# Documentation (Garfinkel: Reading Traces9

## Preparation of xml document

1. Goal: Simple mark-up of reading traces with TEI
2. Digital text source: pdf
3. used oxgarage to convert .doc to .xml (Tei p5) (better outcome than with pdf)
4. selection of useful elements through xslt (p and pb). lb was not important to us. Hyphens before line breaks were removed.
5. Special characters were specified in Unicode (greek letters, fractions). Umlauts were retained
6. Abbreviations or acronyms in printed text were not resolved

## Encoding the printed text

### General

* words in italic were copied, with special elements: foreign rend="italic" (foreign word), otherwise highlighted text hi , label rend="italic" (marginal titles).
* the main text, in this case the printed work from David Lewis, was not our main interest. So encoding of the printed text remains minimal
* encoded were foreign words, labels, heads, paragraphes, footnotes and the structuring divisions of the book.
* not encoded: names (persons, places, organisations etc.), quotations, lines, bibl references,
* hyphens were removed
* footnotes are tagged as notewith the @type attribute “footnote”, @resp’s default is DL (David Lewis).
* linebeginnings were removed, because the goal of the transcription was to focus on the text not to represent the layout of the page - except for when Garfinkel Comments were transcribed. In this case it seemed relevant for editorial purposes to be as exact as possible.

## Encoding the reading traces

### General

* Decided not to focus material over function. No use of facsimile elements as zone and surface
* instead we choose as markup for reading traces two particular elements: note for annotations and metamark for markings
* sometimes the difference between metamark and note is so small, that they seem to be the same (example: p54 “This account!”). In these cases we tend to note , if it is text, and metamark, if it is a symbol.
* is there a possibility when metamarks ar in notes, or metamarks in metamarks?
* assumptions:
	+ the rendition of metamarks like color, form, or position matters in a way we do not understand yet.
	+ the same with the function of the metamark.
	+ first impression: It exists a hierarchy of metamarks. A bracket refers to a block, a arrow is much more specific, referring to a line, sentece or a word. but could also refer to a block. What’s the difference between a color mark, or a symbol mark? ==attention: as a consequence a bracket with an arrow must be divided. At the moment I treat them as a unit, one metamark (p83). If they have different targets, they have to be treaded as two metamarks. Look up examples!==
* time or the sequence of annotation by garfinkel was not encoded, although it coud be an interesting feature on interpration-level encoding.

### Structure of the book

the strukture of the book is annotated through traditional block and inline elements: div, p, pb, div type: cover div type: foreword div type: contents div type: illustrations div: acknowledgments div: introduction div type: Part (1-5) - div type: chapter - div type: section

div type: Appendix I div type: Appendix II div type References div type: index

the pages which are annotated by Garfinkel were prioritized. the detailed annotation of names, dates and places are to be done later, when the editor is used to read the garfinkel writing style and the physical examination of the book itself can be done.

### Elements

#### metamark:

1. when outside of the text: it’s marking one or more blocks (div,p, note) and spans.
2. metamark directly preceeds the element or textspan to which it refers in the coding
3. metamarks wrapps text in cases when the wrapped text itself is a metamark, not so when the text is marked/highlighted. In the latter case use @target
4. metamarks must have a target or a spanTo attribute.
5. metamarks must have an id
6. ==was machen, wenn ein metamark über seitengrenzen hinaus geht? beispiel p5. dort ist der erste Satz markiert, weswegen man annehmen kann, dass auf p4 der letzte markierte satz dazu gehört. Was bedeutet, dass die AUssage getroffen werden kann, dass Garfinkel die seiten in einem rutsch gelesen hat. allerdings gäbe es dann kein “p5\_m1”, weil dieses noch zu p4\_m4 gehört. trotzdem wäre es richtig das auf seite 5 folgende metamark p5\_m2 zu nennen, obwohl kein m1 genannt wird.== Lösung; die logische zusammengehörigkeit bevorzugen, anstatt der strukturellen. Seitenunhabhängig beurteilen ob es sich um ein metamark oder um zwei handelt!
7. Problem: Wenn ein metamark zu zwei oder mehr Satzteilen (möglicherweise unterschiedlicher Sätze) gehört
	1. Möglichkeit 1: für jede Phrase ein eigenes Metamark
	2. Möglichkeit 2: segmente bilden und mehrere targets angeben im element metamark 10.Lösung: mögl. 2, weil auch hier die logische zusammengehörigkeit wichtiger ist (auch wenn es eine Interpretation ist?) ==bis seite 32 auf einheitlichkeit überprüfen==
* the ids of metamarks are counted from the outer to the inner metamark assumpting a hierarchy of metamarks. the reason behind this is that we do not know the supposed chronologial order in which garfinkel annotated, first he read the text made his marks, then wrote the notes in the margin? or the other way around. the actuall order of his annotation remains unclear ==bis page 46 zu überprüfen==
* underlining in note is a metamark or a hi ==klären, aber behandelt als hi bisher==
* ==metamarks können nicht als deloder delspangetagged werden, wenn sie außerhalb des bocksgesetzt werden!== Beispiel p65 möglich: metamark als inline element behandeln?

#### note:

1. two types of notes are to be found in the document. 1. the footnotes of the author David Lewis. And 2. the annotations of Garfinkel (mostly in the margin). The latter is coded with the @resp=“#HG”. Footnotes with the @type=“footnote”
	* example p7: >note n=“5” place=“bottom” type=“footnote” anchored=“true”>
2. note is a special case. because notes in the margin have to be coded within a paragraph element, because of the Paragraph/pagebeginning structure problem. pb is an inline element in block p. The annotations are in the margin, logically out of an paragraph. note, as a decided compromise, is located at the start of the page (eventually in a p). If there is a notable reference to the text, then target will be used. TEI 3.8.1 Notes and Simple Annotation: >This may not always be possible for example with marginal notes, which may not be anchored to an exact location. For ease of processing, it may be adequate to position marginal notes before the relevant paragraph or other element. (…) In such cases, the target attribute of the [note](https://tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/de/html/ref-note.html) may be used to indicate the point of attachment. It is also possible to encode the point of attachment itself, using the [ptr](https://tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/de/html/ref-ptr.html) or [ref](https://tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/de/html/ref-ref.html) element, pointing from that to the body of the [note](https://tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/de/html/ref-note.html) placed elsewhere. In cases where the note is applied not to a point but to a span of text, not itself represented as a TEI element, the target attribute may use an appropriate pointer expression, for example using the range() function to specify the span of attachment.”
	* das attribute @anchored=“false” is used to specify the placing of the annotations without a certain marker in the referenced text (unlike footnotes).
	* target is defined like this: the more uncertain the reference get the more abstract gets the target. Means: If a note has no explicit target, the target is the whole page.
	* (old: inline text which is not a paragraph wil be wrapped by span: the target of the note is then p54\_s1 für example. (other possible choice is to use ab, but span could code text which is not a block).)
	* ==span is an interpretation element and used as follows (TEI 17.3 Spans and Interpretations):==
	* associates an interpretative annotation directly with a span of text.
	* ==so: not usable==
	* ==instead: we use ab and seg. ab is used as a substitute for paragraphs and is not an element in paragraphs. In paragraphs we use seg with ids given to them as a means for note targets. see TEI 16.3 Blocks, Segments and Anchors. A description of the use of seg should be given in the header with segmentation==
	* sometimes noteand metamark refer to the same target (example: p4). In this case, when the text span is a seg to which the note refers, the metamark target is also a seg not an extra anchor, avoiding unnessecary repetition.
	* the default in note for @resp is David Lewis. If there is no @resp it’s the default.
	* notes must have a target
	* notes must have an id #### add: another form of annotation (resp HG) are terms or phrase added above the referenced line of the printed text. These are tagged as addings “add” not note (or glosses). the postion of this element is between the probably referenced phrase and the rest of the sentence. nessecary attributes are resp, rend, place. First appearance of such type on page 159.

#### transcription (immer resp HG)

* worked with lb
* tei trancrisption standard used: add del gap
* hi = underlined, strikethrough
* unclear (diffrent from gap in terms of certainty)
	+ @reason=“eccentric ductus” (in other words, the Hand of Garfinkel is to difficult to read)
	+ @reason=“illegible” (nicht gut lesbar)
* bsp:

#### accMaterial (accompanying material)

* additional Material as bookmarks are recorded in the header in accMaterial (tei modul:msdescription) #### addition
* same as general information about the reading traces that can be found in addition (tei modul:msdecription) #### ab (anonymous block)
* <ab type="excursus"> means a paragraph structure which differs from standard paragraph text in a smaller letter size. p allows not a @type, so ab deemed useful. #### label == before label exists a linebreak. needs to be added with search/replace ==

esl

#### quote

quoted terms in note

#### del

deletion from the author, specified with for example rend=“overwritten”

#### gap

editorial gap, either because of non-legible text or (?)

#### figure

Fig. 1 Steering from Puluwat to Pikelot (from a sketch by the autor)

 im gegensatz zu:

map of pacific navigation routes

#### note (fußnoten)

voyages,

These exceptions include t - with p - default is resp=“#DL” - the numbering of footnotes could be done automatically, maybe adddionally as a controlling mechanism == (test if I forgot one)== - sometimes the sigle of a footnote was marked by Garfinkel with a circle, sometimes the text of a footnote with a bracket. This difference is annoted like this: - in the first case the metamarks target is the noteelement which gets an id. In the second case the metamarks target points to the pelement within note.

### Attributes:

#### order of attributes

* metamark: xml:id=“p50\_m1” place=“margin” target=“p51\_p3” rend=“blue bracket” resp=“#HG” (first: where, second: points to, third: what does it look’s like, fourth: who is responsible)
* note: xml:id=“p54\_n1” place=“margin” target=“p54\_m1” rend=“pencil” resp=“#HG” anchored=“false” (same as metamark except for the additional anchored attribute) #### rend (rendition)
* @rend is responsible for the appearence of the metamarks or notes. We use an easy understandable typology: cross, arrow, underlined, strikethrough, frame, bracket, asterisk, circle, coloring
* coloring instead of highlighting. We find highlighting to generalized and not very spedific. Meaning: metamarks, notes and other additions could count as highlighting themselves.
* starting with a color-value for inked content
* bracket (open or closed): this value is used for vertical lines or one line at one or two sides of the marked passage (of text), even then, when its not really a square bracket but only a line. The starting point can therefore be at the start of a line within a sentence or phrase.
* “strikethrough” is set, when case a) a word is deleted through a line, case b) a word or a line ist strikethrough with a zickzack. Beispieldel (p65)
* “questionMark” (metamark) = ? (same as “arrow”) #### resp (responsibility)
* @resp=“#HG”, Harold Garfinkel is responsible for the annotation/marking. no @resp means the default “David Lewis” #### target
* Metamarks must have a @target, either referencing to the text or to garfinkel notes. alternative: @spanTo
* There always has to be a target. With no anchoring of the note, we choose going with the approximate target based on interpretation.

#### xml:id

1. the id’s are created from two parts: 1. the pagenumber 2. the element-number. For example p54\_n1 is the first note on page 54.
2. The Problem with paragraphs. p54\_p1 means the first paragraph on page. if p is splitted through a pb, there is no p1 on the next in line page. Although it is counted as one (see p54 as example)
3. p54\_p1: first paragraph on page 54 (Later all the p will get an automatically set id, counting through the document)
4. p54\_l1: first label on the page
5. p54\_n1: first note on the page
6. p54\_a1: first anchor on the page
7. p54\_m1: first metamark on the page
8. p54\_s1: first seg on the page
9. p51\_f1: first figure on page
* p gets an id, in case it is nessessary to refer to the paragraph