Transcription and Editorial Interventions

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Transcription: a special kind of reading

What is the goal of a transcription?

- to make a primary source accessible ...
- ... and comprehensible
- which may imply adding or using much additional information

Hence,

- all transcription is selective
- all transcription is imaginative
In transcription for the digital edition, some textual phenomena which commonly attract editorial attention:

- original layout information
- abbreviations or other arcana
- ‘evident’ errors which invite correction or conjecture
- scribal additions, deletions, substitutions, restorations
- non-standard orthography (etc.) which invites normalisation
- irrelevant or non-transcribable material
- passages which are damaged or illegible
**TEI Transcription**

- `<teiHeader>`: provides metadata for the whole thing, at various levels, notably including a `<msDesc>`
- `<text>`: contains a structured reading of a document's intellectual content ... its ‘text’
- `<facsimile>`: organizes a set of page images representing a document
- `<sourceDoc>`: a non-interpretative transcription of a physical document, e.g. for a *dossier génétique*

**Does a transcription encode a ‘text’ or a ‘document’?**
What's this?

1. ‘agreeable’ is struck-through, ‘pleasing’ is written above it, in the interlinear space.
2. ‘agreeable’ is deleted and replaced by ‘pleasing’
3. Originally, the text read ‘agreeable’, but at some subsequent stage this word was deleted; the word ‘pleasing’ was added in the same context.
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A typical minimal encoding

<p>
<!... ... -->
<br n="5r"/>5</p>
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Character annotation

- distinguish allographical forms of a letter
- represent non-standard characters

<g> element (character or glyph) represents a glyph, or a non-standard character
Abbreviations &c.

In Western MSS, we commonly distinguish:

**Suspensions** the first letter or letters of the word are written, generally followed by a point : for example ‘e.g.’ for ‘exempla gratia’

**Contractions** both first and last letters are written, generally with some mark of abbreviation such as superscript strokes, or points : e.g. ‘Mr.’ for ‘Mister’

**Brevigraphs** special signs such as the Tironian *nota* used for ‘et’, the letter p with a barred tail used for ‘per’, the letter c with a circumflex used for ‘cum’ etc.

**Superscripts** superscript letters (vowels or consonants) used to indicate various kinds of contraction: e.g. ‘w’ followed by superscript ‘ch’ for ‘which’.

Most of the symbols needed are available in Unicode.
Abbreviation and Expansion

An abbreviation may be viewed in two different ways:

- as a particular sequence of letters or marks upon the page: thus, a ‘p with a bar through the descender’, a ‘superscript hook’, a ‘macron’

- as another way of representing the letter or letters it is believed to be standing for: thus, ‘per’, ‘re’, ‘n'
Two Levels of Encoding Abbreviations

TEI proposes elements for two levels of encoding:

- the whole of an abbreviated word and the whole of its expansion may be marked using `<abbr>` and `<expan>` respectively
- abbreviatory signs or characters and the ‘invisible’ characters they imply may be marked using `<am>` and `<ex>` respectively
Compare ev(er)y (per)sone

ev
   <choice>
     <am>
       <g ref="#b-er"/>
     </am>
     <ex>er</ex>
   </choice>
y
   <choice>
     <am>
       <g ref="#b-per"/>
     </am>
     <ex>er</ex>
   </choice>
sone

...
<ex> and <am>

Using these elements, from the 'transcr' module, a transcriber may indicate the status of the individual letters or signs within both the abbreviation and the expansion.

- **<ex>** (editorial expansion) contains a sequence of letters added by an editor or transcriber when expanding an abbreviation.
- **<am>** (abbreviation marker) contains a sequence of letters or signs present in an abbreviation which are omitted or replaced in the expanded form of the abbreviation.

Previously, people have re-purposed existing elements such as <hi> and <supplied> to mark individual letters/signs in abbreviations and expansions. The new P5 elements <am> and <ex> are the TEI's attempt to support this desire.
A simple example (1)

Editorial strategy may be simply to note that we have expanded the abbreviations:

```xml
<p>
  <lb/>Cours chacune piece <expan>pour</expan>
  <lb/>
  <expan>cinquante</expan> soubz
  <expan>tournois</expan>
  <pc>.</pc>
</p>
```
A simple example (2)

As you noticed, ‘pour’ was actually written ‘po’ followed by an ‘r’ subscript; ‘cinquante’ as ‘cinquête’ with a macron on the ‘a’ to indicate nasalisation. We could therefore encode as follows:

```xml
<p>
  <abbr>po&#xFFFD;</abbr> .... <abbr>cinquête</abbr>
</p>
```

... or we could choose one of the following styles:

```xml
<p> po<am>&#xFFFD;</am> ... or po<ex>u</ex>r</p>
```

```
<abbr>po<am>&#xFFFD;</am></abbr>
```

```
<expan>po<ex>u</ex>r</expan>
```
Simple example (3)

And of course TEI permits both cake and the eating of it:

```xml
<p> po<choice>
  <am>&#xFFD;</am>
  <ex>ur</ex>
</choice>
</p>

<choice>
  <abbr>po<am>&#xFFD;</am>
  <expan>po<ex>u</ex>r</expan>
</choice>
```
Children of a choice element all represent alternative ways of encoding the same sequence and in most cases they are mutually exclusive.

```
<choice>
    <abbr>Dat</abbr>
    <expan>Dat<ex>ae</ex>
</expan>
</choice>
```

Where the purpose of an encoding is to record textual variants, rather than to identify multiple possible encoding decisions, the app element & company should be preferred.

```
<app>
    <rdg>
        <expan>Dat<ex>ae</ex>
    </expan>
</rdg>
</app>
```
A `<choice>` reminder

- `<choice>` (groups alternative editorial encodings)
- **Abbreviation:**
  - `<abbr>` (abbreviated form)
  - `<expan>` (expanded form)
- **Errors:**
  - `<sic>` (apparent error)
  - `<corr>` (corrected error)
- **Regularization:**
  - `<orig>` (original form)
  - `<reg>` (regularized form)
Classifying abbreviations
The @type attribute on <abbr> is a useful way of categorising abbreviations, whether for statistical purposes, or to allow for different types to be rendered differently:

```html
<choice>
  <abbr type="brevigraphe">po<am>&#xFFD;</am></abbr>
  <expan>po<ex>u</ex>r</expan> en <choice>
    <abbr type="suspension">fin<am>.</am></abbr>
    <expan>fin<ex>ir</ex></expan>
  </choice>
</choice>
```

This encoding might be displayed as: ‘po(u)r en finir’
As elsewhere, the @resp and @cert attributes can also be used to indicate who is responsible for an expansion, and the degree of certainty attached to it.
Corrections and emendations

The `<sic>` element can be used to indicate that the reading of the manuscript is erroneous or nonsensical, while `<corr>` (correction) can be used to provide what in the editor's opinion is the correct reading:

```html
<sic>relea</sic>
```

```html
<corr>relict</corr>
```

The two may, of course, be combined within a `<choice>` element:

```html
<choice>
  <sic>relea</sic>
  <corr cert="high">relict</corr>
  <corr cert="low">relatio</corr>
</choice>
```
Source texts rarely use modern orthography. For retrieval and other processing reasons, however, the modernized form may be very. The `<reg>` (regularized) element is available used to mark a normalized form; the `<orig>` (original) element to indicate a non-standard spelling. These elements can optionally be grouped as alternatives using the `<choice>` element:
Normalisation example

In this case, a further semantic regularisation is possible:

```xml
<lb>
  <measure quantity="18.75" unit="gr">dix
    <choice>
      <orig>huict</orig>
      <reg>huit</reg>
    </choice>
    grains
    <choice>
      <orig>troys quartz</orig>
      <reg>trois-quart</reg>
    </choice>
  </measure>
</lb>
```
Additions, deletions, substitutions, and modifications

Alterations made to the text, whether by the scribe or in some later hand, can be encoded using <add> (addition) or <del> (deletion).

Where the addition and deletion are regarded as a single substitution, they can be grouped together using the <subst> (substitution) element:

- <add> (addition) or <del> (deletion) are used for evident alterations in the source
- A combined addition and deletion may be marked using <subst> (substitution)
- <mod> (modification) represents any kind of general modification without interpretation
A substitution?

<subst>
  <del>half-</del>
  <add>all</add>
</subst>  blind
And towards our distant rest began to trudge,

Helping the worst amongst us, who'd no boots all,

But limped on, blood-shod. All went lame; half-blind,

Drunk with fatigue; deaf even to the hoots

Of tired, outstripped fif-five-nines that dropped behind.
Semi-legible text

Use <unclear> if the text is partly illegible i.e. it can be read but without perfect confidence. The @reason attribute here states the cause of the uncertainty in transcription.

I <subst>
  <add place="above">might</add>
  <del>
    <unclear reason="overinking"
      cert="medium" resp="#LDB"> should</unclear>
  </del>
</subst>have
Supplied and damaged text

Use the `<supplied>` element if the transcriber has provided a reading not actually visible in the text, whether because of damage or scribal error: `@reason` here indicates why the text has been supplied.

...Dragging the worst among `<supplied reason="authorialError">s</supplied> t us...

Use the `<damage>` element to record the existence of physical damage to the document, whether or not the damaged text is readable:

```xml
<l>The Moving Finger wri<damage agent="water" group="1">es; and</damage> having writ,</l>
<l>Moves <damage agent="water" group="1"><supplied>on: nor all your</supplied> Piety nor Wit</l>
```
Lacunae

When missing text cannot be confidently supplied or is intentionally omitted the `<gap>` element should be used with a `@reason` to explain why. It can use its `@extent` and `@unit` attributes indicate its size.

```
<gap reason="wormhole" extent="7" unit="mm"/>
```

```
I am dr Sr yr <gap reason="illegible" quantity="3" unit="word"/>Sydney Smith
```
Some difficulties

These methods are perfectly adequate where variation is comparatively simple. They rapidly encounter problems when:

- overlap happens (as it always does)
- the sequence of interventions is important or indeterminate
- the layout and the meaning of the writing are not easily separable
Additions and deletions crossing element boundaries

When additions and deletions are not conveniently well-nested within other parts of the structure, we can use spanning techniques.

The elements `<addSpan>` and `<delSpan>` delimit a span of text by pointing mechanisms rather than by enclosing it. @spanTo indicates the end of a span initiated by the element bearing this attribute.

```xml
<l> .... </l>
<addSpan spanTo="#id4"/>
<l>
<!-- an interpolated line -->
</l>
<anchor xml:id="id4"/>
<l> .... </l>
```
Using attributes to clarify who did what when

- The author (WJ) wrote ‘One must have lived... ’
- The author added the word ‘But’ before ‘One’
- An editor (FB) corrected ‘One’ to ‘one’

```xml
<add place="supra" hand="#WJ" cert="medium"> But</add>
<choice>
  <sic>One</sic>
  <corr resp="#FB" cert="high">one</corr>
</choice> must have lived ...
</!
</add>
<respStmt xml:id="FB">
  <resp>editorial changes</resp>
  <name>Fredson
    Bowers</name>
</respStmt>
<respStmt xml:id="WJ">
  <resp>authorial changes</resp>
  <name>William
    James</name>
</respStmt>
```
Using `<restore>` to indicate authorial change of mind

- The author writes ‘For I hate this my body’
- The word ‘my’ is deleted
- The author writes ‘stet’ in the margin

The `<restore>` element can be used to indicate that a deletion has been reversed:

```xml
<l> [...] For I hate this <restore hand="#dhl"
    type="marginalStetNote">
    <del>my</del>
</restore> body [...] </l>
```

... note that we have not encoded the `<metamark>` ‘stet’, but rather its effect.
Text Omitted from or Supplied in the Transcription

- `<gap>` indicates a point where material has been omitted in a transcription, whether for editorial reasons described in the TEI header, as part of sampling practice, or because the material is illegible or inaudible.

- `<supplied>` signifies text supplied by the transcriber or editor for any reason, typically because the original cannot be read because of physical damage or loss to the original.
<gap> and <supplied> examples

expansion <gap reason="illegible" agent="water"/> river denominated

expansion <supplied reason="illegible"
source="#SH1862">of the</supplied> river
denominated
<div>
  <head>Lectio x.</head>
  <p>Hic itaque paterfamilias ad excolendam <gap extent="20" unit="words"
     reason="not transcribed" resp="#DC"/>
    congregare non desistit. </p>
</div>
More <supplied>

Where the transcriber considers that one or more words have been erroneously omitted in the original source and corrects this omission, the <supplied> element should be used in preference to <corr>.

by the ancient Dutch navigators <supplied>of</supplied> the Tappan Zee
Oblatus est <supplied> reason="omitted" resp="#DC"> quia ipse voluit</supplied>.
Revelabunt caeli iniquitatem Judae et consurget et manifestum erit peccatum ipsius in die furoris do cum eis qui dixerunt domino deo recede a nobis scientiam viarum tuarum nolumus
Damage and Illegibility

Use `<damage>` if the text can be read with perfect confidence

```xml
<p>
  <pb n="5r"/>
  <damageSpan agent="rubbing"
    extent="whole leaf" spanTo="#damageEnd"/>
</p>
<p>....</p>
<p>.... <pb n="5v" xml:id="damageEnd"/></p>
</p>
```
IN the bosom <damage group="1">of one of those</damage> sea<lb n="2"/>vious coves

which inde<damage group="1">nt the eastern</damage> shore of the <damage group="1">Hudson, at</damage> that broad

<lb n="4"/>expansion <damage group="1">of the river denominated</damage> by the ancien<damage group="1">t</damage> Dutch navigators
The TEI privileges the logical view, but does permit the physical view to ‘show through’ as empty milestone elements:

- `<gb>` the start of a new gathering or quire
- `<pb>` the start of a new page
- `<cb>` the start of a new column
- `<lb>` the start of a new written line

These are primarily useful to establish a reference system. The `<fw>` element can be used to mark ‘paratextual’ features such as running heads, foliotation etc. The `<handShift>` element can be used to mark changes of hand or writing in a document.
(forme work) contains a running head (e.g. a header, footer), catchword, or similar material appearing on the current page.

Poëms.</fw>

29</fw>
Changes of hand: <handShift>

A special kind of milestone the <handShift> can be used to mark the beginning of a sequence of text written in a new hand, or the beginning of a scribal stint.

<l>When wolde the cat dwelle in his ynne</l>
<pb n="f.23v"/>
<handShift medium="greenish-ink" new="#h1"/>
<l>And if the cattes skynne be slyk <handShift medium="black-ink" new="#h2"/> and gaye</l>

<handNotes>
  <handNote xml:id="h1" script="copperplate">Carefully written with regular descenders</handNote>
  <handNote xml:id="h2" medium="pencil">Unschooled scrawl</handNote>
</handNotes>
<handNote> and <handShift>

The <handNote> element is used to provide information about each hand distinguished within the encoded document.

- When the 'transcr' module is used, the element <handNotes> is available, within the <profileDesc> element of the Header, to hold one or more <handNote> elements. (brief)

- When the 'msdescription' module is included, the <handDesc> element also becomes available as part of a structured manuscript description. (more robust)

It is possible to use the two elements together if, for example, the <handDesc> element contains a single summary describing all the hands discursively, while the <handNotes> element gives specific details of each.
... and that good Order Decency and regular worship may be once more introduced and Established in this Parish according to the Rules and Ceremonies of the Church of England and as under a good Consciencious and sober Curate there would and ought to be and for that purpose the parishioners pray
Editorial phrase-level elements

A summary list of some of the more important phrase-level transcription elements might include:

- Core module: `<abbr>`, `<add>`, `<choice>`, `<corr>`, `<del>`, `<expan>`, `<gap>`, `<orig>`, `<reg>`, `<sic>`, `<unclear>`

- 'transcr' module: `<am>`, `<damage>`, `<ex>`, `<metamark>`, `<mod>`, `<redo>`, `<restore>`, `<retrace>`, `<space>`, `<subst>`, `<supplied>`, `<surplus>`, `<transpose>`, `<undo>`
<sourceDoc>

- `<sourceDoc>` contains a transcription or other representation of a single source document potentially forming part of a dossier génétique or collection of sources.
- An embedded transcription is one in which words and other written traces are encoded as subcomponents of elements representing the physical surfaces carrying them rather than independently of them.
- A `<sourceDoc>` usually contains one or more `<surface>` elements with `<zone>` or `<line>` elements.
- `<line>` is a specialisation of `<zone>` that contains the transcription of a topographic line in the source document.
- Some editorial markup (such as `<add>` `<del>`) are available in `<line>`, but it is not meant to be used for interpretative judgements like `<persName>`
<zone> in <sourceDoc>

Provides a embedded non-interpretative transcription

<zone facs="#postcard-back_zone4"
rend="printed">
<line>
<choice>
<abbr>
<g ref="#RN_logo">RN</g>
</abbr>
<expan>Reinthal &
Newman</expan>
</choice>
</line>
</zone>
<zone facs="#postcard-back_zone5"
rend="printed">
<line>THIS SPACE MAY BE
USED FOR</line>
<line>CORRESPONDENCE</line>
</zone>
<zone facs="#postcard-back_zone6"
rend="printed">
<line>PRINTED IN
AMERICA</line>
</zone>
How far will the TEI take us?

In particular, is the TEI scheme adequate for the needs of those transcribing ‘modern’ manuscripts?

- surviving medieval or early modern manuscripts generally have a public function, and a more or less conventionalised (if complex) format
- modern manuscripts or authorial drafts however often contain entirely private or idiosyncratic signs, with no clear communicative function
At all periods we find ‘playful’ texts whose meaning is conveyed by their documentary appearance as much as by their linguistic properties, or by the interplay between the two.

The TEI initially ruled such texts out of scope.
Difficult documents
More examples ...
Diary example

1 April 2009

Feda Birds in the park today. Might write an article about the Thick-billed Warbler.
Any Questions? Next we're going to do an exercise!