order); if this is the case, it should be recorded in your metadata
* lines oriented differently than the majority of the lines in an inscription may be encoded by adding the attribute @rend[[49]](#footnote-49) to one of the following elements (but not to any other element):
  + <div type="textpart"> to describe all lines in a textpart (§3.2)
  + <fw> to describe the contents of a forme work item (§3.8.4)
  + <lb/> to describe individual lines (see also §7.5.1)
* **the permitted values of** @rend for encoding directionality and orientation are as follows:
  + "bt-rotated" – written vertically from bottom to top, with the tops of characters facing left (A in the illustration)
  + "tb-rotated" – written vertically from top to bottom, with the tops of characters facing right (B in the illustration)
  + "bt-upright" – written vertically from bottom to top, with the tops of characters facing upward (C in the illustration)
  + "tb-upright" – written vertically from top to bottom, with the tops of characters facing upward (D in the illustration)
  + "rl-upright" – written horizontally from right to left, with characters in their regular orientation (E in the illustration)
  + "rl-flipped" – written horizontally from right to left, with characters mirrored around their vertical axis as in true boustrophedon (F in the illustration)
  + "rl-rotated" – written horizontally from right to left, with the tops of characters facing downward (G in the illustration)
  + should you encounter any other combination of directionality and orientation (e.g. right to left), contact the authors to agree on a new authorised value

### Script

* in addition to recording your palaeographic observations in the Hand Description (§11.2.1), the type of script in which your inscription is written must be encoded explicitly in the edition along with language
* the instructions in this subsection do not apply the following kinds of script variation:
  + changes in the scribal hand, which are covered in §7.5.1
  + changes in the style of lettering, which are covered in §7.5.6
* to tag a chunk of text as being written in a specific script, add the attribute @rendition to its containing element, with the following pair of values, in this order and separated by a space
  + a code for classification, taken from the project’s vocabulary for Script class[[50]](#footnote-50) and prefixed with class:
  + a code for maturity, taken from the project’s vocabulary for Script maturity[[51]](#footnote-51) and prefixed with maturity:
  + for example, if the script in question is mediaeval Grantha, you must record the codes for “Grantha” and “regional Brāhmī-derived script”, like this: @rendition="class:36768 maturity:83213"
* the encoding of script is normally mandatory for the edition division as a whole and, for inscriptions written in a single script, not necessary anywhere else
  + e.g. <div type="edition" xml:lang="san-Latn" rendition="class:83223 maturity:83211"> for an inscription in late northern Brāhmī
* when an inscription is encoded as two or more textpart divisions (§3.2), and these divisions are written in different scripts, then add @rendition to each <div type="textpart"> element
  + in this case only, the edition division should not carry the attribute @xml:lang
  + while if the textparts are in the same script, then script must still be encoded for the edition division, not separately for the textparts
  + note also that you should not normally create textpart divisions on the grounds of a script difference, only when the encoding of such divisions is warranted for other reasons discussed in §3.2.1
* when parts of an otherwise coherent inscription are in two (or more) different scripts,
  + select a default (primary) script to encode in the @rendition of the edition division
  + apply @rendition to each of the block-level elements (viz. <p>, <lg> or <ab>) corresponding to text in a script other than the default one
  + when the chunks of text written in a different script are not coterminous with existing block-level containers, use phrase-level containers in the same way
    - if changes in script are concomitant with changes in language, then you will have the chunks written in a different language tagged as <term> or <foreign> (§7.2.2), and you must add @rendition to these elements
    - if script variation does not co-occur with language variation, then create the phrase-level container <seg> to wrap the chunk of text in a different script, and add @rendition to this element
  + when encoding Grantha characters interspersed in Tamil or Vaṭṭeḻuttu script, note that only characters graphically distinct from the default script of the inscription should be marked up in this way
  + e.g. 𑌤𑍍𑌰𑌿𑌭𑍁வன <seg rendition="class:36768 maturity:83213">tribhu</seg>vaṉa if the default script is Tamil (where the va is considered Tamil, though it has the same form in Grantha);
  + but <seg rendition="class:36768 maturity:83213">tribhuva</seg>ṉa for the same text if the default script is Vaṭṭeḻuttu (where the va is definitely not Vaṭṭeḻuttu and is thus classified as Grantha; though it could also be classified as Tamil)

### Lettering

* this subsection concerns changes in lettering, i.e. the style in which the glyphs of a particular script are formed
* the following variations are not changes in lettering:
  + change to a different class of script, covered under §7.5.5 above
  + changes in scribal hand, covered under §7.5.1
* to tag a chunk of text as being written in different lettering, add the attribute @rend to its containing element or, if not coterminous with an existing block-level container, use <hi> to wrap the chunk of text concerned and add @rend to this element
* **the permitted values of** @rend for lettering are at present limited to the following:
  + "ornate"
  + "large"
  + "small"
  + "tall"
  + "wide"
  + "expanded" (for character spacing)
  + if more than one of the above is definitely relevant for a particular segment of text, encode them in the order of the list above
  + if you wish to encode a different style of lettering, please contact the authors of this Guide to settle on an authorised value
* e.g. <ab rend="ornate">svahasto mama mahārājādhijrāja-śrīharṣasya</ab>

## Highlighting text for internal review

* you may sometimes want to highlight parts of your texts to which you wish to return later or draw the attention of a colleague reviewing your work
* for this purpose, use the attribute @rend with the value "check", which will be displayed with a yellow highlight
  + wherever feasible, add this attribute to existing phrase-level containers such as <unclear> or <corr>
    - e.g. vidvi<unclear cert="low" rend="check">ṭsu</unclear>
  + if there is no existing container for the text you need to highlight, wrap the text concerned in the element <hi> and add @rend to that
    - e.g. Uttarataḥ <hi rend="check">koḍu</hi>
* this markup does not conform to the TEI guidelines (according to which @rend serves to indicate how an element was rendered or presented in the source text), and is intended only for project-internal purposes and will be removed from our XML files before final publication, thus
  + the attribute @rend, if its value is nothing but "check", will be removed from elements
  + elements <hi rend="check"> (with no further attributes) will be deleted altogether

# General guidance for tidy XML code

## Spaces and new lines in the code

### White space

* in coding terminology, **white space** (or whitespace) means a blank space in a document, i.e. any combination of spaces, tabs and new line (carriage return) characters[[52]](#footnote-52)
* white space that affects the processing and transformation of an XML document is called **significant**, while white space that does not is called **insignificant**
* **white space inside XML tags** is as a rule insignificant
  + thus, each of the following are perfectly equivalent:
    - <lb n="1" break="no"/>
    - <lb n="1" break = "no" / >
    - <lb  
      n="1"  
      break="no"/>
  + some form of white space must, however, be present before all attribute names, so the above are not equivalent to the following:
    - <lb n="1"break="no"/>, which is incorrect XML
  + white space within attribute values is significant, so the above are also not equivalent to either of the following:
    - <lb n=" 1" break="no"/>, which is a different number than “1”
    - <lb n="1" break="no "/>, which is not meaningful in TEI
* when **an element contains only other elements and white space**, this space is as a rule insignificant; thus, <p><lb n="1"><gap reason="lost" extent="unknown"/></p> is perfectly equivalent to each of the following:
  + <p> <lb n="1"/> <gap reason="lost" extent="unknown"/> </p>
  + <p>  
    <lb n="1"/>  
    <gap reason="lost" extent="unknown"/>  
    </p>
* the handling of **white space within text-containing elements** is a complex matter controlled by the software processing and transforming the XML document; for our purposes
  + in general, white space in content is significant, but in the course of processing it is collapsed and trimmed
    - **collapsing** means that any type and quantity of white space is reduced to a single space character
    - **trimming** means that space is stripped from the beginning and end of the text content of an element
  + thus, <p>In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit.</p> will normally produce the same transformed text as any of the following:
    - <p> In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. </p>
    - <p>  
      In a hole in the ground   
      there lived a hobbit.  
      </p>
  + moreover, the transformed text generated from <p><lb n="1"/>In a <unclear>hole</unclear> <supplied reason="omitted">i</supplied>n the ground there lived a hobbit<g type="floret"/></p> will normally not be affected by any of the following alterations:
    - ... <unclear> hole </unclear> ... (the white space at the beginning and end of the text content of the <unclear> element is trimmed)
    - ...<supplied reason="omitted"> i </supplied>n the... (the white space at the beginning and end of the text content of the <supplied> element is trimmed)
  + however, each of the following alterations **will** affect the output:
    - <p><lb n="1"/> In a … (the added space before “In” is not the first in the content of any element, so it will not be trimmed)
    - <p><lb n="1"/>In a<unclear> hole</unclear> (the space moved from a position after “a” to one before “hole” within <unclear> will be trimmed, since it is now the first in that element)
    - ...<unclear>hole</unclear><supplied reason="omitted">i</supplied>n the... (the deleted space between </unclear> and <supplied> will not be automatically added in processing)
    - ... there lived a hobbit <g type="floret"/></p> (the added space after “hobbit” is not the last in the content of any element, so it will not be trimmed)

### Editorial spaces and markup

* see TG §2.6.1 for general guidance about where and how editorial spaces (for word separation) should be employed, and §8.1.1 above about how spaces in your XML document will be processed
* the above summary of white space in the processing of XML documents will not necessarily apply to the processing of our encoded files, chiefly for the following reasons
  + the attribute @xml:space="preserve" is added to the <text> element of our documents in order to tell processing algorithms not to trim white space, but the behaviour of various processing algorithms in complex situations is not entirely predictable
  + as we progress with the development of display transformations, white space may be deliberately added or removed in certain markup contexts
* therefore, do not bother memorising the subtleties of whitespace handling theory; instead, **as a rule of thumb**
  + avoid adding spaces to your text except where a space is required for word separation
  + but make sure to add all spaces required for word separation even if an XML element is also present at the same point
  + any kinks appearing due to the presence or absence of space at certain spots can be ironed out later on
  + but to be able to reduce the number of kinks that need to be ironed out, read the specific guidelines below
* with **block-level containers**, feel free to enter their contents in a new line after the start tag and/or to put the end tag in a new line if that makes your work easier for you
* **transition points** (<lb/>, <pb/> and <milestone/> of any kind) are not text containers, so white space after such an element will not be trimmed, therefore pay attention to the following:
  + never add white space after these elements
  + it is acceptable to add white space before these elements provided that they occur between words (and thus do not take @break="no")
    - but it is not necessary to add white space before them; the applicable space or new line will be created in our transformation if @break="no" is not present
  + to prevent anomalies in processing, avoid adding white space before these elements if they occur within words (and thus take @break="no")
    - however, to make your XML file easier to scan, you may use a carriage return within the <lb> tag (at a point where a space is present); this will not interfere with the processing of the code
    - thus both of the following arrangements are permitted and equivalent:
      * catur-udadhi-salilāsvā<lb break="no" n="2"/>dita-yaśaso
      * catur-udadhi-salilāsvā<lb break="no"  
        n="2"/>dita-yaśaso
    - moreover, for transition points not interrupting words, all of the following arrangements are permitted and equivalent:
      * saimhaḷakādibhiś ca<lb n="24"/>sarvva-dvīpa-vāsibhir
      * saimhaḷakādibhiś ca <lb n="24"/>sarvva-dvīpa-vāsibhir
      * saimhaḷakādibhiś ca  
        <lb n="24"/>sarvva-dvīpa-vāsibhir
      * saimhaḷakādibhiś ca<lb  
        n="24"/>sarvva-dvīpa-vāsibhir
  + **phrase-level elements enclosing text** (e.g. those encoding reading difficulties, editorial intervention and restoration) are text containers, therefore pay attention to the following:
  + spaces outside such elements should be used wherever necessary, i.e. wherever the text within a phrase-level container belongs to a word separate from its neighbour outside the container, e.g.
    - evam <unclear>etaT</unclear> must have a space before the container
    - evam e<unclear>taT</unclear> must not have a space before the container
  + white space at the inner edges of such containers may be trimmed from their content
    - therefore any necessary spaces must be placed outside these containers, e.g.
      * evam<unclear> etaT</unclear> is incorrectly spaced
      * while evam <unclear> etaT</unclear> is correct, though it contains a superfluous space within the <unclear> tag
  + in elements that encode two (or more) alternative readings for a stretch of text, it may be necessary to add a space at the beginning or end of only one of these alternatives
    - to avoid anomalies in processing, in such cases you should increase the scope of the elements so that the space is not at the edge of the content, e.g.
      * in an ambiguous reading that may be tathāpi or tathā hi,
        + tathā<choice><unclear>p</unclear><unclear> h</unclear></choice>i is incorrectly spaced (since the space before h may be trimmed)
        + to eliminate the problem, use <choice><unclear>tathāpi</unclear><unclear>tathā hi</unclear></choice> or tath<choice><unclear>āp</unclear><unclear>ā h</unclear></choice>i
      * in an editorial correction of gatakāle to gate kāle (assuming that gatakāle is plausible in the context as a compound, but inferior to gate kāle)
        + gat<choice><sic>a</sic><corr>e </corr></choice>kāle is incorrectly spaced (since the space after e may be trimmed)
        + to eliminate the problem, use <choice><sic>gatakāle</sic><corr>gate kāle</corr></choice> or gat<choice><sic>ak</sic><corr>e k</corr></choice>āle
* **elements representing or enclosing non-alphabetic characters**, i.e. <g> and <num>
  + use spaces around (and outside) these elements as you would expect to see them in an edition, e.g.
    - between numerals and any preceding or following text
    - between symbols (§4.2) of any kind and following text
    - between symbols and preceding text, except for symbols encoded as punctuation marks (§4.2.3.3); in other words,
      * punctuation marks should not be preceded by an editorial space, but should be followed by one
      * space fillers and miscellaneous symbols should be preceded and followed by editorial spaces
  + as an exception to the above, should a symbol or numeral interrupt a word, do not add editorial spaces around it
  + the content of these elements, when they have any content at all, should not include spaces
    - except when a <num> element encloses <g> elements or vulgar fraction signs, which for the sake of consistency should be separated by a space from each other and from any Arabic digits within the same <num>
* **encoded space**, <space>
  + as a rule, add an editorial space on either or both sides of a <space> element where it meets text or numerals
    - but do not add a space when <space> interrupts a word, as can happen with <space type="binding-hole">
  + when one of these elements occurs at a point where an editorial space is already required for word spacing, add a space on either side or both sides of the element as you would expect to see spaces in your displayed edition
    - that is to say, add a space on any side where such elements meet text, but not where they meet other elements of this nature
  + the content of these elements, when they have any content at all, should not include spaces
    - except when a <num> element encloses <g> elements or vulgar fraction signs, which for the sake of consistency should be separated by a space from each other and from any Arabic digits within the same <num>
* **lacunae** (i.e. <gap> elements), where they are adjacent to extant or restored text, should normally be separated from text by a space
  + unless you are reasonably confident that the lacuna included part of a word whose other part is preserved outside the lacuna, in which case the text should precede or follow the <gap> element without an intervening space
  + by convention we shall take a lacuna encoded without an intervening space as a definite indicator of an editorial hypothesis that the word preserved adjacent to the lacuna is not complete
  + whereas a lacuna encoded with an intervening space will not be regarded to imply any hypothesis about the completeness or incompleteness of the preserved word
* **unintelligible text** (marked up as <unclear>, or as <sic> if they are clear but unintelligible), where adjacent to extant or restored text, should be spaced in the same way as lacunae
  + in any stretches of text where – due to damage, scribal errors or sub-standard language use – word spacing cannot be allocated definitively but becomes possible after editorial intervention (restoration and emendation), feel free to space the text only as required for your editorial text, i.e. do not feel bound to encode all your spaces as parts of your editorial alterations

### Editorial hyphens and markup

* see TG §2.6.2 for general guidance about editorial hyphens (for compound segmentation)
* hyphens should never be used at the ends of epigraphic lines
  + if a line beginning interrupts a word, the element encoding the new line must take the attribute @break="no"
  + the same applies to <pb/> and <milestone/> elements
* when an editorial hyphen (marking an in-compound word boundary) coincides with one of the above elements or with a <space/>, the hyphen shall be placed at the beginning of the text after the intervening element(s)
* for other cases where editorial hyphenation interacts with markup, follow the directions for editorial spaces in §8.1.2 above
  + unlike space, hyphens may be used without technical worries at the beginning or end of text-containing elements; however, since our hyphens are editorial additions to the text, they should, where practicable, not be included in markup that concerns the inscribed text, e.g.
    - sarva-<unclear>lokā</unclear>nām is preferable to sarva<unclear>-lokā</unclear>nām, since the hyphen is not present in the text and therefore not unclear
    - viṣaya-<abbr>saṁ</abbr> is likewise preferable to viṣaya<abbr>-saṁ</abbr>, since the hyphen, not being there, is not part of the abbreviation (where saṁ is understood to stand for saṁbaddha)
  + however, there is no need to split phrase-level elements around an editorial hyphen even if, strictly speaking, the editorial hyphen is not qualified by the element, e.g.
    - sar<unclear>va-lokā</unclear>nām is the preferred encoding, though the hyphen, not being present in the text, is not unclear, so a more accurate but less practicable encoding would be sar<unclear>va</unclear>-<unclear>lokā</unclear>nām

## Top to bottom hierarchy

* while applying markup to encode various features, it is useful to keep in mind the rough hierarchy outlined below
  + the tiers presented below comprise an arbitrary hierarchy practical for our purposes, which does not wholly coincide with the XML hierarchy of TEI documents in general
  + any element of a particular tier may contain elements of a lower tier and in many cases also elements of the same tier, but may not contain elements of a higher tier
  + in case of overlap, elements lower in the hierarchy must give way to higher-tier elements, i.e. the lower-tier element must be split into two parts across the boundary of the higher-tier element (examples below)

### Tier 1, block-level elements representing XML structure and extrinsic structure

* text divisions: the edition <div> wraps everything within your edition
* if textpart divisions (§3.2) are present, then these are the direct children of the edition <div> and wrap everything else

### Tier 2, block-level elements representing intrinsic structure

* all text in your edition must be contained in one of the block-level elements representing intrinsic structure: <p>, <ab>, or <lg> and <l>
* these elements must appear directly within the divisions, never outside them
* these elements must never be nested inside another element of this tier, except that <l> elements must always be nested in <lg> elements
* as a special block-level container, <fw> will normally be nested within one of the above regular block-level containers, but may in some unlikely cases be outside them (§3.8.4)
* as a special block-level container, <list> will always be nested within <p>

### Tier 3, empty elements representing extrinsic structure

* elements marking transition points, namely line beginnings (§3.5.2), page beginnings (§0) and pagelike milestones (§3.4.3), must normally be placed within tier-2 elements[[53]](#footnote-53)
  + except special cases where such transition points cannot be integrated into the text following them, namely
    - page beginnings for the first and last blank pages of a set of copper plates (§3.4.2.1), which have no associated text
    - reconstructed transition points (of any kind) in massive initial or medial lacunae (§5.4.7)

### Tier 4, empty elements representing local features

* elements belonging to this tier are spaces (§4.3) and unrestored lacunae (§5.4) including lacunae with known metre (§5.4.4)
* these empty elements with a spatial extent must by default be contained within tier-2 elements and must not be placed before the first tier-3 element of a document
  + except that when necessary, lacuna markup may appear outside an element of intrinsic structure and before the first tier-3 element (§5.4.7)
* these empty elements with a spatial extent must give way to elements of tier 3 and above in case of conflict
  + thus, a space or lacuna interrupted by the start-tag or end-tag of any element of intrinsic structure (e.g. a verse line) or by an element of extrinsic structure (e.g. a line break) must be encoded as two separate instances

|  |
| --- |
| Example 8.2.4.A: lacuna split across line break |
| <lb n="1"/><gap reason="lost" extent="unknown"/>devyām utpanna<gap reason="lost" extent="unknown"/><lb n="2"/><gap reason="lost" extent="unknown"/>ṭṭārikā-devyām utpannaḥ śrī-mahārājeśvaravarmmā... |
| * here, the lacuna between utpanna and ṭṭārikā is encoded as two separate lacunae, one at the end of line 1, and another at the beginning of line 2; the line beginning element stands between these two |

### Tier 5, phrase-level elements

* elements belonging to this tier include:
  + feature markup, e.g. for reading difficulties (§5.3) and script (§7.5.5)
  + semantic markup, e.g. for numerals (§7.1), abbreviations (§7.3) and language (§7.2)
  + editorial intervention, e.g. restoration (§5.5), correction (§6.1.4.1) and normalisation (§6.3)
* such phrase-level markup encoding semantic or descriptive information about specific characters must
  + always be contained within tier-2 elements
  + in case of conflict give way to elements of tier 4 and above
* thus, a phrase-level element interrupted by the start-tag or end-tag of any element of intrinsic structure or by an element of extrinsic structure must be encoded as two separate instances

|  |
| --- |
| Example 8.2.5.A: editorial restoration split across verse lines |
| <lg n="1" met="anuṣṭubh">  <l n="a">svadattām para-dattām vā</l>  <l n="b">yo hareta va<supplied reason="lost">sundharām</supplied></l>  <l n="c"><supplied reason="lost">sa viṣṭhāyāṁ kr̥mir bhūtvā</supplied></l>  <l n="d"><supplied reason="lost">pitr̥</supplied>bhiḥ saha pacyate</l> </lg> |
| * the lost and supplied text in the middle of the stanza is encoded as three separate instances of supplied text: the end of pādas b, all of pāda c, and the beginning of pāda d |

* phrase-level elements may usually be nested inside others except for <unclear>, for which see below
  + otherwise, you may nest phrase-level markup as logic dictates, so long as you avoid overlaps, which must be eliminated by creating separate instances of interrupted markup elements

|  |
| --- |
| Example 8.2.5.B: overlapping phrase-level elements |
| uktañ ca bhagavatā veda-vyāsena vyāsena vyāsena |
| * the stretch struck out in the text above represents unclear text in the original * the last iteration of vyāsena is scribal dittography, which you as editor suppress |
| uktañ ca bhagavatā ve<unclear>da-vyāsena vyāsena</unclear> <surplus><unclear>vyā</unclear>sena</surplus> |
| * the <unclear> element is split into two parts, one in the retained text and one in the suppressed segment |

* the element <unclear> must, by EpiDoc rules, contain only text and may never contain any markup elements except <g>; thus,
  + when <unclear> overlaps with another markup element, it is always <unclear> that must be split into separate parts inside and outside the other element, as in Example 8.2.5.B above
  + when a different element (other than <g>) needs to be nested inside <unclear>, then again, <unclear> must be split into separate parts as in Example 8.2.5.C below, to allow the nesting of <unclear> within the other element instead of the other way round

|  |
| --- |
| Example 8.2.5.C: overlapping phrase-level elements |
| puṇyābhivriddhaye |
| * the stretch struck out in the text above represents unclear text in the original * the spelling ri is non-standard and you, as editor, flag it as such |
| puṇyābhi<unclear>v</unclear><orig><unclear>ri</unclear></orig><unclear>ddhaye</unclear> |
| * the <unclear> element is split into three parts, one before the flag, one for the flagged segment within the <orig> tag, and one after it |

# Additional content divisions

## The critical apparatus

### Overview

* the primary purpose of an apparatus in our project’s diplomatic editions is to record significant alternative readings, restorations and emendations by previous editors
  + unless a specific sub-corpus or a particular text requires this, a complete record of minor differences (e.g. typing and printing errors, orthographic normalisation or whether a reading is shown as unclear or tentatively read/reconstructed) is not desirable
  + the apparatus is not normally the place to record your own editorial choices such as preferred readings, restorations, emendations, and flagging of any original text as unexpected or inappropriate
    - all of these must be encoded in the inline markup within your <div type="edition"> wherever possible
    - however, apparatus notes may be used to add details or reasoning to such choices, and to record highly tentative proposals you are not confident enough to include in the edition itself
* TEI and EpiDoc allow a variety of ways to encode a critical apparatus for a scholarly edition; within the DHARMA project we shall limit ourselves for epigraphical work to an **external apparatus criticus**
  + this means that the apparatus entries are encoded in a section separate from the edition (namely, within the <div type="apparatus">) and referenced to locations within the text
* for the sake of project-wide consistency and ease of processing, the external apparatus shall be encoded as follows
  + after your <div type="edition"> element, your document shall include a <div type="apparatus"> containing the element <listApp>
  + within <listApp>, each apparatus entry must be individually wrapped in the element <app>, which
    - must **mandatorily** have the attribute @loc to indicate the location (epigraphic line) to which your entry pertains, as per §9.1.2 below
    - must **mandatorily** contain <lem> as its first child element, containing a lemma as per §9.1.3 below
    - may contain one or more <rdg> elements (one for each alternative reading/restoration/emendation), as per §9.1.4 below
    - may contain one or more <note> elements containing a human-readable note in freeform text pertaining to that particular lemma, as per §9.1.7 below
* if your edition division includes **boxlike partitions** (§3.2), then mandatorily **replicate** those **textpart divisions** within the <div type="apparatus">
  + see §9.1.8 below for details

|  |
| --- |
| Example 9.1.1.A: critical apparatus |
| * a snippet from the edition <div> of the Allahabad praśasti of Samudragupta |
| <div type="edition" xml:lang="san-Latn">  [...]  <lg n="2" met="śārdūlavikrīḍita">  <l n="a"><lb n="7"/><supplied reason="lost" cert="low">ā</supplied><unclear>ry</unclear>y<supplied reason="lost" cert="low">ai</supplied><unclear>h<unclear>īty upaguhya bhāva-piśunair utkarṇṇitai romabhiḥ</l>  [...]  </lg>  [...] </div> |
| * and from the corresponding apparatus |
| <div type="apparatus">  [...]  <app loc="7">  <lem source="bib:Bhandarkar1981\_01"><supplied reason="lost" cert="low">ā</supplied><unclear>ry</unclear>y<supplied reason="lost" cert="low">ai</supplied><unclear>h<unclear>īty  </lem>  <rdg source="bib:Fleet1888\_01"><supplied reason="lost">ā</supplied><unclear>ry</unclear>y<supplied reason="lost">o</supplied> <unclear>h<unclear>īty  </rdg>  <rdg source="bib:Goyal1967\_01"><supplied reason="lost">a</supplied><unclear>rh</unclear>y<supplied reason="lost">o</supplied> <unclear>h<unclear>īty  </rdg>  <rdg source="bib:Agrawala1983\_01"><supplied reason="lost">e</supplied><unclear>h</unclear>y <supplied reason="lost">e</supplied><unclear>h<unclear>īty  </rdg>  </app>  [...] </div> |

### Indicating location

* the value of the attribute @loc must unambiguously specify the location to which the apparatus entry pertains
  + the primary purpose of this value is to be intelligible to a human reader, but we may wish to make it machine-actionable in the future and therefore adopt rigorous rules from the beginning
* locations shall normally be identified as epigraphic lines, using line numbers as reference, because they are (almost) ubiquitous and unique in our editions
  + therefore, the value of @loc shall normally be the line number, i.e. the @n attribute of the <lb/> element representing the beginning of the target line
    - if the entry refers to a segment of text that extends across a line break, then @loc shall be the number of the first line where the segment begins; see also §9.1.6 below about the inclusion of line (and other) beginning tags in a lemma
* the sole exception to the ubiquitous presence of line numbers in our editions is forme work (§3.8.4)
  + it is therefore not possible to refer to the contents of forme work using line numbers
  + should you need to add an apparatus entry for a forme work item, the value of @loc shall be the number of the forme work item prefixed with the letters “fw”, e.g. <app loc="fw2r"> to refer to the forme work element with the number 2r
* the sole exceptions to the uniqueness of line numbers are **editions comprised of textpart divisions** (§3.2), where line numbers will be restarted in each division
  + however, since the apparatus division of the document must replicate the textpart divisions of the edition division, @loc references in the apparatus still only need to include the @n of the target line and will remain unambiguous
* although some of us may be used to referring to stanza numbers in apparatus entries, we have chosen not to allow this in order to reduce the complexity of referencing
  + apparatus entries for lemmas in verse shall be referred to by line number like those in prose
  + notes concerning entire stanzas shall be added to the commentary, not to the apparatus

### Lemmas

* the exact spot (locus) to which an apparatus entry pertains is specified by a lemma, tagged with the XML element <lem>
* there are no strict rules for the **extent of your lemmas**; as with any critical apparatus, lemmas should be large enough to make them unambiguous within the line referred to in the @loc attribute and small enough to remain concise
  + lemmas should preferably consist of whole words, which may be members of compounds in the text
  + when the lemma boundary does not coincide with a word boundary (i.e. an editorial space) in the text, indicate this in the lemma as follows:
    - when a lemma cuts a non-compound word, use the character ° (but preferably use a whole word as a lemma), e.g.
      * text puṇyābhivr̥ddhaye; lemma °vr̥ddhaye (where abhivr̥ddhaye is not a compound word)
    - when a boundary between independent words or compound members is obscured by sandhi, use the character °, e.g.
      * text puṇyābhivr̥ddhaye; lemmas puṇyā° and °ābhivr̥ddhaye (**not** puṇya° and °abhivr̥ddhaye)
      * text yathāsmābhiḥ; lemmas yathā° or °āsmābhiḥ (**not** °asmābhiḥ)
      * text maharṣi; lemmas maha° or °rṣi
    - when a boundary between compound members is not obscured by sandhi, then depending on whether or not you hyphenate that word in your edition, use
      * the character ° if you do not hyphenate, e.g.
        + text śrīpolekeśivallabhasya; lemmas śrī° or °polekeśi° or °vallabhasya
      * a hyphen if you do hyphenate, e.g.
        + text śrī-polekeśi-vallabhasya; lemmas śrī- or -polekeśi- or -vallabhasya
        + if in such a case your lemma happens to be at the end of a line, then (as per §3.5.4) the editorial hyphen must be placed after the tag for the beginning of the next line; nonetheless, in this case, simply include a hyphen at the end of your lemma *without* also including the tag for the line beginning (which must, however, be included in lemmas that stretch across a line beginning, as per §9.1.6)
  + avoid very long lemmas, if possible, by breaking them up into several smaller ones
  + long lemmas that cannot be split up in this way may be shortened by replacing a section of them with <gap reason="ellipsis"/> (which will be displayed as “…”)
* the text within your lemma should appear **as it appears in your digital edition**; thus,
  + retain in your lemma any markup that encodes information about reading difficulties and editorial intervention
    - but see §9.1.6 for some concerns pertaining to the use of markup in lemmas
  + do not add any markup to the lemma that is not present in the edition
  + take care to revise the contents of a lemma when you revise a reading in your edition
* <lem> may take the attribute @source (§10.6.2) to show that **a previous edition supports the reading adopted in your edition**
  + see §9.1.5 below for guidance on deciding whether a reading supports yours
  + if your apparatus entry consists only of a lemma (without either <rdg> nor <note>), then @source must be present on the lemma, since the sole purpose of such an entry is to credit a previous editor for a difficult reading or ingenuous restoration
    - such apparatus entries will be rare; only create them if you feel they are necessary
  + if your apparatus entry contains a <note> but no alternative readings, then there is no need to credit the lemma to a source unless credit is particularly due to a previous editor for an ingenious reading adopted in your edition
  + if your apparatus entry contains alternative readings, then (whether or not it also contains a <note>), any previous editors who agree with the lemma must be credited with @source
  + keep in mind that whenever you use @source on a lemma, the bibliographic citation of that publication in your bibliography division must include an encoded siglum for use in the apparatus, as per §9.4.3

### Alternative readings, restorations and emendations

* alternatives to your edited text offered by other editors should be recorded as the contents of an <rdg> element
  + text within this element must be Romanised according to the DHARMA transliteration scheme regardless of what transliteration system or script the cited edition employed
    - if an earlier editor uses ś to transliterate both Grantha ś and Tamil c, and you are unable to determine which is meant, choose in <lem> the interpretation you favour and add a <note> to the <app>, such as “The original editor’s reading could also be interpreted as …” (specifying the original editor by name if the <app> contains several <rdg>)
    - if an earlier editor’s transliteration scheme represents certain details of the script less accurately than ours, feel free to normalise their reading to the more accurate DHARMA system, e.g.
      * ḥ to ḫ or ẖ as applicable, if an earlier editor does not (consistently) distinguish upadhmānīya and jihvāmūlīya from visarga
      * initial vowels and final consonants to the uppercase letters used in our transliteration, even if the earlier editor does not indicate these in any way (e.g. by using = adjacent to non-initial vowels and non-final consonants)
  + text within this element should be marked up with XML tags to clearly indicate what the cited editor deemed unclear, emended or supplied
    - that is to say, convert the original editor’s markup and/or additional explanation into XML tags endorsed by this guide as best possible
    - since the markup found in many printed editions is less expressive and/or less rigorously consistent than our EpiDoc conventions, you may need to interpret the intention of the original editor and mark up alternatives accordingly
    - we deem this method to be preferable to the disadvantages inherent in the alternative, namely recreating all brackets etc. precisely as observed in the previous edition
  + never retain any traditional editorial markup (such as brackets or asterisks)
    - if you are unable to interpret the intent of an earlier editor, discuss it in an apparatus note instead of citing it as a reading
    - see also §9.1.6 for some concerns pertaining to the use of XML tags in readings, in particular about the encoding of line breaks within a reading
  + feel free to silently correct obvious typographic errors when citing an earlier editor’s reading, but when there is any doubt as to whether you are dealing with a typo or an erroneous reading, it is better to assume the latter
* the **extent of an alternative text segment** should always correspond exactly to the extent of its lemma
  + as in lemmas, use ° or a hyphen at the beginning or end of an alternative if its boundary does not coincide with the boundary of an independent word of the text
    - see §9.1.3 for details and examples
  + if a printed edition shows nothing (i.e. not even a lacuna) at a locus where your edition has content (including a tentative reading or a lacuna), the reading of the edition in question may be represented by an empty element, e.g.
    - <rdg source="bib:VenkatasubbaAyyar1943\_01"/>
* keep in mind that all markup within <rdg> **represents the cited editor’s markup**, not your markup pertaining to the cited edition; thus,
  + if your copy of the edition is unclear or illegible, this can be indicated in a note, but not with XML markup for unclear text or a lacuna
  + if the previous editor omits some text, this can be indicated by an empty <rdg> as above, or by choosing a broader lemma that includes some text adjacent to the omission
* alternatives **must always be credited** to the editor(s) who proposed or endorsed them, using the attribute @source in <rdg>; see §10.6.2 for details
  + see §9.1.5 below for guidance on deciding whether two editors’ readings may be deemed identical
  + if your apparatus includes at least one lemma with alternative readings and you cite more than one previous editor, your apparatus entries should always be formulated in a **“positive”** manner: for any lemma with one or more alternative readings, clearly indicate (either under the lemma or under one of the alternative readings) what the readings of **all** previous editors were
    - however, keep in mind that your apparatus does not have to list every minor divergence from previous editions (see §9.1.1)
  + also keep in mind that whenever you use @source on a cite a reading from a publication, the bibliographic citation of that publication in your bibliography division must include an encoded siglum for use in the apparatus, as per §9.4.3

### Identical lemmas, identical readings

* when **deciding whether two readings may be deemed identical**, i.e. whether a certain previous edition’s reading agrees with your lemma or with the reading cited from another previous editor, you should normally consider only the actual received text shown in each edition; thus,
  + ignore differences limited to the transliteration system (see also §9.4.1 above)
    - if an earlier editor does not distinguish initial vowels from dependent, or final consonant from those in conjuncts, you should still consider the readings identical
  + ignore differences that consist only in the presence or absence of markup for unclear or restored characters
    - e.g. if one reading is ya<unclear>thā</unclear><supplied reason="lost">smābhiḥ</supplied> and another is yathāsmābhiḥ without any markup, then the two readings are to be deemed identical
  + if a previous edition does not indicate a space left blank on the support where your XML edition does, ignore this difference
  + ignore previous editors’ emendations or normalisations if they do not affect the interpretation of the text, i.e. if you (or another editor) have chosen only to flag a phenomenon as erroneous or non-standard, or chosen to ignore one, whereas a previous editor reads the same but emends or normalises it, then the readings are still to be deemed as identical
  + if a previous edition contains a minor orthographic mistake that does not affect the meaning and that may well be a typographic error in that edition, feel free to ignore it if their reading is otherwise identical to yours (or to another previous edition’s)
  + if a previous edition divides the text into words by insertion of editorial spaces in a manner different from the way you consider necessary, for instance because the previous editors’ understanding of the relevant morphological distinctions (word, suffix, clitic) was different from yours, you may feel free to ignore this difference
  + in all of the above cases, the recommendation of ignoring such differences may be overridden for highly problematic spots of text, where you may find it best to faithfully reproduce each previous editor’s reading down to the last detail
* whenever **multiple editions** are **cited** for a lemma or reading, remember that their citations must be listed **within a single** @source **attribute** in chronological order (§10.6.2)
* when more than one previous editor supports a reading, but the **readings of these editors differ from one another in minor details** you ignore as per the above guidelines, by preference show the reading as featured in the first of the cited editions

### XML tags in lemmas and readings

* pay attention to the following, especially when you copy and paste the marked-up text of a lemma, but also when adding markup to a reading:
* **tags for block-level containers** (<p>, <ab>, <lg> and <l>) must never be included in lemmas or readings
  + for a problematic locus extending across a boundary between such containers, preferably create separate lemmas
  + if separate lemmas do not seem appropriate, then simply delete from your lemma the (start and end) tags belonging to such an element
* **empty elements** representing transition points (<lb/>, <pb/> and <milestone/> of any kind) shall, however, be included in both lemmas and readings
  + the purpose of this is primarily to show the fact that such a transition is present (or was indicated as present, not necessarily always in the right place, by a previous edition)
  + any attributes of these elements present in the edition must mandatorily be retained in the lemma (contrary to the suggestion of the first release version of this EGD)
  + we foresee that all of these elements will be displayed as a simple / character when they appear as a lemma (thus, since a pagelike partition will always be followed by a line beginning, these together will display as //)
    - the / character will be displayed contiguously with the surrounding text if the element in question has @break="no", and with spaces on both sides if the element does not have @break="no"
  + remember that when a lemma extends across such a boundary, the @loc of the apparatus entry must be the number of the line where the lemma begins
    - in display, an indication that the lemma extends into the next line will probably be added automatically if an <lb/> element is present within the lemma
* **forme work must not be included in lemmas**
  + if an <fw> element (§3.8.4) is present after a page break that intervenes in your lemma, then delete it (along with its contents) from the contents of the lemma pasted from your edition
  + for lemmas *within* forme work, see §9.1.2
* **phrase-level markup that concerns the text**, its execution, and its editorial alteration (§3.7 to §5.5, except §7.5.1) must, as a rule, be retained in lemmas as it appears in your edition, and created in readings to represent the intent of the editor cited as far as possible
  + when copying and pasting the content of a lemma from your edition, pay attention to start-tags and end-tags, which may be outside the copied range, so within your lemma,
    - add the start-tag for retained markup commencing before and ending inside your lemma
    - add the end-tag for retained markup commencing inside your lemma and ending after it
    - add start and end-tags for a lemma snipped from within a longer stretch of phrase-level markup
* **phrase-level markup that encodes additional information** (§6.4 and §7.5.1) is indifferent for the purposes of the apparatus and will not affect the display or machine processing of lemmas or readings; thus:
  + it is recommended that you delete any such markup from your lemma in order to reduce code clutter
  + but feel free to leave such markup in a copied and pasted lemma if this is more convenient for you, provided that you pay attention to start-tags and end-tags as above

### Freeform apparatus notes

* if you find the encoding within <lem> and/or <rdg> insufficient for recording certain details about your base reading or a cited alternative, add a <note> element as the last child element of the relevant <app> entry
  + see §10.4.1 for general guidance on notes, and the examples below for an illustration
* any editorial notes concerning a segment of text that cannot be conveniently identified by a line number and lemma should be placed in the commentary, not the apparatus

### Textpart divisions in the apparatus

* as stated in the Overview above, if your edition includes boxlike partitions (§3.2), then these divisions must be replicated within the apparatus
* in this case, inside <div type="apparatus">, create as many <div type="textpart"> elements as there are in the <div type="edition">
  + in the start-tag of these replicated divisions, include all attributes (@subtype and @n) with the same value that they have in the edition division
  + if your edition’s textpart divisions have <head> elements, these should likewise be replicated in the apparatus, immediately after the start-tag of each textpart division
* the apparatus container <listApp> must in this case be enclosed within <div type="textpart">
  + if you have apparatus entries for more than one textpart, then create a <listApp> within each textpart to wrap the <app> elements belonging to that textpart
  + if one or more textparts have no pertaining apparatus entries, then the textpart division (with attributes) must still be created for these in the apparatus, but that division shall not contain anything (except, if applicable, <head>), i.e. there should not be a <listApp> wrapper, nor any <app> items there

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| --- |
| Example 9.1.8.A: critical apparatus with more than one textpart, each with content |
| <div type="apparatus">  <div type="textpart" n="A">  <head xml:lang="eng">Seal</head>  <listApp>  <app loc="1">  <lem>ku<unclear>mā</unclear>rāmātyādhikaraṇasya</lem>  <note>Our restitution ... </note>  </app>  </listApp>  </div>   <div type="textpart" n="B">  <head xml:lang="eng">Plate</head>  <listApp>  <app loc="2">  <lem>°bhi<supplied reason="omitted">ḥ</supplied> mekhalayā</lem>  <note>Absence of doubling ... </note>  </app>  ...  </listApp>  </div> </div> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 9.1.8.B: critical apparatus with more than one textpart, one without content |
| <div type="apparatus">  <div type="textpart" n="A">  <head xml:lang="eng">Seal</head><!--Empty textpart.-->  </div>  <div type="textpart" n="B"><head xml:lang="eng">Plates</head>  <listApp>  <app loc="6">  <lem>-pu<unclear reason="eccentric\_ductus">ñja</unclear></lem>  <note>While <foreign>puñja</foreign> must have been intended ... </note>  </app>  ...  </listApp>  </div>  </div> |

## The translation

### Overview

* whenever possible, a translation should be included in your XML document along with your edition
  + ideally, texts (re-)edited for DHARMA should be accompanied by a fresh translation; however, previously published translations may be optionally encoded in your file as per §9.2.7,
    - in addition to a new translation, when a previous translation is of particular interest for some reason, e.g. because of its relevance to the history of the scholarly understanding of the text
    - instead of a new translation, when your edition is not a significant improvement on an earlier edition on which a satisfactory published translation is based
* a new translation created for DHARMA
  + should be a convenient representation of the intent of the original, hence it should be as literal as seems useful, but as free as seems necessary
  + should correspond to the text as you have edited it, including restorations and emendations
  + by contrast with our epigraphic editions, where the spelling of the original is always retained in xml and viewable in display (notwithstanding any editorial interventions that may be marked up), in translation your are advised to ignore the original’s superficial irregularities/oddities of punctuation and spelling
    - in particular, normalise the spelling of original personal names, toponyms and terms retained from the original, as suggested for “loose transliteration” in TG §2.2.2
* the translation must be wrapped in <div type="translation">
  + this division follows the edition division and the apparatus division
  + unlike the other content divisions in our files, more than one translation division may appear (one after the other) to accommodate multiple translations as per §9.2.6
* use the following attributes for <div type="translation">, as and when necessary
  + @xml:lang to encode the target language if it is not English (see 0 for a list of language tags permitted as values for this attribute)
    - translations into English do not need and should not have this attribute, since they by default inherit the English language from the <TEI> root element (as per §10.3.2)
  + @source (§10.6.2), if a published translation is adopted verbatim as per §9.2.7
  + @resp (§10.6.1), if the translation is by you and/or another project member
* when you feel that credit for a translation cannot be allocated correctly or fairly by using @source and @resp as above, you may add a **credit note** at the beginning of a translation
  + to create a credit note, create the element <note type="credit"> as the first item within <div type="translation">, before any textpart divisions, if such are present
    - or as the second item, immediately after the custom <head> if one is used as per §9.2.3
  + this @type of <note> will only be used in the translation division, for this particular purpose
  + the contents of a credit note shall be free text consisting of one or more complete sentences (with a capital initial and final punctuation), clarifying the authorship of the translation in situations such as
    - collaborative translation involving people outside DHARMA
    - the partial revision of a previously published translation by you or other DHARMA members
      * the revised previous translation should in this case be properly cited (§10.4.5) in the credit note
      * note that if you create a new translation that does not differ in any essential contents from an earlier translation, this is still to be considered as your own new translation (and not a revision of the previous one), unless the majority of your translation is in fact verbatim identical to the previous translation
    - the use of an unpublished translation by a person outside DHARMA

### Structural markup in translation

* the overall structure of a translation should, as far as practicable, imitate the structure of the original inscription, in the following manner
* if your edition includes boxlike partitions (§3.2), the textpart divisions of your edition must be mandatorily replicated in your translation (with the same attributes and, if applicable, <head> elements)
  + the @xml:lang attribute of the <head> element does not need to be present if the heading is in the same language as that of the translation as a whole
* pagelike partitions (§3.4), if present, may be replicated or omitted from the translation as you see fit
  + for replication, use the same element with the same attributes as that used in your edition, and include the <label> elements if applicable
    - the @xml:lang attribute of the <label> element does not need to be present if the label is in the same language as that of the translation as a whole
* gridlike partitions (§3.6) and quasi-partitions (§3.8) including forme work (§3.8.4) shall not be replicated in the translation
* line beginnings shall not be replicated, but line numbers may be indicated as per §9.2.3 below
* the basic block-level container for translated text is the paragraph (<p> element)
  + each block-level containers in the original edition (i.e. <p>, <ab> and <lg>) shall be normally replicated as a corresponding paragraph (<p> element) in the translation,
    - but feel free to use a smaller or larger number of <p> elements at your discretion
  + for paragraphs translating verse, add the attribute @rend with the value "stanza" to the <p> element
    - should your translation of a stanza consist of verselike lines that will need to be displayed as separate typographic lines, you may wrap each of these in an <l> element within the <p> element corresponding to a stanza
  + if a paragraph of the original text is, or contains, a list (such as a list of donees or boundaries), you may at your discretion use a <list> element with <item>s within the corresponding <p> element of your translation as described in §10.2.2
    - translating lists as continuous prose is acceptable and in fact preferable for short lists, but segmenting them in this way is recommended for long lists
    - note that this element must not be used in the edition itself

### Headings in translations

* we foresee that **headings for translations as a whole** will be generated automatically on the basis of the @xml:lang and @source or @resp attributes of the translation division, thus
  + <div type="translation" resp="part:daba"> will be displayed as a heading “Translation into English by Dániel Balogh”
  + <div type="translation" xml:lang="fra" resp="part:emfr"> will be displayed as a heading “Translation into French by Emmanuel Francis”
* to create a **custom header** for a translation where the above is insufficient,
  + - include the element <head> as the first item within <div type="translation">
      * containing free text that is to be displayed as a heading above the translation
    - such headers, if used, will replace the auto-generated header, so it is recommended that you include the word “Translation” and a specification of the target language
* the structural parts of the translation that correspond to those of the edition (§9.2.2) will have headers auto-generated as in the edition, and/or encoded as <head> or <label> elements
* to add secondary headers to parts of a translation that do not correspond to a structural part of the edition, you may use the <label> element at any arbitrary point between two <p> elements (or before the first <p> element) of the translation
  + these will be displayed as headers
  + the attribute @xml:lang should only be added to this <label> element if the label is in a different language than of translation as a whole

### Indicating correspondence to the original

* to indicate how block-level translation elements correspond to parts of the original text, you should normally add the attribute @n to each block-level container in the translation as reference to either a line number or a stanza number in the original
  + for short inscriptions best translated as a single paragraph of prose, such referencing may be omitted
  + in <p> elements translating regular prose, use the value(s) of @n from the <lb/> element(s) of the corresponding line(s) in the original
    - this will be shown in display as a line number
  + in <p> elements translating verse (and thus carrying the attribute @rend="stanza"), use the value(s) of @n from the <lg/> element(s) of the corresponding stanza(s) in the original
    - this will be shown in display as a stanza number
  + in <item> elements translating list items, use the value(s) of @n from the <lb/> element(s) of the corresponding line(s) in the original
    - this will be shown in display as a line number
    - as stated in §9.2.5 above, marking up lists in the translation is optional; and even if you choose to do so, adding line numbers to each list item is not mandatory
    - feel free to omit numbering in short lists (instead, number only the <p> elements containing the list), and in long lists, feel free to number only some of the items, or to use the milestone method described below
    - to indicate a line or stanza in the original, simply use the value of @n from the appropriate <lb/> or <lg> element of the original
    - in <p> elements translating verse (and thus carrying the attribute @rend="stanza"), this @n will be interpreted as a stanza number, while in <p> elements translating prose (and thus without the @rend attribute) it will be interpreted as a line number
* in addition to the above method, you may sometimes find it useful to indicate a line (or stanza) number at a point in your translation that is within a block-level container rather than at the start of one, for instance in a long paragraph stretching across many lines where the order of your translation differs considerably from the order of the original
  + in such cases, you may optionally use a <milestone/> element at any point where you wish to show a reference to a line (or stanza) number
  + see §3.5.3 for an introduction to the concept of milestones
  + <milestone/> elements used for this purpose must always carry the attribute @type="ref"
  + in addition, the mandatory attribute @unit shall have one of the following values:
    - "line" when referring to a line number
    - "stanza" when referring to a stanza number
  + for example, <milestone type="ref" unit="line" n="21"/> will be shown as a reference to line number 21
  + do not forget that <milestone/> is an empty element, not a container
* in all of the above methods, ranges and sets of numbers may be used freely whenever necessary
  + to refer to a range of lines or stanzas, use a hyphen between two values, e.g.
    - <p n="1-3"> a paragraph translating prose in lines 1 to 3
    - <p rend="stanza" n="8-9"> a single paragraph translating stanzas 8 and 9 together
  + to refer to a set of non-contiguous lines or stanzas, use a comma and a space between two values, e.g.
    - <p n="1, 3"> a paragraph translating prose from lines 1 and 3 (but not 2)
    - <p rend="stanza" n="8, 10"> a paragraph translating (parts of) stanzas 8 and 10 together
* the above indicators are for human readers and are not meant to be machine-actionable, therefore
  + feel free to refer to larger ranges of lines or to several stanzas for passages best translated in larger chunks
  + feel free to refer to the same line or stanza number in several translation elements, each of which includes parts of a single line or stanza of the original
  + should the intelligibility of the translation demand it, feel free to translate items in a different order than that in which they appear in the original

|  |
| --- |
| Example 9.2.4.A: numbering in translation to indicate correspondence to the original |
| <div type="translation">  <p n="1-9">Hail! From the victorious [...] </p>  <p n="9-15">There is this village [...] </p>  <p n="15-17">In the first year [...] </p>   <p rend="stanza" n="1">By numerous kings, many times land has been given. Whoever holds land at a given moment, to him does the fruit then belong.</p> </div> |

### Phrase-level markup in translations

* in addition to plain English (or other modern-language) text, the translation division may contain phrase-level markup of the following kinds
  + globally permitted miscellaneous markup as per §10
  + additional encoding solutions specific translations, as outlined in the subsections of the present §9.2.5
* no other markup should appear in translations,[[54]](#footnote-54) and this applies also to the use of non-XML markup such as brackets, asterisks and other signs

|  |
| --- |
| Example 9.2.5.A: phrase-level markup in translation |
| <div type="translation">  <p>Indeed <supplied reason="explanation"><foreign>asti</foreign></supplied>, with respect to vendible properties in this division, the sale of <supplied reason="explanation">a <foreign>kulyavāpa</foreign> of</supplied> waste land that is without revenue charges and yields no tax, to be enjoyed in perpetuity in accordance with the law on permanent endowments, is customary for one hundred <foreign>kārṣāpaṇa</foreign>s. And no conflict of interest <supplied reason="explanation"><foreign>virodha</foreign></supplied> whatsoever <supplied reason="subaudible">will result</supplied> through its sale: <supplied reason="subaudible">on the contrary,</supplied> for His Majesty <supplied reason="subaudible">there will be</supplied> increase of wealth and attainment of one sixth of the merit.</p> </div> |

#### Foreign words

* words in a language other than the language of the translation must be tagged as <foreign> as per §10.3.3
  + there are no special rules or methods applicable to translations, and this subsection only exists to make it explicit that this encoding can and must be used in translations
* as per §10.3.3, words in the inscription’s language or Sanskrit do not require the attribute @xml:lang, including
  + such words appearing in the text without any other markup, e.g.
    - technical terms (e.g. one <foreign>kulyavāpa</foreign> of land)
    - unintelligible text that is not translated as per §9.2.5.5
  + such words inserted into the translation as explanation, as per §9.2.5.2
* as per §10.3.3, when words in another modern language are encoded as <foreign>, the attribute @xml:lang must always be present

#### Additions to the translation

* words in the translation that do not correspond to anything in the extant original text shall be tagged as <supplied>, as outlined below
  + in each of these cases, @cert="low" may be added to this element to indicate tentativeness; see §9.2.5.3 below
* words **added to the translation for the sake of target language syntax** shall be marked up as <supplied reason="subaudible">
  + this markup method is to be used for words that, though not explicitly present in the original, need to be read to get a proper translated sentence; see the next point about additions that are not required for completing the syntax in the target language
  + e.g. <p>He was generous to his subjects and <supplied reason="subaudible">therefore</supplied> loved <supplied reason="subaudible">by them</supplied> … </p>
  + we foresee that this markup will be displayed as square brackets, e.g. “He was generous to his subjects and [therefore] loved [by them].”
  + do not clutter a translation with such tags unless you find that such accuracy is essential: depending on how free or literal your translation is, you may prefer to avoid the use of this element
* segments of translation corresponding to text **restored by the editor in the original**  shall be indicated in the translation using the same elements as in the edition, namely
  + lost text, e.g. The truest of <supplied reason="lost">kings</supplied>... corresponding to <supplied reason="lost">nr̥pa</supplied>-sattamaḥ in the edition
  + text omitted by the scribe, e.g. The truest of <supplied reason="omitted">kings</supplied>... corresponding to <supplied reason="omitted">nr̥pa</supplied>-sattamaḥ in the edition
  + use the same encoding for concepts presumed to have been present in a larger lacuna of the text, even if they have not been restored in the edition (because there is no way to know what synonym was used or where a word was located within a lacuna)
    - * e.g. The village named X <supplied reason="lost">was granted</supplied>... for ...X nāmo grāmaḥ <gap reason="lost" quantity="12" unit="character"/>
      * note that in this case you will have to use @reason="lost" in the <supplied> element even if the corresponding <gap> element in the edition has @reason="illegible" (§5.1)
      * such restorations will usually not cover the whole of a lacuna and will thus need to be used in conjunction with lacuna markup as per §9.2.5.5
  + we foresee that this markup will be displayed as square brackets, without distinction from words added for the sake of target language syntax, e.g. “The truest of [kings]...”
  + do not clutter a translation with such tags unless you find that such accuracy is essential: as a rule, lost or omitted text shorter than a full word and confidently restored by you in the edition should not be marked up as supplied in the translation
* words implied by the context and **added to the translation for the sake of clarification or disambiguation** shall be marked up as <supplied reason="explanation">
  + this markup method is to be used for supplementary words that are not required for completing the syntax in the target language or may even interrupt the sentence; see the previous point about words that need to be read to get a proper translated sentence
    - e.g. <p>... devotion to <supplied reason="explanation">Viṣṇu</supplied> the bearer of the discus and the mace ... </p>
  + we foresee that this markup will be displayed as parentheses, e.g. “... devotion to (Viṣṇu) the bearer of the discus and the mace ...”
  + to **add words of the original** (or equivalents in Sanskrit or another applicable major language) next to translated words, in order to make your translation more transparent, enclose these in <supplied reason="explanation"> as above, and within that tag, use <foreign>
    - e.g. <p>Homage to that thousand-headed Person <supplied reason="explanation"><foreign>puruṣa</foreign></supplied> ... </p>
      * foreseeably displayed as “Homage to that thousand-headed Person (puruṣa)”
    - as per §10.3.3, the attribute @xml:lang need not be used in this case

#### Indicating uncertainty

* to indicate the uncertainty or tentativeness **of a translated word or phrase**, wrap a segment of translation in <seg cert="low">
  + e.g. <p>Out of the hundred and <seg cert="low">twenty</seg> shares comprising this village ... </p>
  + use this method regardless of whether the tentativeness of your translation stems from the condition of the original (e.g. partly or wholly unclear, illegible or restored) or from the obscurity of its language
  + this will probably be displayed wrapped in a pair of question marks (inverted and regular), e.g. In the great and renowned city ¿named? two ¿times?> five ...
* to indicate the uncertainty or tentativeness **of a word added to the translation**, add @cert="low" to any <supplied> element used as per §9.2.5.2 above
  + e.g. <p>On this day he <supplied reason="explanation" cert="low">Viṣṇuvardhana</supplied> donated … </p>
  + this will be displayed with a ? added inside the brackets corresponding to @reason as above, e.g. On this day he (Viṣṇuvardhana?) donated ...

#### Indicating incorrect or unexpected text

* the element <sic> may be used in translations in either of the following circumstances
* in your own translation, you may deploy <sic> to highlight words or stretches of translation corresponding to an original that seems inappropriate in context
* when reproducing a published translation, <sic> may be used to highlight points where the original translator’s usage or transliteration practice is wrong or unexpected

#### Gaps in the translation

* **lacunae** in the original shall be indicated in the translation using the same element as in the edition, namely, <gap> with @reason as per §5.4.2
  + normally, this element may be used in a translation without any further attributes
    - gaps encoded in this way will probably be displayed as [...] (regardless of the value of @reason) and will be sufficient for most lacunae in most translations
  + however, when you deem it essential to present accurate details of a lacuna in the translated text, you may optionally use the attributes @unit, @quantity and @precision as set out in §5.4.3 and §5.4.6, with the following additional options:
    - * fractional numbers (decimal fractions) for @quantity are permitted in this case, even though they cannot be used in the edition
      * @unit may be "line" even if a multiline lacuna is represented in the edition as a series of inline lacunae
    - such gaps will probably be displayed as text, e.g.
      * <gap reason="lost" quantity="3.5" unit="line"/> displayed as [3.5 lines lost]
      * <gap reason="illegible" quantity="10" unit="character" precision="low"/> displayed as [ca. 10 characters illegible]
  + no other methods of lacuna markup shall be used in translations, i.e. avoid the use of @extent and the encoding of sub-akṣara lacunae
* when **a segment of extant text is not translated because it is not intelligible**, this shall be indicated in the following way
  + mandatorily create <gap reason="ellipsis"/> without any further attributes to indicate the place in the translation where text is skipped
    - such a gap element in a translation will be displayed as ...
  + after <gap reason="ellipsis"/>, as a rule replicate the unintelligible text wrapped in the element <foreign> which is in turn wrapped in <supplied reason="explanation">
    - markup pertaining to the replicated text may be used as per §10.1
    - if the unintelligible text is very long (e.g. an entire paragraph), you may optionally forego replicating it; in this case the <note> element mentioned in the next point is mandatory
  + optionally, after the <supplied> element, add a <note> with any explanation you deem appropriate
* when **a segment of extant text is not translated for any other reason** (for instance because it is considered too trivial to translate), this shall be indicated in the following way
  + mandatorily create <gap reason="ellipsis"/> without any further attributes to indicate the place in the translation where text is skipped
    - such a gap element in a translation will be displayed as … (in the same way as for unintelligible text, but not followed by the text in the original language)
  + preferably, after the <supplied> element, add a <note> with an explanation of why the text has not been translated

#### Blank space in the translation

* in general, spaces encoded in the edition (§4.3) should not be preserved in the translation
* however, spaces left blank in the original with the intent of subsequent filling (vacat, §4.3.2.2) may be preserved in the translation if you feel that this serves a useful purpose
* in this case, use the <space/> element exactly as in the edition division, e.g. <space type="vacat" quantity="3" unit="character"/>
  + this will probably be displayed as text in square brackets, e.g. [space of ca. 3 characters left blank]

#### Indicating bitextuality

* to **indicate bitextuality** (śleṣa) in your translation, select one translation of the double entendre as the primary or more literal one (to leave without markup), and wrap the translation of the secondary or less literal meaning in <seg rend="pun">
  + this will be displayed as {} curly braces around the segment thus tagged
  + this encoding will not be machine-actionable and will in many cases leave some ambiguity that will have to be resolved by the reader, but we do not perceive a need for a more rigorous (and thus more complex) encoding scheme

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| --- |
| Example 9.2.5.B: translation with bitextual words dispersed across a stretch of text |
| ... who make the ocean heave <seg rend="pun">the treasured water burst forth</seg> with the powerful wind <seg rend="pun">vital breath</seg> arising from the lute <seg rend="pun">ritual procedure</seg> ... |
| * display: … who make the ocean heave {the treasured water burst forth} with the powerful wind {vital breath} arising from the lute {ritual procedure} … |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 9.2.5.C: translation with bitextual interpretation integrated into one sentence |
| May this reservoir of water, which is eternally festive because it is surrounded by the bodies of many riverlike women, never become exhausted just as the great ocean <seg rend="pun">which eternally revels in bodily union with many women who are rivers, yet never contracts the clap</seg>. |
| * display: May this reservoir of water, which is eternally festive because it is surrounded by the bodies of many riverlike women, never become exhausted just as the great ocean {which eternally revels in bodily union with many women who are rivers, yet never contracts the clap}. |

### Attaching multiple translations

* if you wish to include more than one translation (e.g. by different persons or to different languages), simply repeat <div type="translation"> for each of them, with attributes applied as above
* there is no requirement to include multiple translations just because they are available; see §9.1.1 above
* when you include more than one translation in your XML document, these should be presented in an order of decreasing usefulness, prioritising those which are more recent, more accurate, and in more widely spoken languages

|  |
| --- |
| Example 9.2.6.A: multiple translations |
| <div type="edition" xml:lang="ocm-Latn">  ...  <ab>pu vyā</ab>  ... </div> ... <div type="translation">  ...  <p>Her majesty the queen</p>  ... </div> <div type="translation" xml:lang="fra">  ...  <p>Sa majesté la reine</p>  ... </div> |

### Reproducing a published translation

* when encoding a previously published translation without changes, the **author** of that translation **must be credited** using the attribute @source (§10.6.2)
  + to credit a contributor other than the author of a published translation, or to indicate the author of a published translation that you have improved on, attach a credit note (§9.2.1) to the beginning of the translation
* as far as feasible, **convert** any character-based **markup** used by the original translator to XML-based markup
  + translator’s marks that cannot be converted to XML equivalents may be retained (as an exception to the rule of not using non-XML markup)
    - clarify any such markup within the credit note
* any **words** **transliterated** from an Indic script appearing in a translation you adopt, or the notes attached to it, should be silently converted to our transliteration system whenever feasible
  + however, when the element <quote> (§10.4.4) is used to cite parts of a translation, the original transliteration should be preserved
* **notes attached to a published translation** do not have to be reproduced verbatim or in their entirety
  + however, any notes attached to a translation will by default be assumed to be by the author credited in the attributes of the translation as a whole (as per §9.2.1), therefore any notes that are not reproduced verbatim from the published translation must be attributed explicitly as follows:
    - when adding notes of your own, use @resp (§10.6.1) on each such note to encode your authorship
    - when supplementing a published translation with notes from another source, use @resp (§10.6.1) or @source (§10.6.2) to assign credit to a project member or to a publication, as applicable
    - when paraphrasing notes that are not your own, likewise use @resp (§10.6.1) to encode your authorship, and include in your paraphrase an attribution to the original author of the note
      * + if that original author is the person to whom the translation as a whole is credited, then this attribution need not include an encoded reference, e.g. “Fleet observes that…”
* if a published translation is **based on a reading**, restoration or emendation **other than what you adopt in your edition**, it is highly recommended that you point this out in a note of your own, attached to the spot where the translation is based on divergent text
* when a published translation you are encoding **omits a stretch of the text** (for example because it is unintelligible or because the original publisher considered a part of the text not worthy of attention), this shall be indicated in your encoding as per §9.2.5.5)
* handling **mistakes in a published translation**
  + it is recommended that you silently correct any obvious typographic errors in a published translation you are reproducing
  + unusual or incorrect interpretation and unexpected transliteration/normalisation found in published translations may be flagged with <sic> as per §9.2.5.4

## The commentary

### Overview

* the commentary to your text shall be wrapped in <div type="commentary">
  + this division follows the edition division containing the translation(s)
* the contents of the commentary division shall be freeform discursive English text, wrapped in one or more <p> elements, which may include globally permitted miscellaneous markup (§10), but no other markup including non-XML markup such as brackets, asterisks and other signs
* possible topics of the commentary include:
  + discussion of the readings chosen for your edition, along with any details that could not be encoded within the edition or the apparatus, including
    - alternative readings too nebulous to encode in the edition
    - uncertainty about the location of a break in extrinsic structure with respect to restored text (§3.3.3.1)
  + discussion of metrical phenomena and uncertainty about verse metres
  + discussion of the interpretation as reflected in your translation and any alternatives
  + literal translations of phrases more elegantly translated in your translation, but for this reason, possibly obscure
  + pointing out parallel passages in other sources, especially if these are used as the basis of restoration in the present text
  + note that palaeographic observations should not go into the commentary; rather,
    - those pertaining to the inscription as a whole belong in the <handDesc> section of the TEI header, see §11.2.1
    - those pertaining to specific loci should be recorded in the apparatus as notes (§9.1.7)

### Structure of the commentary and correspondence to the text

* commentarial **paragraphs will not be linked** in a machine-actionable way **to the text**
  + as in any written commentary, refer to lines, stanzas, pādas or particular words/phrases as and when necessary, spelling out such references in a clear human-readable manner
  + however, should you wish to create a structured commentary with entries referred to particular sections of the text, you may employ the human-readable linking method described for translations in §9.2.3 above, i.e.
    - add to any <p> element in the commentary the attribute @n, corresponding to a line number, a range of line numbers, or a set of non-contiguous line numbers in the text
    - add to any <p> element in the commentary the attribute @rend with the value "stanza" and the attribute @n, corresponding to a stanza number, a range of stanza numbers, or a set of non-contiguous stanza numbers in the text
    - see §9.2.3 for details and examples of this method
* **textpart divisions** (<div type="textpart">) may be created to break up a long commentary into **sections** (chapters), but there is no obligation to reproduce the textparts of the edition in the commentary and no facility of linking such divisions to any divisions of the text
  + use any arbitrary number of textpart divs
    - keeping in mind the requirement of tessellation (§3.2.2), i.e. that if a textpart division is present within your commentary, then all your commentarial text must be contained within textpart divisions
  + always add the attribute @n to number commentarial textparts, using plain Arabic numerals as values, which shall only be used for internal reference if at all
  + always add a header to commentarial textparts, by creating the element <head> (containing free text to be displayed as a heading) as the first item within each textpart division

## The bibliography

### Overview

* this Guide section is about the bibliography division in your XML editions
  + the method for citing bibliographic references is discussed in §10.4.5
* the project will maintain a master bibliography in Zotero
  + consult the ZG about adding entries to this bibliography, and if you do not yet have access to the group Library DHARMA, ask for it
  + in this system, each reference will be known by a unique internal identifier in the form of the Short Title assigned to any Zotero item
* the bibliography division of an XML document in our project serves a twofold purpose
  + to present what specialists of Greek and Roman epigraphy call the “epigraphic lemma”, i.e. a paragraph which explains the history of research leading up the edition encoded in your file
  + to collect all bibliographic references pertaining to the inscription edited in your document and the artefact bearing it
* the XML shall be created within <div type="bibliography">
  + this division is the last element within the <body> of your document, appearing after the commentary
* all citations in all parts of the bibliography should include page ranges only if the publication is not entirely or mostly about the text being edited
  + for instance, when citing a journal article primarily concerned with the text, refer to the article as a whole and not specifically to the page range containing the edited text

### The structured bibliography

* the structured bibliography will be divided in our editions into two sections, a primary and a secondary bibliography
* the primary bibliography shall include only independent integral editions
* the secondary bibliography shall contain all other publications relevant to the inscription, such as
  + re-publications of previous editions (without new insights)
  + reports (ARIE, etc.)
  + partial readings or translations
  + descriptions/discussions of the inscription’s content, the support, specific readings, etc.
* the encoding of these two bibliographies consists of the containers <listBibl type="primary"> and <listBibl type="secondary">,
  + and within each of these, one <bibl> element for each bibliographic entry, encoding a regular citation as per §10.4.5
* if you wish to add notes to your structured bibliography, keep in mind that as per §10.4.1, a <note> may only appear as the last child of a <bibl> element, i.e. neither between <bibl> elements, nor at a non-ultimate position within a <bibl> element
* these lists will be populated automatically from your metadata spreadsheets, but will require your attention on the following points:
  + check them and correct where necessary
  + arrange them in an alphabetical order

### Bibliographic sigla

* if your apparatus cites lemmas or readings from previous editors using @source (as per §9.1.3 and §9.1.4), the full citation of each of those editions in your bibliography division must include a manually encoded siglum (an abbreviation by which they will be shown in the apparatus)
  + this applies regardless of whether the full citation is in your primary bibliography or the secondary one
* encode the siglum as the attribute @n on the relevant <bibl> item
* sigla should be kept as short and simple as feasible provided that they are unique within an XML document and reasonably straightforward for the reader to understand
  + for the sake of clarity, letters of the English alphabet and numbers are preferred in sigla, but symbol characters and letters with diacritics may be used whenever you feel they are necessary
    - except that the characters &, < and > must be avoided to avoid error-prone situations (§1.3.3)
    - the character + will be transformed to “&” in the display of sigla, and is recommended for the sigla of multi-author editions
* here follow some guidelines for creating sigla, but feel free to deviate from these whenever you feel you have good reason to
  + generally, use only the initial of the surname of the author
    - e.g. “F” for “Fleet”
  + for names beginning with Sh, Ch and aspirates, use only the first initial unless you find this disturbing
    - e.g. “C” for “Chhabra”
  + for publications with more than one author, use the initial of the surname of each author
    - it is recommended that you use a + sign between these initials, which will be rendered in display as an & sign
    - e.g. “S+G” for “Sircar and Gai”, displayed as “S&G”
  + feel free to use more than one initial whenever you find this desirable
  + additional initials are required (instead of optional) when this serves the purpose of disambiguation
    - e.g. “DRB” and “RGB” to distinguish “Devadatta Ramakrishna Bhandarkar” from “Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar”
    - if initials are not sufficient for disambiguation, include part or whole of the authors’ last names in sigla, as most practicable
  + should you need sigla for two or more publications of a single author (or the same combination of authors), add disambiguation to the sigla in the form of a serial number (e.g. “C1”, “C2”) or the year of publication (e.g. “C1911”, “C1913”)
  + for publications that do not have a named author (as is the case with certain journal-type publications, for which see ZG §4.4.2), use the journal abbreviation or, if disambiguation is needed, the journal abbreviation and the year (i.e. the Zotero short title)

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| Example 9.4.3.A: bibliographic citation with a siglum, within the primary bibliography |
| <bibl n="H">  <ptr target="bib:Hultzsch1913-1914\_01"/>  <citedRange unit="page">225-226</citedRange>  <citedRange unit="item">B</citedRange>  </bibl> |

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| Example 9.4.3.B: bibliographic citation of ARIE with a siglum, within the primary bibliography |
| <bibl n="ARIE">   <ptr target="bib:ARIE1904-1905"/>   <citedRange unit="page">33, 39</citedRange>   <citedRange unit="appendix">B/1905</citedRange>   <citedRange unit="item">56</citedRange> </bibl> |

### The epigraphic lemma

* in addition to the structured bibliographies, you will need to create an epigraphic lemma
* this shall take the form of a single <p> element located within the bibliography division and before the primary bibliographic list, containing freeform discursive English text
  + your freeform text should contain bibliographic citations (encoded as per §10.4.5) for entries pertaining to the study of the text and its translation
    - these can be copied and pasted from the structured bibliography, then edited as needed and expanded with explanatory text
  + notes (§10.4.1) may be used in the epigraphic lemma wherever desired, but if you wish to add a note to a particular bibliographic citation, remember to place the <note> element outside, and immediately after, the <bibl> element
* the epigraphic lemma should mostly consist of items of the primary bibliography, but early reports, facsimiles and translations without an accompanying edition may also be mentioned here
* it is recommended that you present the principal publications in ascending chronological order up to the one that most immediately precedes the present edition
* each item referred to should be accompanied by brief information on why each bibliographic item is relevant and on whether it includes an edition, a facsimile or a translation of the text
  + for any publication that includes visual documentation, give a full account of such documentation in the epigraphic lemma (reproduction method, print quality, missing parts, etc.)
* if it is known from a publication, or if you are the author of the present edition, include a brief statement of the principal visual documentation on which an edition was based
* note that you must identify the author of the present edition in the epigraphic lemma, even if no previous publication exists
  + the same author must also be identified in <respStmt>, see §11.1.2

### Full markup example for the bibliography

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| --- |
| Example 9.4.5.A: the bibliography division |
| <div type="bibliography">  <p>First edited by Cohen Stuart <bibl rend="omitname"><ptr target="bib:CohenStuart1875\_01"/><citedRange unit="page">23</citedRange><citedRange unit="item">XIII</citedRange></bibl> with a lithographic reproduction in the accompanying volume of plates <bibl><ptr target="bib:Huart+Hooiberg1875\_01"/></bibl>; edited again by Boechari <bibl rend="omitname"><ptr target="bib:Boechari1985-1986\_01"/><citedRange unit="page">53</citedRange> <citedRange unit="item">E.16</citedRange></bibl>; re-edited here by Arlo Griffiths from the Leiden estampage of the plate.  </p>  <listBibl type="primary">  <bibl n="B">  <ptr target="bib:Boechari1985-1986\_01"/>  <citedRange unit="page">53</citedRange>  <citedRange unit="item">E.16</citedRange>  </bibl>  <bibl n="CS">  <ptr target="bib:CohenStuart1875\_01"/>  <citedRange unit="page">23</citedRange>  <citedRange unit="item">XIII</citedRange>  </bibl>  <bibl n="HH">  <ptr target="bib:Huart+Hooiberg1875\_01"/>  </bibl>  </listBibl>  <listBibl type="secondary">  <bibl><ptr target="bib:NBG08\_1870"/><date>1870</date><citedRange>72, 78</citedRange></bibl>  <bibl><ptr target="bib:Verbeek1891\_01"/><citedRange unit="page">149-150</citedRange> <citedRange unit="item">276</citedRange></bibl>  <bibl><ptr target="bib:Damais1970\_01"/><citedRange unit="page">48</citedRange><citedRange unit="item">86</citedRange><citedRange unit="note">13</citedRange></bibl>  </listBibl> </div> |

# Globally available markup outside the edition

## Editorial markup outside the edition

* as a rule, the XML elements pertaining to the text edition (§2 to §6.4) should be avoided outside the edition division of your XML file, except as explicitly endorsed in the following sections of §10 and, for specific divisions of the XML file (viz. the apparatus and the translation), in the relevant sections of §9
* when citing something from the text edited in your file or from another text, it is generally recommended that you omit editorial markup from that citation
* however, sometimes you may deem it essential to cite a diplomatic reading with all its intricacies, particularly
  + in a note or commentary section discussing the editorial difficulties connected to a reading, or
  + in a translation when replicating an unintelligible stretch of text (§9.2.5.5),
* in such cases, you may use the following elements of editorial markup outside the edition division, limited to features whose replication is deemed essential in the context (i.e. without an obligation to replicate all editorial markup)
  + empty elements representing transition points (<lb/>, <pb/> and <milestone/> of any kind; §3.3)
    - to reduce code clutter, feel free to remove all attributes from these elements
  + any markup pertaining to the originally inscribed text (§3.7)
  + any markup pertaining to physical condition and reading difficulties (§5)
  + any markup pertaining to modern editorial intervention (§5.5)
  + any markup pertaining to visual features (§7.5)
* when citing primary text with editorial markup as above, keep in mind that
  + tags for block-level containers (<p>, <ab>, <lg> and <l>) must not be included in citations
  + foreign-language citations within a stretch of modern-language text must always be tagged as <foreign> (§10.3.3), so all markup pertaining to the citation must be within these tags
  + XML elements must always have a start-tag and an end-tag, so when copying and pasting from your edition, make sure that these tags are present in your citation even if one end of the segment tagged in your edition is outside the copied string, i.e.
    - add the start-tag for retained markup commencing before and ending inside your citation
    - add the end-tag for retained markup commencing inside your citation and ending after it
    - add start and end-tags for a citation snipped from within a longer stretch of phrase-level markup

## Formatting

### Character formatting

* given the principle of conceptual markup (§1.3.4), it will not normally be necessary for you to apply character formatting as such: all essential formatting will be handled globally through external stylesheets and governed by the XML tags you create,
  + so for instance instead of italicising foreign words and titles, you tag them as <foreign>[[55]](#footnote-55) or <title> respectively
* that said, you may occasionally find it useful to encode simple formatting instructions without any specific semantic classification
* for this purpose, only outside the edition[[56]](#footnote-56) and mainly within the commentary division, you may use the element <hi> (signifying typographic highlighting) with the attribute @rend taking on one of the following values:
  + "italic"
  + "bold"
  + "subscript"
  + "superscript"
* in addition to the above, the use of <hi rend="grantha"> is permitted outside the edition in text cited from the inscription (or another primary text), for the purpose of highlighting characters originally written in Grantha
  + note that this does not replace the <foreign> tag (§10.3.3) required for such text outside the edition

### Lists

* should you need to format some text as a structured list, the following markup may be used at any point where a <p> element is present, particularly in the commentary, translation or certain parts of the TEI header such as the hand description (§11.2.1)
  + special considerations for the use of lists in the edition division are given in §2.7
* within the <p> element enclosing your text, create the container <list> without any attributes to produce a plain list (displayed with each item in a new line and indented)
  + within <list>, create an <item> element as a container for each list item
* at present, in addition to the plain list described above, we permit (and can display) the following list variations
  + to create a bulleted list, add @rend="bulleted" to the <list> element
  + to create an auto-numbered list, add @rend="numbered" to the <list> element
  + to create a list with headwords and descriptions (short headwords displayed in bold, each followed by a description or definition displayed in plain face and with a hanging indent), wrap each item in the element <label> and each description in the element <item>, populating your <list> container with an alternating sequence of these two elements
* to create a multi-level list, <list> elements may be nested in one another, but this is not recommended (especially not for numbered lists) because of potential display complications
  + please contact the authors and the TEI manager if you feel this, or the use of a different flavour of list, is essential for you

## Encoding language

### Tagging language with @xml:lang

* the language of the contents of an XML element may be specified using the attribute @xml:lang
* the permitted value of this attribute shall in our practice be **language tags** defined by the ISO standard 639-3[[57]](#footnote-57)
  + the codes relevant to our project are listed in 0 of this guide
* **script subtags** defined by ISO 15924[[58]](#footnote-58) are often conjoined to language tags (using a hyphen between the two), but in our practice, this shall be limited to the following:
  + the language tag of text originally written in an Indic script and edited in Romanised transliteration shall mandatorily be suffixed with -Latn
* language tags without a script subtag are by default assumed to be in a script typical for the language
  + thus, in our practice, modern languages shall be encoded without a script subtag, including
    - modern languages written in some form of the Latin alphabet, such as English and French
    - modern south and southeast Asian languages, when cited in the script typically used for that language
  + note well that script subtags in the value of @xml:lang encode the script of the **contents of the element** bearing this attribute, and **not the original script** in which transliterated text was written
    - the encoding of the original script, applicable only to the edition division, is covered in §7.5.5

### Tagging language in pre-existing containers

* the <TEI> container (§1.4) of the entire XML document specifies English as the language of the document, and this is understood to apply to all descendant elements unless otherwise specified
* when **a structural unit** of the document is in another language, the attribute @xml:lang must be added to the start-tag of the corresponding structural element to specify the language:
  + the edition division must normally be set to the language of the original text
    - see §7.2 for detailed instructions on language encoding within the edition
  + translation divisions must explicitly indicate their language (§9.2.1) unless it is English, in which case no language attribute should be added to the translation division
  + similarly, smaller structural units (e.g. <note>, <p> and <q>) may be set to a particular language as and when applicable

### Tagging foreign languages outside the edition

* this subsection concerns short stretches of a language different from that of the surrounding English (or other modern-language) text (for the sake of simplicity referred to here as a “foreign” language) in parts of the XML file outside the edition division
  + see §7.2 about tagging language within the edition
  + stretches of foreign language that coincide with an already existing XML container should be handled as per §10.3.2 above
* text in a foreign language shall be wrapped in the element <foreign>, and will be displayed in italics
* @xml:lang (with the appropriate language tag as its value) **is mandatory** for words or phrases cited **in a modern language** other than that of the surrounding text (e.g. a French quotation in an English commentary)
  + however, do not overdo the tagging of modern foreign words: e.g. French or Latin loanwords commonly used in English should not be tagged as <foreign> at all
  + if you use transliteration to cite a modern language that normally uses a non-Latin script, the subtag -Latn must be added to the language tag as per §10.3.1
* @xml:lang **is not mandatory** for words or phrases **in a language of study** cited (tagged as <foreign>) in a modern-language context
  + @xml:lang is counter-recommended (to reduce code clutter at the cost of some loss of machine-actionable rigour) for text cited in the language of a monolingual inscription (i.e. that encoded for the edition division), including
    - citations from the inscription in a translation, commentary or note (including apparatus notes), e.g. Two <foreign>kulyavāpa</foreign>s of land
    - strings of text that are not meaningful in and of themselves, such as
      * single (transliterated) characters mentioned in a palaeographic description, e.g. The scribe tends to use <foreign>ṅh</foreign> instead of <foreign>ṁh</foreign>
      * morphological components or unintelligible segments mentioned in a discussion, e.g. The suffix <foreign>-vat</foreign>
    - in each of these cases, using @xml:lang is not expressly prohibited, and you may choose to do so in any situation where you feel that the ambiguity arising from the lack of such encoding would be detrimental to the understanding of your work
  + @xml:lang **is optional** (to be used or avoided on a case-by-case basis)
    - for technical terms in Sanskrit or another major language applicable to the inscription’s context, e.g. a <foreign>bahuvrīhi</foreign> compound
    - for text cited in one of the languages of a multilingual inscription (i.e. those encoded for certain textpart divisions or smaller sections of the edition)
    - for terms cited in a dictionary reference (§10.4.5)
  + when you choose to use @xml:lang in any of these non-mandatory cases, do not forget to include the subtag -Latn as per §10.3.1
* the encoding of the original script with @rendition (§7.5.5) should generally be avoided when citing text in a modern-language context
* but when text from an inscription is cited with full editorial markup for the sake of complete accuracy (§10.1), then such encoding may also be retained

## Notes, quotations and references

### Encoding notes

* in our project’s XML files, notes may only be used in the following contexts:
  + in parts of the <body> of the document wherever freeform modern-language text is permitted, namely the translation, the commentary, and the epigraphic lemma (§9.4.4) within the bibliography
  + in the critical apparatus, notes may appear as the last child element of an <app> element (§9.1.7), but not at any other place, for instance within the lemma or a particular reading
  + in the structured bibliography, notes may appear as the last child element of a <bibl> element (§9.4.2), but not at any other place, for instance before a <citedRange> element
    - please note that, to avoid complications of interpretation and display, notes must not be used within a <bibl> element outside the structured bibliography (e.g. in the epigraphic lemma or the commentary); if you wish to attach a note to a bibliographic citation in such contexts, place the <note> element right after the end-tag </bibl>
  + if you feel an overwhelming need to add a note to any other part of your document, please first discuss this with the authors of this Guide
* to create a note, add the element <note> at the point where the note should be anchored
  + notes may be rendered as footnotes, endnotes or tooltips (attached to a note anchor on the spot), depending on display decisions which will be made later
  + <note> elements must always be within the structural containers applicable to the division, i.e. within <p> in a translation or commentary, within <app> in the apparatus, and within <bibl> in the structured bibliography
  + in freeform text (i.e. in a translation or commentary), place the <note> element after any adjacent punctuation mark, not before it
* if the author of a note is not the same as the author encoded in the @resp or @source attribute of the note’s ancestor element (e.g. the translation division), then authorship must be encoded for the note as follows:
  + using @resp (§10.6.1) if the note is by you and/or another project member
  + using @source (§10.6.2) if the note is adopted verbatim from a publication
    - paraphrased notes are in this respect regarded as the product of the person doing the paraphrasing; the author of the original note shall be credited by including a regular citation (§10.4.5) in the paraphrase or, if the reference is obvious from the context, simply by referring to the original author by name
* the **content of notes** shall be freeform text, preferably consisting of complete sentences in English, starting with a capital letter and ending with punctuation
  + notes may contain any phrase-level markup permitted in freeform text, including in particular bibliographic citations, which should be added wherever you refer to a published opinion
  + notes may also contain markup used in the edition division, such as <unclear> and <gap> (etc.), to be used where necessary in citing and discussing primary text in a diplomatic form
  + notes may not contain further notes (this is not a technical requirement but a convention we shall observe to reduce complication)
  + it is recommended that you keep your notes short, but should you find it absolutely necessary, the contents of notes may be structured into paragraphs by creating <p> elements within <note>
    - in this case, the entirety of your note text should be contained in <p> elements

### Encoding titles

* outside the edition division (e.g. in notes, commentary, etc.), any titles you mention shall be tagged with the element <title>
* titles to be tagged in this way
  + include non-epigraphic primary sources (literary texts), e.g. <title>Harivaṁśa</title>
  + include secondary sources (technical literature, where you mention a title outside a citation encoded as per §10.4.5), regardless of whether the title is cited
    - in full, e.g. <title>Early History of the Deccan</title>,
    - in abbreviated form, e.g. <title>Mahâbodhi</title> for the title Mahâbodhi, or the great Buddhist temple under the Bodhi tree at Buddha-Gaya, or
    - as a widely known acronym, e.g. <title>OJED</title> for the title Old Javanese-English dictionary
  + do not include the titles of inscriptions (in secondary literature or the DHARMABase), which are to be encoded as per §10.4.6
* by default, all titles tagged in this way will be displayed in italics; when this is not desired, do the following
  + for titles of chapters (e.g. in a multi-author book) and articles (e.g. in a journal)
    - add the attribute @level with the value "a" (for “analytic”)
      * e.g. <title level="a">Grants from Valabhî</title>
    - titles tagged in this way will be displayed in regular type, but with quote marks added around them
  + for any titles that you wish to display without italics and that are not chapters or articles
    - add the attribute @rend with the value "plain"
    - titles tagged in this way will be displayed without any typographic distinction from the surrounding text

### Quotations without an encoded reference

* **quoted text not attributed to a published source** shall be wrapped in the element <q>
  + do not add quotation marks to the text, as these will be automatically produced in display in the correct form
  + however, to exercise more control over the type of quote marks displayed, you may choose to omit the tag and add marks manually
    - in this case take care to use the desired characters („...” “...” ‘...’ «...») rather than generic typewriter quotes or apostrophes
* this encoding method applies primarily to quotations in the same language as the surrounding text, such as
  + translations of phrases or sentences of the edited text or another text (appearing in a commentary or apparatus)
  + your translation of text quoted as direct speech (e.g. with iti) in an inscription (within the translation)
* text quoted from a primary source in the original language, to be displayed in italics without quotation marks, shall not be marked up in this way, but must be tagged as <foreign> as per §10.3.3
* if you use <q> to quote text in a modern language other than that of the surrounding text, use @xml:lang on the <q> element, as per §10.3.2
* to create a **block quote**, proceed as above but add @rend="block" to the <q> element
  + text quoted in this way will be displayed as a separate indented paragraph without quotation marks

### Quoting published material

* to encode **direct quotations from a published source**, proceed as follows
  + within the <p> element in which you quote some text, create the wrapper <cit>
  + within <cit>, wrap the quoted text in the element <quote>
  + also within <cit>, but outside (and immediately after) <quote>, add a bibliographic citation as per §10.4.5 to specify the source of the quotation[[59]](#footnote-59)
* do not add quotation marks to the text, as these will be automatically produced in display in the correct form
* to create a **block quote**, proceed as above but add @rend="block" to the <quote> element
  + text quoted in this way will be displayed as a separate indented paragraph without quotation marks
* when citing text from a publication with <quote>, any **transliterated words** in the cited text shall be retained **in their original form** rather than being converted to our transliteration system
  + but any text adopted without <quote>, for example in apparatus readings, translations and paraphrased/summarised opinions, should be converted to our transliteration system

### Bibliographic citations

* bibliographic citations may be used in any part of your XML document where modern-language text is permitted, and must be mandatorily listed in the bibliography as discussed under §9.4
* a citation is encoded in the form of the element <bibl>
* the empty element <ptr/> (pointer) must mandatorily appear as the first element within <bibl>
  + with the mandatory attribute @target, whose value shall be the Zotero Short Title of the cited publication, prefixed with the string “bib:”
    - e.g. <bibl><ptr target="bib:Agrawala1983\_01"/></bibl>
* **to limit the citation** to a specific part of the publication, add the element <citedRange> after the <ptr/> element but within the <bibl> element, wrapping the details of the citation in the following manner
  + by default, <citedRange> will be understood to **refer to page numbers**, so references to pages without additional detail can simply be added as the content of this element, e.g. <citedRange>12</citedRange>
    - use a hyphen to record a range of pages, e.g. <citedRange>12-21</citedRange>
      * the number of the last page should always be recorded in full, e.g. <citedRange>123-124</citedRange> (not 123-4 or 123-24)
    - use a comma (followed by a space) to list non-adjacent pages, e.g. <citedRange>12, 24</citedRange>
  + unless an entire publication is being referred to, **specifying a page number or range is mandatory** except for
    - references that do not involve a numbered page
    - references that, by general scholarly convention, do not include a page range, such as dictionary entries, sections from grammars, and some anthologies of inscriptions
      * in such cases, any unique set of one or more relevant identifiers (listed below) should be used instead of or in addition to a page range
    - other identifiers may always be used in addition to, but not instead of, a page range
  + to **refer to an identifier other than a page**, add the attribute @unit to <citedRange> with one of the following values, and formulate the contents of the element accordingly
    - "page" for page numbers where this needs to be made explicit (see below), with contents as described above for the default
    - "volume" for multi-volume publications, @@@this and below values: pending decision on which units will have plural displays
    - "book" where a single-volume publication is divided into “books” within each of which a reference system is restarted (such as Sircar’s *Indian Inscriptions*, where item numbers are restarted in each “book” of both volumes)
    - "part" to distinguish sections of publications where identical page numbers re-occur within a single volume (such as Epigraphia Carnatica)
    - "section" for one of many numbered paragraphs or short sections where this form of citation is practicable, such as many grammars
    - "note" for a numbered (foot or end) note
    - "line" for a lineated work where citations are conventionally identified by line number
    - "item" for a number in an anthology of editions, or an item in a numbered list (to be displayed as №)
    - "entry" for an entry in a dictionary or encyclopaedia (to be displayed as s.v.)
      * the contents will not be italicised in display by default
      * if you wish a dictionary entry cited in this way to appear in italics (but this is not required), then enclose the contents of <citedRange> in <foreign> (as per §10.3.3)
    - "figure", "plate", "table", "appendix" etc. as applicable, for visual material
    - note that the values of @unit should always be English regardless of the language of the publication, e.g. use "appendix" for an original bijlage
    - should you feel the need to use a different value, please contact the authors to discuss the matter
    - as per ZG §4.4 and §4.6, numerals other than Arabic ones (e.g. Roman and Devanagari) should be converted in your citations to Arabic numbers unless this results in an ambiguity (because Arabic and non-Arabic numerals are both used within a publication, for the same unit of citation, e.g. Roman page numbers in the front matter and Arabic page numbers in the main text)
  + to **refer to a point identified by a combination of entities**, it is possible to add more than one <citedRange> element (e.g. to encode a reference to a certain figure on a certain page)
    - in this case, page references must be explicitly encoded with @unit="page"
    - the <citedRange> elements must appear in the order in which they are eventually to be displayed, e.g. a volume number must precede a page number, and a page number must precede a note number
  + a consistent display for the reference will be automatically generated from the values of @unit and the contents of <citedRange> @@@integrate with display explanation below
    - see the examples below for the use of <citedRange> in various combinations, and the display generated from these
  + for **complex references** which cannot be generated automatically, especially which involve multiple points identified by different (combinations of) entities (e.g. “notes 9 and 10 on page 291 and the body text on page 320”, “page 15 and appendix A”, or “pages 216–217 of Part I and Plate XI in Part II”)
    - use <citedRange> with @unit="mixed", containing a non-rigorous but unambiguous conventional indication of the target of your citation (e.g. "p. 291 nn. 9, 10; p. 320", "p. 15, App. A", or "part I, pp. 216–217; part II, pl. XI")
    - note that it will not be possible for such references to be interpreted accurately by a computer and where feasible, avoid references of this kind @@@deprecate or weaken? we don’t really want computer action anyway
  + see the examples below for the use of <citedRange> in various combinations
* a citation encoded in this way will be ultimately **displayed** as a human-readable author-date citation
  + the internal details of citations will be automatically styled according to project conventions (with some details yet to be finalised)
  + **parentheses will not be automatically produced around citations** and will have to be added in the surrounding text wherever you need them
  + if **the name of the author(s)** is an integral part of your text and must thus appear **independently of the citation**:
    - add the attribute @rend with the value "omitname" to the <bibl> element, which will cause the pointer to display without the name
    - add the author’s name wherever you require in the text outside the <bibl> element
    - in this case too, any parentheses you wish to see around the citation will need to be added manually
    - see Example 10.4.5.D below for an illustration
  + if you wish to **show “ibid.” instead of the name of the author(s)**:
    - add the attribute @rend with the value "ibid" to the <bibl> element, which will display “ibid.” instead of the name and will not use parentheses
    - depending on your context, parentheses may be avoided altogether or used further away from the citation
    - see Example 10.4.5.E below for an illustration

|  |
| --- |
| Example 10.4.5.A: encoding a basic citation |
| * Majumdar 1943: 23–28 |
| <bibl>  <ptr target="bib:Majumdar1943\_01"/>  <citedRange>23-28</citedRange> </bibl> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 10.4.5.B: encoding a citation with a page and a figure number |
| * Majumdar 1943: 23–28, fig. 12 |
| <bibl>  <ptr target="bib:Majumdar1943\_01"/>  <citedRange unit="page">23-28</citedRange>  <citedRange unit="figure">12</citedRange> </bibl> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 10.4.5.C: encoding a citation with a volume and page number |
| * Majumdar 1943, vol. 1: 23–28 |
| <bibl>  <ptr target="bib:Majumdar1943\_01"/>  <citedRange unit="volume">1</citedRange>  <citedRange unit="page">23-28</citedRange> </bibl> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 10.4.5.D: encoding a citation with parentheses only around the year and pages |
| * Majumdar (1943: 23–28) * note that the parentheses are added manually around the <bibl> element |
| Majumdar (<bibl rend="omitname">  <ptr target="bib:Majumdar1943\_01"/>  <citedRange>23-28</citedRange> </bibl>) |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 10.4.5.E: encoding a citation with ibid. |
| * *ibid.*: 23–28 |
| <bibl rend="ibid">  <ptr target="bib:Majumdar1943\_01"/>  <citedRange>23-28</citedRange> </bibl> |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 10.4.5.F: encoding a citation of the Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy |
| <bibl>  <ptr target="bib:ARIE1962-1963"/>  <citedRange unit="page">157</citedRange>  <citedRange unit="appendix">C/1945-1946</citedRange>  <citedRange unit="item">1</citedRange> </bibl> |
| * please always follow this example when citing the ARIE appendices, i.e. always include the year (or range of years written out in full) mentioned in the title of the appendix, separated with a slash from the letter of the appendix |

|  |
| --- |
| Example 10.4.5.G: encoding a citation with a volume and section number |
| * Edgerton 1953, vol. 1: §§34-36 |
| <bibl>  <ptr target="bib:Edgerton1953\_01"/>  <citedRange unit="volume">1</citedRange>  <citedRange unit="section">34-36</citedRange> </bibl> |

### Referring to inscriptions in the DHARMABase

* to refer to another inscription in the DHARMABase, use the element <ref>
* such references may be included in any freeform text, but will at the present stage most likely to be used in an apparatus note or inside a <p> element in the <div type="commentary">
* unlike the <ptr/> element used in bibliographic citations (§10.4.5), <ref> is not an empty element: it must contain a human-readable reference
  + we recommend keeping the contents limited to the identifier of the inscription you want to quote
  + any specification of the line (or other details) to which you are referring may be added after the <ref> element, e.g. <ref>C. 7</ref>, line 5
* in order for this markup to allow us to generate a hyperlink to the intended edition in the online presentation of the DHARMABase, the attribute @target has to be used to establish the link to the relevant xml file
  + for files kept in the same repository, the value of this attribute shall be the filename of the inscription, e.g. <ref target="C00007.xml">C. 7</ref>
  + for files kept in different repositories, add a further attribute @n, containing the name of the GitHub repository where the file is located, e.g. <ref n="tfa-pallava-epigraphy" target="Pallava00001.xml">Pallava 1</ref>
* the same method can also be used to create a link toward an external database
  + in this case, the value of the @target element should contain a permanent URL

### Referring to websites

* to refer to a website with an URL, use the element <ref> with the URL encoded as the attribute @target on this element, and the text to display) as its contents
  + e.g. <ref target="http://museumsofindia.gov.in/repository/record/im\_kol-A20050-9085-18">Baigram fragment</ref>
  + the contents may also be a repetition of the URL if it is to be visible to the reader, e.g. <ref target="https://tei-c.org/">https://tei-c.org/</ref>

## Encoding names

* see §7.4 about the optional encoding of names within the edition
* names (contemporary or pre-modern) may, in principle, be tagged anywhere in a document, but we do not recommend doing so in any content except where explicitly called for in another section of this guide
  + at present the Responsibility Statement (§11.1.2) is the only section which calls for name markup outside the edition

### Tagging contemporary names

* when a contemporary name requires a tag, wrap the entire name in the element <persName>
  + if the name is that of a DHARMA project participant (such as your own name), add the attribute @ref
    - the value of this attribute shall be the personal identifier[[60]](#footnote-60) of the participant, with the prefix “part:” (as an abbreviated reference to the file listing participants of the project)
* within this element
  + either apply the tags <forename> and <surname> to the respective components of the name
  + or apply <name> to the whole of a name if it cannot be broken down in this way
    - note that in this case <persName> must still wrap <name>

|  |
| --- |
| Example 10.5.1.A: encoding the name of a project participant |
| <persName ref="part:argr">  <forename>Arlo</forename>  <surname>Griffiths</surname> </persName> |

## Attributes as referencing systems

### Encoding authorship with @resp

* the attribute @resp (for “responsibility”) may be added to any XML element to encode the fact that a particular project participant is the author of that particular item, without explicitly writing their name in the text (for which see §10.5.1)
* in the initial stages of our project, most of our XML documents will be the products of a single individual or a small number of people, who will be recorded as authors in the TEI header (§11.1.2) of each file
  + therefore, this attribute will only be necessary where specifically called for in this guide, namely
    - to explicitly encode your authorship for translations (§9.2.1)
    - to encode the authorship of individual notes in a translation by someone other than the author of the note (§9.2.7)
* later on, however, many of our documents will probably be revised and improved by other project members
  + to facilitate the tracking of such revisions and to have a record of credit, @resp may be added to any element
* the value of @resp shall be the personal identifier of a project participant[[61]](#footnote-61) with the prefix “part:”
  + to credit more than one participant, simply include several personal identifiers (each prefixed as above) within a single @resp attribute, separating them with nothing but a space

### Crediting publications with @source

* the contents of certain markup elements as a whole may need to be credited to a publication, including in particular
  + lemmas and/or readings in a critical apparatus (§9.1.3, §9.1.4)
  + notes (§10.4.1)
  + translations as a whole (§9.2.1)
* to credit a previous publication, the attribute @source must be added to the XML entity representing the item you wish to credit
* the value of @source shall be the Zotero Short Title of the publication containing the reading you are crediting, prefixed with the string “bib:”
  + do not include additional reference details such as a page number or an item number in a compilation: this cannot be done in this referencing system
  + wherever a page or item number is essential (because your XML document does not include a full citation of the publication concerned), you will need to use a full citation (§10.4.5) in your text instead of the attribute @source
* to credit more than one publication (e.g. because more than one scholar has suggested or endorsed a certain reading, or because a note was published in several publications)
  + the relevant prefixed short titles must appear, in chronological sequence (earlier publications precede later ones), within a single @source attribute, separated by nothing but a space, e.g. <rdg source="bib:Devadatta1863\_01 bib:Doe2019\_01">

### Identifying persons and places with @key

* to encode the common (standard) name of a person or place designated in your text by an alternative name, add the optional attribute @key to the <persName> or <placeName> element, recording the standard name as the value of this attribute, e.g.
  + <persName key="Śiva">Pinākin</persName>
  + <placeName key="Pāṭaliputra">Kusumapura</placeName>
* this attribute may be used whenever you feel that a name needs identification or disambiguation,
  + in conjunction with the attributes for classifying names discussed above; or
  + with a <persName> or <placeName> element created solely for the purpose of adding this attribute
* the use of this attribute does not produce a fully machine-actionable encoding and is intended as a first step toward the possible eventual creation of a prosopography and gazetteer
  + to this end, the values used in the corpus may be harvested at a later time for standardisation and verification, which may be followed by replacing this attribute with a fully machine-actionable linking mechanism

### Identifying elements with @xml:id

* the attribute @xml:id may be used to assign a unique identifier to any XML element
* at the present stage, the use of @xml:id is prescribed by this guide only for a few situations, but we shall probably use this attribute more extensively in the future
* with this in mind, we prefer to make all our XML identifiers unique across the project’s corpus, even though many practical applications of this identifier require only that it be unique within a particular document
* to achieve this, an @xml:id shall in our project always begin with the **filename** (without extension) of the document, and be followed by the specific identifier of the item in question, with an underscore character separating the two
* for example, to create XML identifiers for hands numbered “hand1” and “hand2” in the file Pallava00001.xml, use “Pallava00001\_hand1” and “Pallava00001\_hand2”

## Punctuation and style in modern languages

* in general, observe the conventions of whichever modern language you are writing in and avoid imposing the conventions of another language
* when writing in French, it is not necessary to create the espace insécable devant ponctuation, which can be added automatically later on

# The TEI Header

* the TEI header presents marked-up metadata about the XML document and about the inscription and artefact(s) it concerns
* the header may be composed of several high-level elements, the most prominent of which is the File Description
* the sections below outline the header elements used in our project and their contents
* at the present stage (as of July 2021), for **epigraphic editions** we encode only a bare minimum of data directly within the TEI header
  + the guidelines below are intended to help you understand the functions and structure of the TEI header, but you need not be able to create such a header from scratch
  + instead, rely on the most recent version of the project’s EpiDoc template[[62]](#footnote-62) and add data to the header only where comments in the template instruct you to do so
* when creating the **diplomatic edition of a manuscript**, the TEI header must be completed in more detail, as our metadata management system is not designed for manuscripts
  + in this case, follow the relevant sections of the EGC for describing a manuscript (and any multiplicity of hands found in it) for a diplomatic edition of a manuscript

## Describing the XML document

* the mandatory File Description is enclosed in the element <fileDesc>, which precedes a description of the original document
* in our practice, the mandatory contents of the File Description shall be as follows
  + a Title Statement, wrapped in the element <titleStmt>, with the following items
    - information about the title of the digital document
    - information about the persons responsible for its content
  + a Publication Statement, tagged as <publicationStmt> and serving to group together information concerning the publication of the digital document

### The title

* the contents of the <title> element shall be plain text in English, without any additional markup
* this title will also be used in the web publication of the digital edition
* use a title that clearly and unambiguously identifies the inscription
  + see Appendix E for guidance concerning title creation
* variant names applied to the inscription in question in previous publications shall be recorded in the metadata spreadsheet (and will be made searchable once imported from there into our TEI headers)

### The responsibility statement

* after the title but still within <titleStmt> the wrapper <respStmt> is used for crediting contributors
* short descriptions of the principal roles that we wish to record are wrapped in the tag <resp>
* the names of the contributors are encoded with the markup introduced in §10.5.1
* follow the instructions found in the current template to fill out the contents of this statement[[63]](#footnote-63)

|  |
| --- |
| Example 11.1.2.A: the responsibility statement |
| <respStmt>  <resp>EpiDoc encoding</resp>  <persName ref="part:jodo">  <forename>John</forename>  <surname>Doe</surname>  </persName>  </respStmt> |

### The publication statement

* the structure and most of the contents of this statement will be provided in our template, but you will have to add the following data as instructed by comments in the template
  + the place where you work in <pubPlace>
  + the name of the file itself, encoded as an identification number in the element <idno> with the attribute @type bearing the value "filename"
  + the name of the copyright holder

|  |
| --- |
| Example 11.1.3.A: the publication statement |
| <publicationStmt>  <authority>DHARMA  <note>This project has received funding from the European Research Council ERC under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme grant agreement no 809994.  </note>  </authority>  <pubPlace>Paris</pubPlace>  <idno type="filename">Pallava00001</idno>  <availability>  <licence target="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">  <p>This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported Licence. To view a copy of the licence, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/ or send a letter to Creative Commons, 444 Castro Street, Suite 900, Mountain View, California, 94041, USA.</p>  <p>Copyright c 2019-2025 by Emmanuel Francis.</p>  </licence>  </availability>  <date from="2019" to="2025">2019-2025</date> </publicationStmt> |

## Describing the original document

* the final element of the <fileDesc> is the source description, <sourceDesc>
  + this mandatory element records details of the original from which the digital text is derived
* TEI permits the use of various elements in a source description, but in the case of epigraphic documents its only child element is <msDesc>, signifying “manuscript description” and applicable to any text-bearing object besides manuscripts in the strict sense
* at present, you only need to encode the data explicitly called for in the subsections below
  + other metadata shall be recorded in spreadsheets for the time being and they will, at a later stage, be integrated with the TEI header through a largely automated process
* however, this Guide does frequently recommend that you discuss this or that matter ‘in your metadata’
  + whenever there is no evident way to do so in a metadata spreadsheet, or if you do not have access to such a spreadsheet, or if for any other reason it is more convenient, we suggest that you insert a <!--comment--> at the very bottom of your file and fill it with any content that will eventually need to find its place in the TEI header of that file
  + please be aware that data stored in such comments will not be automatically moved to a spreadsheet or to a TEI header: at some point they will have to be moved manually to their proper place

### The hand description

* basic designations of script names (Gupta Brahmi, Tamil, Grantha, Khmer, Kawi, etc.) will be recorded in our metadata spreadsheets and imported from there into our TEI Headers in due course
* if you wish to record any further **palaeographic observations** pertaining to the inscription as a whole (rather than to a specific locus), you may do so in the <handDesc> section of the TEI header
  + to record your observations, use the element <p> within <handDesc>, filing it with free prose
    - you may create additional <p> elements for a longer description
  + it is not mandatory to create content in <handDesc>, but if you have such information to record, do it here
  + it will normally be necessary to discuss only those elements that seem uncommon/exceptional given the general knowledge that the informed reader may be assumed to have of the script(s) in question
    - subjects that are of projectwide interest and should in general be recorded include:
      * the use of any other type of vowel killer than the ‘normal’ virāma/puḷḷi (e.g., miniature/subscript consonants, see TG §3.3.1)
      * the use of ornamental lettering in whole or part of the text
    - you may cite examples of every phenomenon with free-text reference to the line or lines where they are found, e.g. <p> ... Final consonants <foreign>K</foreign> and <foreign>T</foreign> are found in lines 3 and 8. ...</p>
  + also mention here any perceived similarity to hands seen in other inscriptions (using the mode of reference to other inscriptions prescribed in §10.4.6)
* in addition to a <p> element with free text, the <handDesc> element may include a **structured description of multiple hands**
  + we shall only use this method when more than one hand can be clearly identified within a single document
  + in this case, you will need to take the following steps:
    - within <handDesc>, wrap the <p> element pre-built into your template in the element <summary>, whether or not you have added any content inside this <p>
      * if you have created more than one <p> element here, wrap all of them together in a single <summary>
    - after the <summary> element, create one <handNote> element for each hand, with the mandatory attribute @xml:id to serve as a unique identifier for each hand (see also §10.6.4 about XML identifiers)
    - the values of this attribute shall be "hand1", "hand2" and so on for the required number of hands, prefixed with the filename (without extension) and an underscore \_ character
  + in the contents of the <handNote> element, write a concise, freeform description of the hand
  + e.g. <handNote xml:id="Pallava00001\_hand1">A neat hand with a tendency to use northern character forms.</handNote>
  + once the hands have been encoded in the header as above, use <handShift/> within your edition to indicate hands, as described in §7.5.1

## Keeping track of file history

* from the moment it is created, the life-cycle of any xml file is liable to include any number of events, such as additions, updates, corrections, or transformations
  + the history of the file is to be recorded in the Revision Description, encoded in <revisionDesc> as the final high-level element in the TEI header
* once basic encoding has reached the first significant milestone, no further significant changes should be made in the file without a notification in the revision description
* recording changes at a manageable yet still meaningful level of detail can become an asset for the management and control of the files, for instance by helping
  + to resolve issues regarding the encoding choices that can arise when files are being edited by multiple team members
  + to gain a quick overview of the latest changes made when you return to work on a file after some time
* we therefore recommend that you always check this part of the file before resuming your work to be sure that you have a clear understanding of the state of the encoding and avoid deleting changes made by others
* within <revisionDesc>, create one <change> element for each significant change, with the following attributes:
  + mandatorily, @who, the value of which shall be the personal identifier[[64]](#footnote-64) of the person(s) making the change, i.e. normally yours, with the prefix “part:” (as an abbreviated reference to the file listing participants of the project)
    - to record multiple identifiers, prefix each as above and separate them by a space
  + mandatorily, @when, the value of which shall be the date of the change in ISO format, i.e. YYYY-MM-DD
  + optionally as needed, @status, to help keep track of significant milestones in the history of the file, with one of the following values
    - "draft"
    - "candidate"
    - "approved"
    - "published"
    - "withdrawn"
* the contents of <change> shall be a freeform description of the modification
  + please be concise, but avoid generic formulations and favour precise ones
* keep in mind that changes should be logged in reverse order, i.e. the most recent change should appear at the top of the list

|  |
| --- |
| Example 11.2.1.A: the revision description |
| <revisionDesc>  <change who="part:daba" when="2019-12-10" status="draft">Encoding of the translation</change>  <change who="part:daba" when="2019-12-01" status="draft">Creation of the file and basic structural encoding of the inscription</change> </revisionDesc> |

Appendices

# Converting CII/EI markup conventions to EpiDoc

* word segmentation
  + **spaces** (indicating non-compound word separation) remain spaces
  + hyphens
    - used for compound segmentation between words fused in vowel sandhi (e.g. parākkram-āṅka = parākkrama+aṅka) are discarded (parākkramāṅka)
    - used for compound segmentation and not affected by sandhi fusion are optionally retained as per TG §2.6.2
    - inserted at the ends of printed lines (when an epigraphic line is too long to fit in one printed line) are normally discarded
      * if they also serve for compound segmentation, they may be optionally retained as above
    - inserted at the ends of epigraphic lines (when a line end is not the end of a word) are to be converted into markup by adding @break="no" to the following <lb> element (see §3.5.4)
      * if such a hyphen also serves for compound segmentation, optionally retain the hyphen, but move it after the line beginning tag
  + **double hyphens** (or equal signs)[[65]](#footnote-65) normally become spaces
    - but when used between words fused in vowel saṁdhi (e.g. c=āpi), they are discarded
* **round parentheses ()** are used in two ways:
  + with text inside, e.g. sa to mark an editorial correction of the text preceding the parenthetical text
    - the scope is normally the same number of akṣaras as there are within the parentheses (in most cases, exactly one akṣara)
    - the corresponding markup in EpiDoc is correction or normalisation by substitution (§6.2.2, §6.3.2), which we can apply to any segment, from a single phoneme to a longer string
  + with a question mark inside, (?) to flag the preceding text (usually one akṣara) as very uncertainly read
    - in our terms, this is “unclear” with low certainty (§5.3.2)
  + with text and a question mark inside, used in some publications as follows:
    - (?abc), with the question mark before the text, to indicate a possible alternative reading (§5.3.3)
    - (abc?), with the question mark after the text, to indicate a tentative emendation (which we do not encode as such; the tentativeness of an emendation encoded as per §5.5 may be indicated in an apparatus note)
* **square brackets []** are used for no less than four functions
  + 1. to wrap “letters which are much damaged and nearly illegible in the original”
    - this normally corresponds to our “unclear” category (§5.3.1), in some cases with low certainty
  + 2. to wrap “letters … which, being wholly illegible, can be supplied with certainty”
    - i.e. normally “supplied” in our terminology (§5.5)
    - it is usually not possible to distinguish 2 from 1 without studying a facsimile of the inscription; if you cannot do this and you are only transcribing a printed edition to EpiDoc, use “unclear” for both
  + 3. text followed by a question mark in square brackets, [abc?] is used by some editors to indicate tentatively or conjecturally read text
    - this usually corresponds to “unclear” with low certainty (§5.3.2)
  + 4. text followed by an asterisk in square brackets, [abc\*] in principle means editorial restoration of characters omitted by the original scribe, but in the actual practice of some editors it seems to be used for function 2 above
    - for editorial correction of omissions, see §6.2.4
      * note that earlier editors usually supply punctuation marks and numbers in stanzas, which you should not do (see §6.1.3)
    - if possible, look at a facsimile to check whether this editorial markup stands for a scribal omission or for lost and supplied text; if this is not possible, assume that square brackets with an asterisk stand for scribal omission
  + 5. prosodic notation in square brackets indicates a lacuna of known metre, to be marked up as per §5.4.4
* plain transliterated text
  + bear in mind that unclear markup in EpiDoc should be used when the interpretation of a character would be ambiguous without its context, i.e. more frequently than in most earlier printed editions
  + the same applies, to a lesser degree, to restorations: if a character (or component) is completely indistinct in a good facsimile or the original support, feel free to mark it up as supplied even if the print edition shows it as merely unclear or even as clearly read
* **dots** or other signs indicating lacunae
  + CII normally uses dots for lacunae, roughly indicating their size by the rule of “two dots correspond to one akṣara” (single dots may mean a lost vowel or a lost consonant)
  + other editors may use asterisks or underscores, each corresponding to an akṣara, though this correspondence may be extremely inaccurate in some editions
  + see §5.4 about handling lacunae in EpiDoc

# Metre (prosody)

This appendix will be deprecated in a future edition of the EGD. Its place will be taken over by the Prosodic Patterns xml file (<https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/blob/master/DHARMA_prosodicPatterns_v01.xml>) which can be displayed in a human-friendly way at <https://erc-dharma.github.io/output-prosody/display-prosody.html> and will be documented and discussed in the Prosody and Verse Forms Guide (<https://docs.google.com/document/d/16AZYeI_OyfUgtLhXpFG_-UloPlzv1p9wMykBrklKyHE>), currently a raw draft.

## Looking up Sanskrit metres

* to identify the metre of a Sanskrit stanza, check the lists of syllabic and moraic metres below and use Apte’s (1957) Appendix A to identify metres not listed here
* to accelerate your identification, you can try one of these online tools:
  + <https://sanskritmetres.appspot.com/> requires a full stanza as input but will tolerate mistakes and lacunae and produce an approximate match
  + <http://sanskritlibrary.org:8080/MeterIdentification/> recognises a very large number of metres and accepts half or quarter stanzas as input (but does not tolerate errors); it accepts several transliteration schemes but these need to be selected manually instead of being recognised automatically
  + <https://www.skrutable.info/> requires full stanzas but can automatically split these into quarters and tolerates mistakes to some extent; it can identify moraic metres in addition to syllabic ones and includes sound recordings of the recitation of many metres
* if you have identified a metre not already listed in this appendix, please get in touch with the authors of this guide to add its name and template

## Syllable length

* quantitative and syllabo-quantitative verse in the languages we work with relies on the distinction of short and long syllables for producing rhythm in verse, therefore we prefer the terms “length”, “long” and “short” to the corresponding triad “weight” (or “quantity”), “heavy” and “light” often used in discussions of verse in other languages
* a mora is defined as the duration of a short syllable, and a long syllable is always equivalent to two morae
* as a reminder, syllable length is essentially determined as follows:
  + a **short syllable** is one whose vowel is short (in Sanskrit: a, i, u, r̥, l̥) and is followed by no more than one consonant (without regard to whether a word boundary is also present)
  + a **long syllable** is one that does not meet both of the above conditions for a short syllable; specifically, a syllable is called
    - long by nature, if its vowel is long (in Sanskrit: ā, ī, ū, r̥̄, e, ai, o, au)
    - long by position, if its vowel is short but is followed by two or more consonants
* anusvāra and visarga normally count as consonants in determining syllable length, but
  + in Prakrit languages, anunāsika (usually not distinguished in writing from anusvāra) indicates the nasalisation of a vowel rather than a nasal consonant following the vowel, and a nasal vowel followed by a single consonant may still count as short
    - should you encounter this phenomenon, accept the metre as legitimate, and preferably encode a normalisation (§6.3.2) of anusvāra to anunāsika
  + in Sanskrit verse (though generally only in pre-classical Sanskrit), anusvāra may cause the preceding vowel to be long even when followed by another vowel
    - should you encounter this phenomenon in a classical metre, treat it as a metrical anomaly and add @real to the encoding of verse lines that exhibit it (§2.6.4.4)
* certain schools of versification permit some kinds of licence in determining syllable length, the most common licence being that a short vowel followed by a voiceless stop and an r or l may count as a short syllable
  + our strategy is to encode the use of such licence as a metrical anomaly in order to facilitate research
    - thus, @real must be added to the encoding of verse lines that employ it (§2.6.4.4)

## Prosodic code

* the signs set out below are to be used in values of XML attributes that require prosodic notation, namely in the following contexts
  + 1, @met used in <lg> (or, rarely, <l>) to encode the metre for which a conventional name is not available (see §2.6.4.1 and §2.6.4.3)
  + 2, @met used in <seg> to encode the prosody of a lacuna (see §5.4.4 and §5.4.5)
  + 3, @real used in <l> to encode the actual prosody of a metrically deviant verse line (see §2.6.4.2 and §2.6.4.4)
  + the final column of the table shows which of these contexts permit the use of each particular sign; the general rules are as follows
    - in the attribute @real, use only the signs + and - to encode the exact prosody of a metrical realisation
      * exceptionally, anceps or moraic notation is permitted in @real when necessitated by partial lacunae for which only the template, not the actual realisation, is known
    - in @met, use the notation for anceps (rather than for a long syllable) at the end of each line of syllabic verse
    - caesurae and odd/even quarter boundaries shall only be noted in context 1, and the latter only when the metre has a different template for odd and even lines (ardhasamavr̥tta)
* prosodic code must not contain spaces
* the table also shows the equivalent conventional signs (where available), which will be used for displaying metrical notation
* when using **numbers to encode moraic feet or cola**, be aware of the following
  + numbers used in prosodic code (for moraic metre) must always be separated by the foot boundary sign |, but this sign should not be used after the last (complete or partial) foot within a lacuna
    - this allows multi-digit numbers to be used when necessary; however, consider whether large moraic units can be analysed into combinations of smaller feet
  + for partially lacunose feet, show only the number of lost morae
    - e.g. to encode the prosody of a partially lost tetramoraic foot of which one light syllable is extant at the end, use “3-”
  + for example,
    - <seg met="4|4"> to wrap a lacuna of two complete āryā feet
    - <seg met="4|4|2"> to wrap a lacuna of two complete āryā feet and an incomplete foot of which the last two morae are extant and are thus represented as text
    - <seg met="4"> to wrap a lacuna of a single complete āryā foot
    - <seg met="16|4"> to wrap a lacuna in a hypothetical case known to consist of a unit of 16 morae without further prosodic constraint, followed by another unit of 4 morae
  + in the example used in §5.4.4 (yo vīkṣya <seg met="3|4|4|4|-"><gap reason="lost" quantity="12" unit="character" precision="low"/></seg> bandhana-niruddhaM),
    - the extant text covers the first foot of an āryā line and one mora of the second foot
    - this is followed by a lacuna corresponding to three morae of the second foot, the whole of the third to fifth feet, one mora of the sixth foot
    - followed by extant text comprising three morae of the sixth foot and the complete seventh and eighth foot
    - the part of the lacuna comprising the beginning of the sixth foot was one mora, and is therefore encoded in the example as "-", i.e. a single short syllable; but the equivalent alternative with @met="3|4|4|4|1" could also have been used
  + moraic feet may be constrained (e.g. the pattern ⏑–⏑ is prohibited in many tetramoraic feet), but this depth of prosodic analysis is not desirable in our encoding of metre: simply encode all tetramoraic feet as 4 regardless of whether or not they exclude certain patterns

Table 2. Prosodic notation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Code | Conventional  notation | Context |
| one short/light syllable | - | ⏑ | 1, 2, 3 |
| one long/heavy syllable | + | - | 1, 2, 3 |
| one syllable of indeterminate length (anceps) | = | ⏓ | 1, 2, (3) |
| two morae (one long or two short syllables) | 2 | ⏕ | 1, 2, (3) |
| larger moraic foot or colon | numeral(s) |  | 1, 2, (3) |
| foot boundary | | | | | 1, 2, (3) |
| caesura | ||[[66]](#footnote-66) | || | 1 |
| boundary of odd and even quarter | / |  | 1[[67]](#footnote-67) |

## Sanskrit, Prakrit and Sanskrit-based metres

### Syllabic metres (varṇavr̥tta)

* the names listed below are to be used as values of @met in <lg>
  + always use metre names exactly in the form shown there (rather than legitimate variant or alternative names)
* the XML notation shown below uses the prosodic code introduced on page 161 above
  + caesurae are indicated in conventional notation for the sake of accuracy and to help you in metre identification, but are not shown in the XML notation, so if you wish, you can copy and paste segments of this notation for use in the @met attribute of lost text (encoded as per §5.4.4)

Table 3. Sanskrit syllabic metres

| Syllables | Name | XML notation | Conventional notation |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7 | sumānikā[[68]](#footnote-68) | +-+-+-= | -⏑-⏑-⏑⏓ |
| 8 | pramāṇikā | -+-+-+-= | -⏑-⏑-⏑⏓ |
| 8/8 | anuṣṭubh[[69]](#footnote-69) | ====-++=/  ====-+-= | ⏓⏓⏓⏓⏑––⏓/  ⏓⏓⏓⏓⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 10/11 | vegavatī | --+--+--+=/  +--+--+--+= | ⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏓/  –⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏓ |
| 10/11 | viyoginī[[70]](#footnote-70) | --+--+-+-=/  --++--+-+-= | ⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏓/  ⏑⏑––⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 11 | triṣṭubh[[71]](#footnote-71) |  |  |
| 11 | upajāti[[72]](#footnote-72) | =+-++--+-+= | ⏓–⏑––⏑⏑–⏑–⏓ |
| 11 | indravajrā | ++-++--+-+= | ––⏑––⏑⏑–⏑–⏓ |
| 11 | upendravajrā | -+-++--+-+= | ⏑–⏑––⏑⏑–⏑–⏓ |
| 11 | rathoddhatā | +-+---+-+-= | –⏑–⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 11 | svāgatā | +-+---+--+= | –⏑–⏑⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏓ |
| 11 | śālinī | ++++||+-++-+= | ––––||–⏑––⏑–⏓ |
| 11 | vātormī | ++++--++-+= | ––––⏑⏑––⏑–⏓ |
| 11 | dodhaka | +--+--+--+= | –⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏓ |
| 11 | bhramaravilasita | ++++||------= | ––––||⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 11 | vidhvaṅkamālā | ++-++-++-++ | ––⏑––⏑––⏑–⏓ |
| 11/11 | upacitra[[73]](#footnote-73) | --+--+--+-=/  +--+--+--+= | ⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏓/  –⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏓ |
| 11/12 | aparavaktra | ------+-+-=  ----+--+-+-= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏓  ⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 11/12 | hariṇaplutā[[74]](#footnote-74) | --+--+--+-=/  ---+--+--+-= | ⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏓/  ⏑⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 11/12 | mālabhāriṇī[[75]](#footnote-75) | --+--+-+-+=/  --++--+-+-+= | ⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑–⏑–⏓/  ⏑⏑––⏑⏑–⏑–⏑–⏓ |
| 12 | candravartma | +-+-||--+----= | -⏑-⏑||⏑⏑-⏑⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 12 | jagatī[[76]](#footnote-76) |  |  |
| 12 | kusumavicitrā | ----++----+= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑––⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏓ |
| 12 | vaṁśamālā[[77]](#footnote-77) | =+-++--+-+-= | ⏓–⏑––⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 12 | vaṁśastha[[78]](#footnote-78) | -+-++--+-+-= | ⏑–⏑––⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 12 | indravaṁśā | ++-++--+-+-= | --⏑--⏑⏑-⏑-⏑⏓ |
| 12 | bhujaṅgaprayāta | -++-++-++-+= | ⏑––⏑––⏑––⏑–⏓ |
| 12 | maṇimālā | ++--++||++--+= | ––⏑⏑––||––⏑⏑–⏓ |
| 12 | drutavilambita | ---+--+--+-= | ⏑⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 12 | jaloddhatagati | -+---+||-+---= | ⏑-⏑⏑⏑-||⏑-⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 12 | pramitākṣarā | --+-+---+--= | ⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏑⏑–⏑⏑⏓ |
| 12 | toṭaka | --+--+--+--= | ⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑⏓ |
| 12 | vaiśvadevī | +++++||+-++-+= | –––––||–⏑––⏑–⏓ |
| 12 | tāmarasa[[79]](#footnote-79) | ----+||--+--+= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑–||⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏓ |
| 12/13 | puṣpitāgrā | ------+-+-+=/  ----+--+-+-+= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑–⏓/  ⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑–⏑–⏓ |
| 13 | mañjubhāṣiṇī | --+-+---+-+-= | ⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 13 | mattamayūra | ++++||+--++--+= | ––––||–⏑⏑––⏑⏑–⏓ |
| 13 | praharṣiṇī | +++||----+-+-+= | –––||⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑–⏓ |
| 13 | rucirā | -+-+||----+-+-= | ⏑–⏑–||⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 14 | asaṁbādhā | +++++||------++= | –––––||⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑––⏓ |
| 14 | praharaṇakalikā | ------+||------= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑–||⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 14 | vasantatilakā[[80]](#footnote-80) | ++-+---+--+-+= | ––⏑–⏑⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑–⏓ |
| 15 | mālinī | ------++||+-++-+= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑––||–⏑––⏑–⏓ |
| 17 | hariṇī | -----+||++++||-+--+-= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑–||––––||⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏓ |
| 17 | mandākrāntā | ++++||-----+||+-++-+= | ––––||⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑–||–⏑––⏑–⏓ |
| 17 | nardaṭaka | ----+-+---+--+--= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑⏓ |
| 17 | pr̥thvī | -+---+-+||---+-++-= | ⏑–⏑⏑⏑–⏑–||⏑⏑⏑–⏑––⏑⏓[[81]](#footnote-81) |
| 17 | śikhariṇī | -+++++||-----++---= | ⏑–––––||⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑––⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 17 | vaṁśapatrapatita | +--+-+---+||-------= | -⏑⏑-⏑-⏑⏑⏑-||⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 17 | vilāsinī[[82]](#footnote-82) | ----+-+---+-||+---= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏑⏑–⏑||–⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 18 | mr̥dukomala[[83]](#footnote-83) | +++--+-+---+-+---= | ---⏑⏑-⏑-⏑⏑⏑-⏑-⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 19 | navaharṣa[[84]](#footnote-84) | --+--+------+--+--= | ⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑⏓ |
| 19 | śārdūlavikrīḍita | +++--+-+---+||++-++-= | –––⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏑⏑–||––⏑––⏑⏓ |
| 19 | sumadhurā | ++++-++||-----+||++---= | ––––⏑––||⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑–||––⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 20 | mattebhavikrīḍita | --++--+-+---+||++-++-= | ⏑⏑––⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏑⏑–||––⏑––⏑⏓ |
| 20 | suvadanā | ++++-++||------+||++---= | ––––⏑––||⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑–||––⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 21 | sragdharā | ++++-++||------+||+-++-+= | ––––⏑––||⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑–||–⏑––⏑–⏓ |
| 21 | campakamālā[[85]](#footnote-85) | ----+-+||---+--+||--+-+-= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑-⏑-||⏑⏑⏑-⏑⏑-||⏑⏑-⏑-⏑⏓ |
| 23 | aśvalalita | ----+-+---+||-+---+-+---= | ⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏑⏑–||⏑–⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏑⏑⏓ |
| 23 | jagaddhita[[86]](#footnote-86) | +++--+-+---+------+-+-+ | –––⏑⏑–⏑–⏑⏑⏑–⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑–⏑–⏑– |

### Moraic metres

* the metres of the āryā or gāthā family consist of two hemistichs, each comprised of eight feet
* in the basic form of these hemistichs, the first seven feet are tetramoraic (consist of 4 morae) and the eighth is bimoraic (consists of two morae), which means that a hemistich consists by default of 30 morae
  + in one alternative form of the standard hemistich, the sixth foot is reduced to a single mora, resulting in a hemistich of 27 morae
  + in another alternative form, the eighth foot is extended to four morae, resulting in a hemistich of 32 morae
  + the full detail of permitted prosodic patterns for these three hemistich forms is shown in Table 5 below
  + in addition to the three forms, there are two variations that may occur in any of the three forms, as also shown in Table 5
    - a hemistich without such a variation is called a pathyā hemistich and is never encoded in any special way
    - a hemistich in which the caesura after the third foot is ignored or displaced is called a vipulā, which may be marked up as an unobserved caesura (§2.6.4.5)
    - a hemistich with a special constraint applied to the first 5 feet is called a capalā and may be marked up by adding @real to the corresponding <l> element (§2.6.4.4)
* metres of this family bear different names depending on which combination of the three above variations is found in their hemistichs
  + the metre names pertaining to the combinations known to occur are listed in Table 4 below
    - the names listed there are to be used as values of @met in <lg>
  + while all possible combinations of 30-mora and 27-mora hemistichs do occur quite frequently (the most common being the āryā of 30/27 morae), the only common combination involving the 32-mora variation is the āryāgīti of 32/32 morae
    - the other combinations with such a variant are shown in Table 4 (on the basis of Warder 1967: 143) for the sake of completeness, and because some do have sporadic attestation in epigraphy, but you should not, as a rule, expect to encounter them
* keep in mind that by our encoding convention, a hemistich in such a metre is encoded as one <l> element (definition of “line” in §2.6.1), with the number "ab" or "cd" (§2.6.3.1)
* if you are encoding verse of this type with lacunae, it is not necessary to encode the prosody of lacunae more accurately than the generic template shown in Table 4 below (but feel free to do so where you can)
  + keep in mind the encoding instructions given for moraic metres under Prosodic code above

Table 4. Names and general pattern of moraic metres

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Hemistich combination | Moraic feet (detailed template in Table 5) |
| common combinations | | |
| āryā | 30 / 27 morae | 4|4|4|4|4|4|4|2/  4|4|4|4|4|1|4|2 |
| gīti | 30 / 30 morae | 4|4|4|4|4|4|4|2/  4|4|4|4|4|4|4|2 |
| upagīti | 27 / 27 morae | 4|4|4|4|4|1|4|2/  4|4|4|4|4|1|4|2 |
| udgīti | 27 / 30 morae | 4|4|4|4|4|1|4|2/  4|4|4|4|4|1|4|2 |
| āryāgīti | 32 / 32 morae | 4|4|4|4|4|4|4|4/  4|4|4|4|4|4|4|4 |
| uncommon combinations | | |
| sugīti | 32 / 27 morae | 4|4|4|4|4|4|4|4/  4|4|4|4|4|1|4|2 |
| anugīti | 27 / 32 morae | 4|4|4|4|4|1|4|2/  4|4|4|4|4|4|4|4 |
| vallarī | 32 / 30 morae | 4|4|4|4|4|4|4|4/  4|4|4|4|4|4|4|2 |
| lalitā | 30 / 32 morae | 4|4|4|4|4|4|4|2  4|4|4|4|4|4|4|4 |

Table 5. Specifics of moraic metres

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| morae | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| generic templates | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | ⏕⏕ | ⏑–⏑  ⏕⏕ | ⏕⏕ | ||⏑–⏑  ||⏕⏕ | ⏕⏕ | ⏑–⏑  ⏑||⏑⏑⏑ | ||⏑⏑⏑⏑  ⏑⏑–  –⏑⏑  –– | ⏓ |
| 27 | ⏕⏕ | ⏑–⏑  ⏕⏕ | ⏕⏕ | ||⏑–⏑  ||⏕⏕ | ||⏑⏑⏑⏑  ⏑⏑–  –⏑⏑  –– | ⏑ | ⏕⏕ | ⏓ |
| 32 | ⏕⏕ | ⏑–⏑  ⏕⏕ | ⏕⏕ | ||⏑–⏑  ||⏕⏕ | ⏕⏕ | ⏑–⏑  ⏑||⏑⏑⏑ | ||⏑⏑⏑⏑  ⏑⏑–  –⏑⏑  –– | ⏕⏓ |
| variations and constraints | | | | | | | | |
| capalā | ⏕– | ⏑–⏑ | –– | ||⏑–⏑ | –⏕ |  |  |  |
| vipulā |  |  |  | ⏑–⏑  ⏑||⏑⏑⏑ |  |  |  |  |

### Anuṣṭubh details

* we use anuṣṭubh as an umbrella term and shall not make a distinction between Vedic anuṣṭubh, and classical vaktra/śloka in our classification
* when encoding the prosody of lost text (§5.4.4), apply the XML notation for the generic anuṣṭubh template shown in Table 3 above, i.e. ignore the possibility of vipulā variation and encode the first four syllables as indeterminate, and the latter four as per the pathyā pattern for odd or even quarters as applicable
* there are in fact some additional restrictions for these syllables, set out in Table 6 below
  + if you wish, feel free to mark up any non-conformant lines as metrically deviant (§2.6.4.4)
* note that vipulā variations (alternative cadences in the odd quarters, listed in Table 7 below) do not require any explicit markup but may be encoded as metrically deviant lines (§2.6.4.4)

Table 6. Permitted patterns in pathyā anuṣṭubh

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2–4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| odd | ⏓ | ––⏓  ⏑–⏓  –⏑⏓ | ⏑ | – | – | ⏓ |
| even | ⏓ | ––⏓  ⏑–⏓  –⏑⏑ | ⏑ | – | ⏑ | ⏓ |

Table 7. Recognised vipulā anuṣṭubh patterns (even lines only)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2–4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| na-vipulā | ⏓ | –––  ⏑––  –⏑– | ⏑ | ⏑ | ⏑ | ⏓ |
| bha-vipulā | ⏓ | –⏑– | – | ⏑ | ⏑ | ⏓ |
| ma-vipulā | ⏓ | –⏑– | –|| | – | – | ⏓ |
| ra-vipulā | ⏓ | –––  ⏑––  –⏑– | ||– | ⏑ | – | ⏓ |

### The upajāti family

* this family of metres includes 11 and 12-syllable metres which vary in the length of the first syllable and thus give rise to ambiguities concerning classification
  + upajāti or triṣṭubh upajāti, a free mix of indravajrā and upendravajrā
  + vaṁśamālā or jagatī upajāti, a free mix of indravaṁśā and vaṁśastha
* when every line of a stanza is in one of the “pure” metres (e.g. indravajrā), that stanza should normally be classified as that pure metre, whereas stanzas with one or more lines in the other child metre should be classified as the “mixed metre” (e.g. upajāti)
* however, the mixed metres are more widely used than the pure ones, therefore
  + if an inscription includes several successive stanzas of a mixed metre among which one or a few stanzas are in a pure metre, then it makes better sense to classify the pure stanza(s) as being also of the mixed metre (assuming that the poet was composing in the mixed metre and by chance all lines of that particular stanza turned out in one of the pure metres)
  + if an inscription includes a stanza in one of these metres with at least one line-initial syllable lost, then it is better to assume the stanza to be in the mixed metre even if all the fully extant lines are in one of the pure metres
  + there may always be cases where the above considerations do not apply; for example when a composer shows off his skill by employing a wide variety of metres

### The vaitālīya family

* this family of ardhasama metres also gives rise to ambiguities of classification because it uses a loose moraic template for the first part of each line and a syllabic template for the cadence (final part) of each line:
  + vaitālīya, with the pattern ⏕⏕⏕–⏑–⏑⏓/⏕⏕⏕⏕–⏑–⏑⏓
  + aupacchandasika, with the pattern ⏕⏕⏕–⏑–⏑–⏓/⏕⏕⏕⏕–⏑–⏑–⏓
  + and the much rarer āpātalikā, with the pattern ⏕⏕⏕–⏑⏑–⏓/⏕⏕⏕⏕–⏑⏑–⏓
* in addition, there exist a small number of fully syllabic templates which are specific, constrained instantiations of the above, partly moraic templates:
  + vaitālīya may be realised as viyoginī or aparavaktra (see Table 3 for the templates)
  + aupacchandasika may be realised as mālabhāriṇī or puṣpitāgrā
  + āpātalikā may be realised as vegavatī
* in actual poetic practice, these fully syllabic instantiations are much more common than the less constrained moraic templates
* nonetheless, many editors of Indic texts prefer to classify such stanzas by the generic metre and not by the specific instantiation
* you should avoid this and, if a previous edition identifies a stanza as one of these generic metres or if you are editing a previously unedited text, check whether the stanza in fact conforms to one of the specific metres, and if it does, mark it up as such

### Vedic trimeter

* though rare in our epigraphic corpus, some stanzas may be composed in lines of 11 or 12 syllables that do not observe any of the strict schemes named in Table 3 above; instead,
  + lines consist of 11±1 or 12±1 syllables, with varying line number permitted within a stanza
  + the initial colon (the “opening”, before a more or less clear caesura) is relatively free, but predominantly trochaic
  + the caesura is generally followed by a pair of short syllables (“break”)
  + the final colon (cadence) of each line is relatively fixed in a trochaic pattern
* such metres shall be collectively referred to as trimeter, following Arnold (1905:7, 11-14)
* we judge that a rough typology of metrical patterns serves our needs better than a detailed encoding that could give due consideration to the intricacies of these metres
* therefore, use the following values of @met for stanzas in such metres
  + "triṣṭubh" for stanzas of predominantly 11-syllable lines which predominantly conform to either of the following patterns
    - ⏓–⏓–||⏑⏑–|–⏑–⏓
    - ⏓–⏓–⏓||⏑⏑|–⏑–⏓
  + "jagatī" for stanzas of predominantly 12-syllable lines which predominantly conform to either of the following patterns
    - ⏓–⏓–||⏑⏑–|–⏑–⏑⏓
    - ⏓–⏓–⏓||⏑⏑|–⏑–⏑⏓
  + "trimeter" as a general token for stanzas where the metrical pattern and/or length of the lines varies more than in the more specific metres named above
* depending on the level of your interest in metrical studies, feel free to encode the actual prosody of each line in @real

### Other semi-syllabic metres

* a rare epigraphic metre provisionally named gītikā consists of four lines, each consisting of nine units, which include a combination of syllables of a set quantity, anceps syllables and bimoraic units that may be two short syllables or a long one, set to the following template:
  + odd lines: ⏕⏑–⏓⏕⏑–⏕⏓ (where units 4-5 are never ⏑⏑⏑, and 5 is usually –)
  + even lines: ⏕–⏑––⏑–⏑⏓ (where unit 2 may, very rarely, be ⏑⏑ instead of –)

## Tamil metres

* due to practical considerations, Tamil metre shall be classified only by major types (pā), as shown in Table 8 below
* the names in the first column are to be used as values of @met in <lg>

Table 8. Tamil metres

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Major type | Included forms | Included subtypes (pāviṉam) |
| veṇpā | kuṟaḷ-veṇpā (2 aṭis)  nēricai-veṇpā (4 aṭis)  iṉṉicai-veṇpā (4 aṭis)  cintiyal-veṇpā (3 aṭis)  paḵṟoṭai-veṇpā (5 to 12 aṭis) | kuṟaḷ-veṇcentuṟai  kuṟaḷ-tāḻicai  veṇ-tāḻicai  veṇ-tuṟai  veḷi-viruttam |
| āciriyappā  (3 to 1000 aṭis) | nēricai-āciriyappā  iṇaikkuṟal-āciriyappā  nilaimaṇṭila-āciriyappā  aṭimaṟimaṇṭila-āciriyappā | āciriya-tāḻicai  āciriya-tuṟai  āciriya-viruttam |
| kalippā[[87]](#footnote-87) | ottāḻicai-kalippā (with 3 subforms)  veṇ-kalippā  koccaka (with 5 subforms, the 5th one having 3 subsubforms) | kali-tāḻicai  kali-tuṟai  kali-viruttam  kaṭṭalai-kalittuṟai  kaṭṭalai-kalippā |
| vañcippā[[88]](#footnote-88) | (no forms) | vañci-tāḻicai  vañci-tuṟai  vañci-viruttam |
| maruṭpā | composed of elements of veṇpā and āciriyappā |  |

# “Case Studies” in encoding complex layout

## Case study 1: four-faced stele

* this imaginary stele is an oblong quadrangle in cross-section
* all four sides are inscribed, with text starting on one of the broad faces
  + each line of the text runs across one edge, onto the adjacent narrow face
  + subsequent lines fill up the inscribed field of this pair of faces
  + the text then flows on to the top of the next broad face and proceeds to fill up that face and the adjacent narrow face in the same way as the first pair of faces
* thus, the partition between the two pairs is pagelike (§3.4), therefore the virtual zones must be marked up using pagelike milestone elements (§3.4.3)
* the boundary between a wide face and the adjacent narrow face comprises a gridlike partition, since the text disregards the physical transition to a new surface
  + such a pair of faces thus constitutes a single virtual zone, whose partition into two physical surfaces may be ignored in the markup or may be encoded by means of a gridlike milestone element (§3.6)

<p><!--All milestones come within paragraphs.-->  
<milestone type="pagelike" unit="faces" n="Ab"/><!--An optional <label> could have been added at this point and for the second facepair, as per §3.4.4.3. -->  
<lb n="Ab1"/><milestone unit="face" n="A"/>In a hole in the ground <milestone unit="face" n="b"/>there lived  
<lb n="Ab2"/><milestone unit="face" n="A"/>a hobbit. Not a nasty, dirty, <milestone unit="face" n="b"/>wet hole,  
<lb n="Ab3"/><milestone unit="face" n="A"/>filled with the ends of <milestone unit="face" n="b"/>worms and  
<lb n="Ab4"/><milestone unit="face" n="A"/>an oozy smell, nor yet a <milestone unit="face" n="b"/>dry, bare,  
<lb n="Ab5"/><milestone unit="face" n="A"/>sandy hole with nothing <milestone unit="face" n="b"/>in it to  
<lb n="Ab6"/><milestone unit="face" n="A"/>sit down on or to eat: <milestone unit="face" n="b"/>it was a  
<lb n="Ab7"/><milestone unit="face" n="A"/>hobbit-hole, and that <milestone unit="face" n="b"/>means  
<milestone type="pagelike" unit="faces" n="Cd"/>

<lb n="Cd1"/><!-- This encoding example uses the repetitive scheme of line numbering §3.5.3.1, in accordance with SE Asian epigraphic conventions. Alternatively, lines could have been numbered starting from 1 and continuing from 8 on face Cd.-->  
<milestone unit="face" n="C"/>comfort.

</p><!-- The text has been broken up into two semantic paragraphs §2.5.1 for the sake of this illustration.-->

<p>It had a perfectly <milestone unit="face" n="d"/>round door  
<lb n="Cd2"/><milestone unit="face" n="C"/>like a porthole, painted <milestone unit="face" n="d"/>green, with  
<lb n="Cd3"/><milestone unit="face" n="C"/>a shiny yellow brass knob <milestone unit="face" n="d"/>in the exact  
<lb n="Cd4"/><milestone unit="face" n="C"/>middle. The door opened <milestone unit="face" n="d"/>on to a  
<lb n="Cd5"/><milestone unit="face" n="C"/>tube-shaped hall like a <milestone unit="face" n="d"/>tunnel: a  
<lb n="Cd6"/><milestone unit="face" n="C"/>very comfortable tunnel <milestone unit="face" n="d"/>without  
<lb n="Cd7"/><milestone unit="face" n="C"/>smoke.  
</p>

## Case study 2A: copperplate charter with seal and other goodies



* this imaginary set of copper plates consists of
  + an inscribed seal
  + three plates, the first and the last inscribed only on their inner faces
    - with foliation marks on the recto faces of the second and third plate
    - with an inset initial text on the first page
    - with a visually separated colophon on the last page
* the seal and the plates comprise a boxlike partition that must be encoded as two textpart divisions (§3.2)
* the second division is a virtual zone subdivided into pagelike partitions (§3.4), which are actual pages and must thus be encoded as <pb> elements
  + the blank outer pages must also be encoded (§3.4.2.1)
* within the second division,
  + text begins with a floating incipit, which must be marked up as a special line (§3.8.2)
  + the foliation numbers comprise forme work (§3.8.4), each attached to the relevant page
  + the special alignment of the colophon may optionally be encoded (§7.5.3)

<div type="textpart" n="A"><head xml:lang="eng">Seal</head><!--Seal as a division. Since the two divisions are different in nature, @subtype is not used, but a <head> is added for identification §3.2.3.3.--><!--By project convention, the seal is encoded before the text of the plates.-->  
 <ab><!--Seal text wrapped in a block-level element, in this case <ab> because it does not qualify as a paragraph §2.5.2.-->  
 <lb n="1"/>J R R  
 <lb n="2"/>Tolkien  
 </ab>  
</div>  
<div type="textpart" n="B"><head xml:lang="eng">Plates</head>  
 <pb n="1r"/><!--Blank outer page; the page beginning is not inside a block-level element §3.4.2.1.-->  
 <ab>

<pb n="1v"/><!--This page beginning is inside the first block-level container of the text, which happens to be the <ab> wrapper for the incipit. This does not imply that the page break is part of that <ab>.-->  
 <lb n="01"/>The Hobbit<!--Line numbers are mandatorily restarted in the second textpart §3.2.4. The specially positioned incipit has the line number 01 §3.8.2.-->  
 </ab>  
 <p><!--First semantic paragraph of the text.-->  
 <lb n="1"/>In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not  
 <lb n="2"/>a nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled with the ends of worm  
 <lb n="3"/>and an oozy smell, nor yet a dry, bare, sandy hole with  
 <pb n="2r"/>  
 <!--Within a textpart, line numbers are continued on subsequent pages as recommended under §3.5.3. Alternatively, they could be reset to 1 on each page, provided that the number of the current page is incorporated into each line number to maintain uniqueness.-->

<fw place="bot-left" n="2r">

<!--Foliation encoded right after the page beginning, §3.8.4.-->  
 <num value="2">2</num>  
 </fw>   
 <lb n="4"/>nothing in it to sit down on or to eat: it was a  
 <lb n="5"/>hobbit-hole, and that means comfort.  
 </p><!--Ending a semantic paragraph here and starting a new one.-->  
 <p>It had a perfectly  
 <lb n="6"/>round door like a porthole, painted green, with a shiny  
 <pb n="2v"/>  
 <lb n="7"/>yellow brass knob in the exact middle. The door opened  
 <lb n="8"/>on to a tube-shaped hall like a tunnel: a very  
 <lb n="9"/>comfortable tunnel without smoke, with panelled walls,  
 <pb n="3r"/>  
 <fw place="bot-left" n="3r">  
 <!--Foliation right after the page beginning.-->  
 <num value="3">3</num>  
 </fw>  
 <lb n="10"/>and floors tiled and carpeted, provided with polished  
 <lb n="11"/>chairs, and lots and lots of pegs for hats and coats.  
 </p>  
 <ab><!--The colophon is an incomplete sentence, so it gets an <ab> wrapper.-->  
 <lb n="12" style="text-align: right"/><!--Optionally marking up right-aligned line.-->  
 <num value="29">29</num> September <num value="2019">2019</num>  
 </ab>  
 <pb n="3v"/><!--Blank outer page; the <pb/> element is not inside a block-level container.-->  
</div>

## Case study 2B: copperplate charter with a lost plate reconstructed



* as a variation on Case study 2A, we now have a partial set of plates where the middle plate is missing along with the seal
* from the presence of foliation marks (and from our intimate knowledge of the Middle Earth copper plate corpus) we can infer that exactly one plate was lost, therefore we include the lost plate in our edition instead of creating textpart divisions (§5.4.8.3)
  + we can also infer that the lost plate would have been inscribed with exactly three lines on both faces, so this is also encoded in the edition
* extant details are encoded as in Case study 2A above

<pb n="1r"/>  
<ab>  
 <pb n="1v"/>  
 <lb n="1v0"/>The Hobbit  
</ab>  
<!--In this edition, line numbering is restarted on each page, and page numbers are incorporated in line numbers as per §3.5.3.1. Since the number of lines per page is known, we could have opted to number lines consecutively, logically continuing line numbers after the lacuna §5.4.8.3.-->  
<p part="I"><!--The incomplete paragraph is marked as an initial part.-->  
 <lb n="1v1"/>In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not  
 <lb n="1v2"/>a nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled with the ends of worm  
 <lb n="1v3"/>and an oozy smell, nor yet a dry, bare, sandy hole with  
</p><!--The open block-level container is closed before the lacuna.-->  
<pb n="2r"/><!--Although a foliation mark was in all probability present on the lost plate, we do not restore one.-->  
<gap reason="lost" quantity="3" unit="line"/>  
<!--Individual line beginnings are not reconstructed on a lost page, only recorded as a lacuna of known size. -->  
<pb n="2v"/>  
<gap reason="lost" quantity="3" unit="line"/>  
<p part="F"><!--A new block-level container, marked as a final part, is opened after the lacuna, before the next extant page beginning.-->  
 <pb n="3r"/>  
 <fw place="bot-left" n="3r">  
 <num value="3">3</num>  
 </fw>  
 <lb n="3r1"/>and floors tiled and carpeted, provided with polished  
 <lb n="3r2"/>chairs, and lots and lots of pegs for hats and coats.  
</p>  
<ab>  
 <lb n="3r3" style="text-align: right"/>  
 <num value="29">29</num> September <num value="2019">2019</num>  
</ab>  
<pb n="3v"/>

## Case study 2C: copperplate charter with a lost plate not reconstructed



* as another variation on Case study 2A, we again have a partial set of plates where the middle plate is missing
* this time, however, the seal is extant and there are no foliation marks, nor are we sufficiently familiar with any other Middle Earth plates, so we cannot confidently reconstruct the structure of the lost section
* our edition must therefore be divided into three textparts: one for the seal, one for the initial plate, and one for the final plate (§5.4.8.3)
* extant details are encoded as in Case study 2A above

<div type="textpart" n="A"><head xml:lang="eng">Seal</head>  
 <ab>  
 <lb n="1"/>J R R  
 <lb n="2"/>Tolkien  
 </ab>  
</div>  
<div type="textpart" n="B"><head xml:lang="eng">Initial plate</head>  
 <pb n="1r"/>  
 <ab>

<pb n="1v"/>  
 <lb n="01"/>The Hobbit  
 </ab>  
 <p part="I"><!--Incomplete paragraph marked as an initial part. -->  
 <lb n="1"/>In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not  
 <lb n="2"/>a nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled with the ends of worm  
 <lb n="3"/>and an oozy smell, nor yet a dry, bare, sandy hole with

</p>

</div>  
<!--Nothing is encoded for the lacuna itself, since the use of textparts makes it clear that text is lost between the two; details go in the layout description and the commentary. -->  
<div type="textpart" n="C"><head xml:lang="eng">Final plate</head>  
 <p part="F"><!--Incomplete paragraph marked as a final part. -->  
 <pb n="1r"/>

<!--Page and line numbering are reset to 1 in the second textpart §3.2.4. -->  
 <lb n="1"/>and floors tiled and carpeted, provided with polished  
 <lb n="2"/>chairs, and lots and lots of pegs for hats and coats.  
 </p>  
 <ab>  
 <lb n="3" style="text-align: right"/>  
 <num value="29">29</num> September <num value="2019">2019</num>  
 </ab>  
 <pb n="1v"/>  
</div>

## Case study 3: stele with two inscribed faces, an incipit and quasi-columns



* this is the inscription DHARMA\_INSCIK00191, the Phnom Sandak inscription, Preah Vihear province (K. 191, 1032 śaka)
  + this is a stele inscribed on two faces; the image above shows the upper portion of each face
  + each face begins with an invocatory syllable offset from the main body of text
  + the text is in verse, laid out in quasi-columns where each line must be read all the way from left to right across both columns
  + after reading all of face A, the reader is expected to continue on face B
  + a fly in the soup is the invocatory syllable at the top of face B, which does not truly belong in the sequence of text between the two faces
* encoding the physical and logical arrangement with complete accuracy would be very complex without any tangible gain, so it has been decided that
  + the two faces will be encoded as a pagelike partition (§3.4), as for similar stelae without an incipit on the second face
  + the incipits will be handled as usual, i.e. as visually offset opening lines (§3.8.2), without regard for the fact that the second incipit is not part of the logical flow
  + the lines will, as a matter of course, be encoded as a gridlike partition (§3.6), as recommended for text laid out in this fashion

<div type="edition" xml:lang="san-Latn">  
<ab>

<milestone type="pagelike" unit="face" n="A"/><label xml:lang="eng">Face A</label>

<lb n="A0" style="text-align: center"/>Oṁ

</ab>

<lg n="1" met="upajāti">  
 <l n="a"><lb n="A1"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/><g type="gomutraInitial">.</g> namaś śivāyāstu ya Eka Eva</l>  
 <l n="b"><milestone unit="column" n="b"/>jñānakriyārūpatayā dvibhedaḥ</l>  
 <l n="c"><lb n="A2"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/>bhūyo py anugrāhitayāṇuvr̥ṇde</l>  
 <l n="d"><milestone unit="column" n="b"/>vāmādibhedād vahudhā <space type="descender"/> vikīrṇaḥ</l>  
</lg>  
<lg n="2" met="upajāti">  
 <l n="a"><lb n="A3"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/>yasyāḥ prasāde jagatāṁ vimuktir</l>  
 <l n="b"><milestone unit="column" n="b"/>vāllabhyataḥ patyur anādivandhāt·</l>  
 <l n="c"><lb n="A4"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/>bhāvānyatāyām api vandhavr̥<space type="descender"/>ddhir·</l>  
 <l n="d"><milestone unit="column" n="b"/>vi<space type="descender"/>dyaiva <space type="descender"/> sā vo <space type="descender"/> vatu viśvarūpā</l>  
</lg>  
...  
<ab>

<milestone type="pagelike" unit="face" n="B"/><label xml:lang="eng">Face B</label>

<lb n="B0" style="text-align: center"/>hūṁ

</ab>

<lg n="25" met="vasantatilakā">  
 <l n="a"><lb n="B1"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/>hr<supplied reason="lost">ī</supplied>kāntikīrttikamalābhir ajasrayuktas</l>  
 <l n="b"><milestone unit="column" n="b"/>sastrīkatām adhigato pi tapasvivr̥ttiḥ</l>  
 <l n="c" enjamb="yes"><lb n="B2"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/>bhūbhr̥cchironi<space type="descender"/>hitapādatalo dyugāmi</l>  
 <l n="d"><milestone unit="column" n="b"/>dr̥ṣṭi<space type="descender"/>r vvisandhir apareṇa karodyato yaḥ</l>  
</lg>  
<lg n="26" met="vasantatilakā">  
 <l n="a"><lb n="B3"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/>Aurvvānalo janitatāpatayā nu yasya</l>  
 <l n="b"><milestone unit="column" n="b"/>tejonalena hr̥daye ripumāninīnām·</l>  
 <l n="c"><lb n="B4"/><milestone unit="column" n="a"/>śokātigāḍhajaladhau nitarān nimajjya</l>  
 <l n="d"><milestone unit="column" n="b"/>netrair amocayad anantaraphenilāmbhaḥ</l>  
</lg>

# Language tags

* @@@the language codes list is now maintained at <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/blob/master/DHARMA_languages.tsv>, replacing this appendix
* one of the languages that concern us does not yet have a language tag
  + for this we must use a provisional tag (starting with x)
* note that for Dravidian languages, we do not make a distinction between “Old” and “Modern” varieties
  + by contrast, in the case of all vernacular languages of Southeast Asia, you must make this distinction, although we expect you will only very rarely have the need to use codes for modern Burmese, modern Cam, modern Javanese modern Khmer, or Malay(sian)/Indonesian.

Table 9. ISO 639-3 language tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Language (and script) | code |
| *Undetermined language* | unknown |
| Arabic | ara |
| Balinese, modern | ban |
| Balinese, old | x-oldbalinese |
| Batak, old or modern | btk |
| Burmese, modern | mya |
| Burmese, old | obr |
| Cham, modern (of Cambodia) | cja |
| Cham, modern (of Phanrang) | cjm |
| Cham, old (also known as “Old Cam”) | ocm |
| Dutch | nld |
| English | eng |
| French | fra |
| German | deu |
| Indonesian | ind |
| Japanese | jpn |
| Javanese, modern | jav |
| Javanese, old | kaw |
| Kannada, old or modern | kan |
| Khmer, middle | xhm |
| Khmer, modern | khm |
| Khmer, old | okz |
| Malay, modern (Bahasa Malaysia) | zlm |
| Malay, old | omy |
| Mon, old | omx |
| Pali | pli |
| Prakrit | pra |
| Pyu | pyx |
| Sanskrit | san |
| Sasak | sas |
| Sundanese, old | osn |
| Tagalog, old or modern | tgl |
| Tamil, old or modern | tam |
| Telugu, old or modern | tel |
| Thai | tha |
| Vietnamese | vie |

# Titling conventions

* when assigning a title to the inscription you are encoding, it is in general recommended that you try to remain faithful to established names for inscriptions that have been edited before
  + in cases where established names in a corpus follow significantly varying models, so that the need for some harmonisation is felt, the team member(s) responsible for the corpus in question has/have the option to design a new system and apply it rigorously to all members of the corpus in question
* new inscriptions should, as a rule, be named on the analogy of established names within the same corpus
* in all cases, variant names applied to the inscription in question in previous publications shall be recorded in the metadata spreadsheet (and will be made searchable once imported from there into our TEI headers)
* when creating new titles, it is recommended (but not mandatory) that you compose your title by combining the following elements, in this order

1. **place**: start your title with a place name, using (if possible) one of the following options
   1. internal: attempt to identify the name of the place(s) that is (or are) most fundamentally concerned by the transaction recorded in the inscription
      * + resort to a less important but more distinctive internal toponym if the toponym resulting from the above test is insufficiently distinctive
        + if you are dealing with Indonesian inscriptions, represent the internal toponym free of diacritics, in EYD spelling (e.g., Sobhamerta for śobhāmr̥ta), and for further guidance, see Damais 1952: 6-9
   2. based on provenance: use the name of the findspot, e.g. “Nalanda”
      * + provenance-based places may, if necessary, include the specification of a topographic feature or a monument, e.g. “rock”, “cliff”, “victory pillar”, “Cave 16”, “Vedānteśvara temple pillars”, etc.
   3. based on custody: a reference to the place or institution where the support is currently kept. E.g. BBRAS plates of Dhruvasena I, year 210
      * + place names based on custody should only be employed if neither a provenance-based, nor an internal place name is available
2. **artifact type or document type**: add a word or two describing the nature of the support or the text, using the cover term “inscription” only if no more satisfactory term can be found.
   * + use document type (e.g., “grant”, “dedication” or “dedicatory inscription”, “foundation”, “label”, “graffito”, “eulogy”) if the place name used in the title is an internal toponym
       - e.g. “Raktamālā grant”
     + use artifact type (e.g., “plate”, “stele”, “slab”, “pillar”, etc.) if the place name used in the title is based on provenance or custody
       - e.g. “Nalanda plates”, “British Museum pillar”
3. **the principal protagonist** of the inscription, if named in the text
   * + this is usually the person who issued/commissioned the inscription and/or the work commemorated in it, but may be another named person, such as the reigning ruler if the commissioner is another person who is not named
     + preferably, use “of” before the name of the issuer
     + preferably, use “of the time of” before the name of a reigning ruler who is not the protagonist
4. **supplementary details**: after the above elements, add further information whenever necessary for disambiguation, potentially including:
   * + calendrical or regnal year, if mentioned within the text
       - optionally including further dating specifics noted in the text, if necessary for disambiguation, e.g. month and day in the case of several charters of the same provenance, same king, same year, and where a title based on the content does not work
       - optionally using “undetermined year” if a year is mentioned in the text, but is lost or illegible
     + any additional distinction, e.g.
       - “Set 1” and “Set 2” to distinguish two sets of copper plates with the same provenance, issued by the same ruler on the same date
       - “north column” and “south column” to distinguish two copies of an inscription engraved in duplicate

* the above items may be listed with commas or connected to one another by short English phrases as seems most suitable
* some examples of titles composed or elaborated along the above lines:
  + Nalanda plate of Samudragupta (provenance, type and issuing ruler)
  + Raktamālā grant of the time of Budhagupta, year 159 (internal place, type, reigning ruler, date)
  + Vallam, Vedānteśvara temple pillars, foundation by Kantacēṉaṉ of the time of Mahendravarman I (provenance with monument details, type of inscription, issuing person, reigning ruler)
  + Uttiramērūr, Sundaravaradaperumāḷ temple, southern wall of vimāna, donation of the time of Nandivarman II, year 16 (provenance with monument details, additional specification of location, type, reigning ruler, regnal year)
  + Uttiramērūr, Vaikuṇṭhaperumāḷ temple, larger platform, southern base, inscription of the time of Dantivarman, year 8, larger platform, southern base (provenance with monument details, additional specification of location, no clear text type, reigning ruler, regnal year)
  + Gunung Wukir stele of Sañjaya
  + Hampran dedication of Bhānu

# Normalisation suggestions

* this appendix contains some specific suggestions for encoding non-standard usage in various languages
* all of these are to be understood as no more than suggestions: when encoding any particular text, feel free to apply a stricter or more lenient approach to any phenomenon depending on what seems to be normal in that given text and in related texts
* if the prosody of metrical verse is affected (either spoiled or corrected) by normalisation, then the considerations outlined in §6.1.4 overrule the suggestions listed below

Table 10. Normalisation suggestions

| language | phenomenon | action |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sanskrit in Cambodia | mismatch of dentals with retroflexes in conjuncts (e.g., ṇd, ṣth) | flag or normalise |
| Old Javanese | spelling of long pepet with ǝ plus length mark[[89]](#footnote-89) | ignore |
| Old Javanese | use of R̥ or L̥ (and R̥̄ or L̥̄) in words whose dictionary spelling has rǝ or lǝ (or rə̄ or lə̄) | ignore |
| Old Khmer | absence of virāma | ignore |
| Old Khmer | representation of final consonant C by the spelling CCa, including final /h/ represented as ḥha | ignore |
| Sundanese and Javanese | expected nasal+stop cluster spelt with only the stop | normalise |
| Sanskrit | sibilant doubled after r | ignore or flag |
| Sanskrit | any consonant doubled before r | ignore or flag |
| Sanskrit | use of tv where ttv is expected | ignore or flag |
| any | use of b where v is expected, or vice versa | flag |
| any | infidelity to the correct length of vowels in words borrowed from Sanskrit[[90]](#footnote-90) | ignore or flag |
| any | use of anusvāra in place of a final m· or M or vice versa | ignore or flag |
| any | use of a nasal consonant in place of an anusvāra before a sibilant or h | ignore or flag |
| any | use of one nasal instead of another | ignore or flag |
| any | use of an aspirated consonant instead of its unaspirated counterpart or vice versa | ignore or flag |
| any | use of a dental consonant instead of its retroflex counterpart or vice versa | ignore or flag |
| any | use of one sibilant instead of another | ignore or flag |

# Creating DHARMA editions from other editions

@if reintegrating a version of App. G from the GDOC (Assimilating previous corpora), then make that one section and add another section on working with just a printed edition, collecting the relevant instructions and pointing to them or pointing from the place of their discussion to here.

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1. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1hjWrrwRZQp4hmEqw4jBhhqoXdwJvRlw3EWboJteOPw0> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/tree/master/docs/encoding-diplomatic> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Griffiths and Janiak (2023). Online draft at <https://docs.google.com/document/d/15HFxHJTOzIU1UDyVrB2yQYJ5wI6JyEshEkYgg5qwj8M>; latest internal release at <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/tree/master/docs/encoding-critical>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See §1.1.1 about versions and their availability. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Balogh and Griffiths (2020a). Latest internal release at <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/tree/master/docs/transliteration>. The references to the TG in this document pertain to TG version ###3, released ###simultaneously with EGD version 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Internal release version at <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/tree/master/docs/zotero>; online draft at <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1V_AJzCtQ8KCnFm2dcE9D31gDd9jWpsWyvWwOCZuIcGY>. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. TEI Consortium (2023, §v). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The use of single quote marks (' apostrophe) is also permitted by the XML standard. However, for the sake of consistency, we shall always use double quote marks. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. In Oxygen, press CTRL + SHIFT + , (comma) to turn selected text into a comment or to uncomment text around the cursor. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. You are probably aware that advanced WYSIWIG word processing software usually also provides such a facility (the use of styles), which is indeed conceptual markup. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/blob/master/templates/inscriptions/DHARMA_encodingTemplateInscription_v03.xml> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. DHARMA\_prosodicPatterns\_v01.xml in our Project Documentation GitHub repository, displayed at <https://dharmalekha.info/prosody> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. The seeming contradiction between the element’s name and the fact that it indicates uncertainty is that this element would normally take the attribute @cert to indicate a degree of certainty. However, in EpiDoc and thus in our encoding practice, <certainty> is only used for indicating uncertainty, and is by default understood to mean <certainty cert="low">. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. The TEI element <caesura> does not take the attribute @break (nor @type). Since our use of conventional metre names leaves open the possibility to automatically determine the location of caesuras at the prescribed points, the only reason why we might want to encode them is to facilitate research on non-standard caesuras and yatibhaṅga, hence our suggestion to use <milestone>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Pages may occur in more than one textpart in copperplate sets divided into textparts because of an unknown number of lost medial plates (§5.4.8.3). Another theoretically possible scenario might be two sets of copper plates bound with a single ring and edited as a single text. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. In addition to the kinds of milestone discussed here, our project also employs <milestone/> elements for a few other purposes (§2.3.4.5, §9.2.4). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. It is possible in TEI to encode uncertainty regarding the location of an element in a machine-readable way, but we foresee no gain from doing so that would compensate for the resulting increase of encoding complexity. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. In this section and elsewhere when discussing copper plates, “plate” is used in reference to one discrete physical item; “face” for one side of a plate as a physical surface; “page” as a unit of text that is inscribed on one face of a plate; and “folio” as an abstract unit of text comprised of two pages that belong to a single plate. Of these terms, only “page” has an exact markup equivalent. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. This will not be the case if you follow the numbering schemes recommended by this Guide, but other numbering schemes are permitted for all partition types when there is good reason for their use. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Should you come across a multi-line foliation mark, contact the authors and the XML-TEI Data Manager with the details to devise a solution. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. The markup alternative described here is not expressly limited to the cases discussed in the TG, but is redundant in normal circumstances. If you encounter any other situations where you think its use is warranted, feel free to employ it, but please inform the authors of this Guide and the XML-TEI Data Manager about the details. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. We must resort to this compromise because the internal logic of EpiDoc does not permit <space> or <lb> elements inside <unclear>, so it is not possible to encode alternative readings which include an interruption, even if the location of that interruption with respect to the text is different in the alternatives. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/gaiji> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. TEI allows the semantic tagging of characters as punctuation marks, and using @type with such tags could distinguish between sentence punctuation and space filling. For the present, we see no advantage to doing so and employ the method described here. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Notwithstanding the fact that for a so-called ‘independent vowel’ i you would normally use qi rather than I in Cambodian inscriptions (TG §3.3.4), the use of I for numerals without this explicit markup would create an inconsistency in the corpus as a whole. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1glfyQnFqPrbVOYzegfjKIOVrc-vMgznEQ1iNsFf7DE8/edit?usp=sharing> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. <https://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/PH.html#PHSP> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. As the table makes clear, EpiDoc does not allow the use of <supplied reason="illegible">, which would be expected in the middle column. The rationale behind this is that if any vestiges remain, and these can be reconstructed on the basis of context, then they meet the definition of <unclear> (see §5.3.1) and ought to be marked up as such. While one could argue for a distinction between “conjecturally restored text not explicitly ruled out by vestiges” and “text restored on the basis of vestiges,” our encoding practice shall follow established EpiDoc convention. Note also that the tradition of epigraphic editions in India is actually quite in line with the EpiDoc approach. Even in the Corpus inscriptionum indicarum, Fleet (1888,194) uses the same editorial markup for “letters which are much damaged and nearly illegible in the original, or which, being wholly illegible, can be supplied with certainty.'' [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. <http://www.stoa.org/epidoc/gl/latest/trans-ambiguous.html> accessed May 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. In the interest of preserving your sanity, it is advised that you avoid encoding the full spectrum of possibilities, k<choice><unclear>ā</unclear><unclear>ara</unclear><unclear>ar</unclear><unclear>ra</unclear></choice> unless all are indeed plausible and worth recording. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. <https://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-gap.html> accessed 28 August 2019. This definition uses the term “transcription” in a generic sense of the transposition of text from one medium to another, not in the specific sense in which it is distinct from transliteration (see TG §1.4.3). [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. The EpiDoc schema permits the use of @extent without @unit, but in our practice, @unit shall always be specified. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. This was not permitted in earlier versions of the EpiDoc schema, but has been added at our request and is available as of 13 October 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. In Sanskrit quantitative verse, the number of lost syllables may be estimated at 75% of the number of missing morae. Thus, if a 12-mora chunk is missing from a verse line, estimate the length of the lacuna at 9 characters if you have no better indication. This figure is based on a quick statistical look at a small sample; feel free to use a better approximation if you can, and do not worry too much about the accuracy of the character count. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Keep in mind that the markup should reflect the positional value of the vowel and not its length by nature: if a vowel is followed by more than one consonant, then it is positionally long even if it is a short vowel by nature. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Or, in principle, lines possibly illegible. But such a situation seems unlikely: if vestiges are so scant that you cannot even tell whether there ever was writing in a certain area, then that text is for all purposes better marked up as “possibly lost” instead of “possibly illegible”. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. The seeming contradiction between the element’s name and the fact that it indicates uncertainty is that this element would normally take the attribute @cert to indicate a degree of certainty. However, in EpiDoc and thus in our encoding practice, <certainty> is only used for indicating uncertainty, and is by default understood to mean <certainty cert="low">. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. See Example 3.4.5.A for an illustration of such encoding. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. See §6.2.6 above for various ways of encoding the editorial suppression of the inherent a of an akṣara depending on the way in which vowelless consonants are normally written in a given inscription. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. The rationale behind the choice of attribute value is that punctuation is implied by the semantic context, so in a way, a punctuation mark is “subaudible” to the native or informed reader. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. The rationale behind the choice of attribute value is that the presence of an avagraha is implied by the phonetic and lexical context, so in a way, an avagraha is “subaudible” to the native or informed reader. Alternative encoding choices would imply that the scribe made an error or used non-standard language, which is not the case. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Whichever method you use, possible values and their relative probabilities may be elaborated in your commentary to the edition. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. The EpiDoc Guidelines offer a further method for dealing with partly lost numerals whose range of possible values is not sequential (<http://www.stoa.org/epidoc/gl/latest/trans-numnoncongruent.html>). We discourage the use of this method because we do not foresee that our project would benefit from the increased accuracy to an extent that would justify the complexity of the markup involved. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. We have not yet come across such an abbreviation in an Indic epigraphic context and use a Latin example adapted from the EpiDoc guidelines. A comparable English abbreviation would be pp. abbreviating pages. If you have a project-relevant example, contact the authors of this guide to include it here. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. If you have a project-relevant example, contact the authors of this guide to include it here. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. The reason why the attribute is named “new” is presumably the fact that it identifies the new hand, i.e. the one taking over at the shift. TEI guidelines note that this attribute may be renamed in a subsequent major release. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Though this element is not a container, by EpiDoc convention “Any rend or numbering attributes on … lb refer to all text between the current and the following line-break” (<http://www.stoa.org/epidoc/gl/latest/trans-linebreak.html>.) [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. This element is intended in TEI to encode highlighted text, defined as words or phrases graphically distinct from the surrounding text (<https://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-hi.html>). EpiDoc generalises the use of this element to characters with distinguishing graphical features regardless of whether or not these serve the purpose of highlighting (<http://www.stoa.org/epidoc/gl/latest/trans-charactershighlighted.html>). [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Although the TEI guidelines (<https://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/WD.html#WDWMEG>) recommend the use of CSS styling instructions to encode text directionality and orientation, these instructions provide no clear solution for handling case C in the illustration below and handle cases A and B very differently from D. To minimise complexity, we prefer to introduce custom values of @rend for this purpose, since our objective is to document the way the original text was written, and not to create machine-actionable code for reproducing the original orientation on screen or in print. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. <https://opentheso.huma-num.fr/opentheso/?idc=84154&idt=th347> [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. <https://opentheso.huma-num.fr/opentheso/?idc=84156&idt=th347> [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. See <https://wiki.tei-c.org/index.php/XML_Whitespace> for a more detailed discussion of white space in XML. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. This is not a technical requirement and its violation does not result in your code becoming invalid. However, since in many cases these elements will have to appear within block-level containers, we consider it better practice to always place them so, for consistency’s sake. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. If you feel your translation needs any further markup, please consult the authors of the Guide and the project’s XML-TEI Data Manager. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. Note that this tag is also applicable to short segments of text meaningless in and of themselves, see §10.3.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. See §7.5.1 about the use of <hi> in the edition. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. <https://iso639-3.sil.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_15924> [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. It is, in principle, possible to add @source (§10.6.2) to a <quote> element, but this would not be sufficient in many cases, because it does not allow referring to a page. We shall therefore refrain from doing so and always use a full citation. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. Our personal identifiers are available at <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/blob/master/DHARMA_idListMembers_v01.xml> [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. Our personal identifiers are available at <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/blob/master/DHARMA_IdListMembers_v01.xml> [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. Available under <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/tree/master/templates> [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
63. The precise details to be recorded here are still in flux at the time of finalising this version of the EGD. You can expect more detailed instructions either here in a future version or in the template itself. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
64. Our personal identifiers are available at <https://github.com/erc-dharma/project-documentation/blob/master/DHARMA_IdListMembers_v01.xml> [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
65. Double hyphens are used in CII convention to indicate non-compound word separation where the end of the first and the beginning of the second word belong to the same akṣara of the original. Their primary function is to distinguish regular akṣaras from halanta consonants and initial vowels (e.g. तदाहुः > tad=āhuḥ; तद् आहुः > tad āhuḥ). We achieve this distinction by means of uppercase characters (TG §3.3.1 and §3.3.3). [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
66. Two iterations of | [U+007C Vertical Line], not a ‖ double vertical bar character. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
67. Use only in @met for stanzas where a conventional metre name is not available and the metre has a different template for odd and even lines (ardhasamavr̥tta). [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
68. In assigning a name to this very rare metre, we follow Damais (1952: 25) who in turn relies on an editorial (correction) to a list of metres in Colebrooke (1873: 141, n.1). It appears from Velankar (1949: १२१) that no two traditional authorities agree on a name for this metre. The names cited there from treaties on poetics are: uṣṇih (which is also the class name for 7-syllable samavr̥ttas), kāminī, kheṭaka, gominī, raktā, śikhā and samānikā. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
69. Also known as śloka, vaktra. See also Appendix B.4.3 below. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
70. If a verse matches this template, do not classify it as vaitālīya; see Appendix B.4.5 below. [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
71. Used as an umbrella term for 11-syllable metres not conforming to one of the specific schemes listed here; see Appendix B.4.6 below. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
72. Also known as triṣṭubh upajāti; see Appendix B.4.4 below. [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
73. All lines contain 11 syllables, but the rhythm of the odd lines is different from the rhythm of the even lines. [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
74. The rhythm of the first line of the hariṇaplutā is the same as that of the upacitra. [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
75. If the whole of a stanza matches this template, do not classify it as aupacchandasika. [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
76. Used as an umbrella term for 12-syllable metres not conforming to one of the specific schemes listed here; see Appendix B.4.6 below. [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
77. Also known as jagatī upajāti; see Appendix B.4.4 below. [↑](#footnote-ref-77)
78. Also known as vaṁśasthavila. [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
79. Called svādamālinī in Javanese poetry. [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
80. Also known as vasantatilaka, uddharṣiṇī, siṁhonnatā. Though not explicitly prescribed in any extant metrical treatise, poets often observe a caesura after the 8th syllable of a vasantatilakā line. (For further discussion see Pollock 1977, 73-74.) [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
81. The caesura in pr̥thvī is not observed by all poets. [↑](#footnote-ref-81)
82. Called viśvalalita in Old Javanese. [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
83. This metre is not found in Indian metrical treatises (as per Apte’s appendix), but attested in Old Javanese. Like the related śārdūlavikrīḍita, it may have a caesura after the 12th syllable. [↑](#footnote-ref-83)
84. Not found in Indian metrical treatises (as per Apte’s appendix), but attested in Old Javanese, also by the name kendragati. [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
85. This metre is rare in Sanskrit, though it is known (by multiple names) to several poeticians. It is popular in Telugu, where caesuras are not observed, but additional rules govern assonance within and across the lines. [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
86. This Javanese metre may have a caesura after the 12th syllable (like the śārdūlavikrīḍita, to which it is identical up to this point), but this is not strictly observed. [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
87. Contains up to 6 different types of elements which are: taravu, tāḻicai, arākam, ampōtaraṅkam, taṉiccol, curitakam. [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
88. Contains elements which are: taṉiccol, akaval-curitakam. [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
89. To be represented as ǝ: as per TG §3.3.6. [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
90. See also TG §3.3.7 and EGD §6.3.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-90)