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#: attr	classes	elements
1: @agent	A att.damaged: categorizes the cause of the damage, if it can be identified.	1 gap: in the case of text omitted because of damage, categorizes the cause of the damage, if it can be identified. 2 unclear: Where the difficulty in transcription arises from damage, categorizes the cause of the damage, if it can be identified.
2: @cols	A att.tableDecoration: indicates the number of columns occupied by this cell or row.	1 table: indicates the number of columns in each row of the table.
3: @degree	A att.damaged: provides a coded representation of the degree of damage, either as a number between 0 (undamaged) and 1 (very extensively damaged), or as one of the codes high, medium, low, or unknown. The damage element with the degree attribute should only be used where the text may be read with some confidence; text supplied from other sources should be tagged as supplied.	1 certainty: indicates the degree of confidence assigned to the aspect of the markup named by the locus attribute. 2 node: gives the degree of the node, the number of arcs with which the node is incident. 3 purpose: specifies the extent to which this purpose predominates.
4: @expand	A att.lexicographic: gives an expanded form of information presented more concisely in the dictionary	1 classRef: indicates how references to this class within a content model should be interpreted.
5: @extent	A att.dimensions: indicates the size of the object concerned using a project-specific vocabulary combining quantity and units in a single string of words.	1 orth: gives the extent of the orthographic information provided. 2 pron: indicates whether the pronunciation is for whole word or part.

6: @from	A att.citing: specifies the starting point of the range of units indicated by the unit attribute. B att.datable.w3c: indicates the starting point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.	1 app: identifies the beginning of the lemma in the base text. 2 arc: gives the identifier of the node which is adjacent from this arc. 3 locus: specifies the starting point of the location in a normalized form, typically a page number. 4 span: gives the identifier of the node which is the starting point of the span of text being annotated; if not accompanied by a to attribute, gives the identifier of the node of the entire span of text being annotated.
7: @function	A att.segLike: characterizes the function of the segment.	1 metamark: describes the function (for example status, insertion, deletion, transposition) of the metamark.
8: @hand	A att.written: points to a handNote element describing the hand considered responsible for the textual content of the element concerned.	1 gap: in the case of text omitted from the transcription because of deliberate deletion by an identifiable hand, indicates the hand which made the deletion. 2 unclear: Where the difficulty in transcription arises from action (partial deletion, etc.) assignable to an identifiable hand, signifies the hand responsible for the action.
9: @ident	A att.identified: supplies the identifier by which this element may be referenced.	1 application: supplies an identifier for the application, independent of its version number or display name. 2 language: Supplies a language code constructed as

		defined in BCP 47 which is used to identify the language documented by this element, and which is referenced by the global xml:lang attribute. 3 prefixDef: supplies a name which functions as the prefix for an abbreviated pointing scheme such as a private URI scheme. The prefix constitutes the text preceding the first colon. 4 transcriptionDesc: supplies an identifier for the encoding convention, independent of any version number. 5 valItem: specifies the value concerned.
10: @key	A att.canonical: provides an externally-defined means of identifying the entity (or entities) being named, using a coded value of some kind.	1 classRef: the identifier used for the required class within the source indicated. 2 dataRef: the identifier used for this datatype specification 3 elementRef: the identifier used for the required element within the source indicated. 4 macroRef: the identifier used for the required pattern within the source indicated. 5 memberOf: specifies the identifier for a class of which the documented element or class is a member or subclass 6 moduleRef: the name of a TEI module 7 specDesc: supplies the identifier of the documentary element or class for which a description is to be obtained.
11: @location	A att.lexicographic: indicates an anchor element typically elsewhere in the document, but possibly in another document, which is the original location of this component.	1 variantEncoding: indicates whether the apparatus appears within the running text or external to it.

12: @max	A att.ranging: where the measurement summarizes more than one observation or a range, supplies the maximum value observed.	1 memberOf: supplies the maximum number of times the element can occur in elements which use this model class in their content model 2 numeric: supplies an upper bound for the numeric value represented.
13: @maxOccurs	A att.repeatable: indicates the largest number of times this component may occur.	1 datatype: indicates the maximum number of times this datatype may occur in the specification of the attribute being defined
14: @min	A att.ranging: where the measurement summarizes more than one observation or a range, supplies the minimum value observed.	1 memberOf: supplies the minumum number of times the element must occur in elements which use this model class in their content model
15: @minOccurs	A att.repeatable: indicates the smallest number of times this component may occur.	1 datatype: indicates the minimum number of times this datatype may occur in the specification of the attribute being defined
16: @mode	A att.combinable: specifies the effect of this declaration on its parent object.	1 alt: states whether the alternations gathered in this collection are exclusive or inclusive. 2 altGrp: states whether the alternations gathered in this collection are exclusive or inclusive. 3 channel: specifies the mode of this channel with respect to speech and writing. 4 classes: specifies the effect of this declaration on its parent module.

		5 memberOf: specifies the effect of this declaration on its parent module.
17: @ns	A att.namespaceable: specifies the namespace to which this element belongs	1 attDef: specifies the namespace to which this attribute belongs
18: @org	A att.divLike: specifies how the content of the division is organized.	1 attList: specifies whether all the attributes in the list are available (org="group") or only one of them (org="choice") 2 vColl: indicates organization of given value or values as set, bag or list. 3 vMerge: indicates the organization of the resulting merged values as set, bag or list.
19: @precision	A att.dimensions: characterizes the precision of the values specified by the other attributes.	1 precision: characterizes the precision of the element or attribute pointed to by the precision element.
20: @ref	A att.canonical: provides an explicit means of locating a full definition or identity for the entity being named by means of one or more URIs.	1 dataRef: a pointer to a datatype defined in some datatype library 2 g: points to a description of the character or glyph intended.
21: @role	A att.naming: may be used to specify further information about the entity referenced by this name in the form of a set of whitespace-separated values, for example the occupation of a person, or the status of a place. Batt.tableDecoration: indicates the kind of information held in this cell or in each cell of this row.	1 org: specifies a primary role or classification for the organization. 2 person: specifies a primary role or classification for the person. 3 personGrp: specifies the role of this group of participants in the interaction.

22: @rows	A att.tableDecoration: indicates the number of rows occupied by this cell or row.	1 table: indicates the number of rows in the table.
23: @scheme	A att.styleDef: identifies the language used to describe the rendition.	1 att: supplies an identifier for the scheme in which this name is defined. 2 catRef: identifies the classification scheme within which the set of categories concerned is defined, for example by a taxonomy element, or by some other resource. 3 classCode: identifies the classification system in use, as defined by for example by a taxonomy element, or some other resource. 4 constraintSpec: supplies the name of the language in which the constraints are defined 5 gi: supplies the name of the scheme in which this name is defined. 6 keywords: identifies the controlled vocabulary within which the set of keywords concerned is defined identifies the classification scheme within which the set of categories concerned is defined, for example by a taxonomy element, or by some other resource. 7 locus: identifies the foliation scheme in terms of which the location is being specified by pointing to some foliation element defining it, or to some other equivalent resource. 8 locusGrp: identifies the foliation scheme in terms of which all the locations

		contained by the group are specified by pointing to some foliation element defining it, or to some other equivalent resource. 9 occupation: indicates the classification system or taxonomy in use, for example by supplying the identifier of a taxonomy element, or pointing to some other resource. 10 socecStatus: identifies the classification system or taxonomy in use, for example by pointing to a locally-defined taxonomy element or by supplying a URI for an externally-defined system. 11 tag: supplies the name of the schema in which this tag is defined.
24: @scope	A att.dimensions: where the measurement summarizes more than one observation, specifies the applicability of this measurement. Batt.handFeatures: specifies how widely this hand is used in the manuscript.	1 join: indicates whether the targets to be joined include the entire element indicated (the entire subtree including its root), or just the children of the target (the branches of the subtree). 2 outputRendition: provides a way of defining pseudo-elements, that is, styling rules applicable to specific sub-portions of an element. 3 rendition: where CSS is used, provides a way of defining pseudo-elements, that is, styling rules applicable to specific sub-portions of an element.
25: @source	A att.readFrom: specifies the source from which declarations and	1 normalization: indicates a bibliographic description or

	definitions for the components of the object being defined may be obtained. Batt.source: provides a pointer to the bibliographical source from which a quotation or citation is drawn.	other resource documenting the principles underlying the normalization carried out.
26: @start	A att.coordinated: indicates the element within a transcription of the text containing at least the start of the writing represented by this zone or surface. Batt.timed: indicates the location within a temporal alignment at which this element begins.	1 schemaSpec: specifies entry points to the schema, i.e. which patterns may be used as the root of documents conforming to it.
27: @status	A att.docStatus: describes the status of a document either currently or, when associated with a dated element, at the time indicated. Batt.transcriptional: indicates the effect of the intervention, for example in the case of a deletion, strikeouts which include too much or too little text, or in the case of an addition, an insertion which duplicates some of the text already present.	1 availability: supplies a code identifying the current availability of the text. 2 correction: indicates the degree of correction applied to the text.
28: @target	A att.pointing: specifies the destination of the reference by supplying one or more URI References Batt.scoping: points at one or several elements or sets of elements by means of one or more data pointers, using the URI syntax.	1 alt: 2 change: points to one or more elements that belong to this change. 3 fsdLink: supplies a pointer to a feature structure declaration (fsDecl) element within the current document or elsewhere. 4 metamark: identifies one or more elements to which the metamark applies. 5 redo: points to one or more elements representing

		the interventions which are being reasserted. 6 relatedItem: points to the related bibliographic element by means of an absolute or relative URI reference 7 specGrpRef: points at the specification group which logically belongs here. 8 undo: points to one or more elements representing the interventions which are to be reverted or undone.
29: @targetLang	A att.pointing: specifies the language of the content to be found at the destination referenced by target, using a language tag generated according to BCP 47.	1 schemaSpec: specifies which language to use when creating the objects in a schema if names for elements or attributes are available in more than one language
30: @to	A att.citing: specifies the end-point of the range of units indicated by the unit attribute. Batt.datable.w3c: indicates the ending point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.	1 app: identifies the endpoint of the lemma in the base text. 2 arc: gives the identifier of the node which is adjacent to this arc. 3 locus: specifies the end-point of the location in a normalized form, typically as a page number. 4 span: gives the identifier of the node which is the end-point of the span of text being annotated.
31: @type	A att.entryLike: indicates type of entry, in dictionaries with multiple types. Batt.interpLike: indicates what kind of phenomenon is being noted in the passage. Catt.textCritical: classifies the reading according to some useful typology.	1 abbr: allows the encoder to classify the abbreviation according to some convenient typology. 2 app: classifies the variation contained in this element according to some convenient typology.

| | D att.typed: characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology. | 3 castItem: characterizes the cast item.
4 classSpec: indicates whether this is a model class or an attribute class
5 constitution: specifies how the text was constituted.
6 correspAction: describes the nature of the action.
7 derivation: categorizes the derivation of the text.
8 dimensions: indicates which aspect of the object is being measured.
9 distinct: specifies the sublanguage or register to which the word or phrase is being assigned
10 divGen: specifies what type of generated text division (e.g. index, table of contents, etc.) is to appear.
11 domain: categorizes the domain of use.
12 factuality: categorizes the factuality of the text.
13 form: classifies form as simple, compound, etc.
14 fs: specifies the type of the feature structure.
15 fsDecl: gives a name for the type of feature structure being declared.
16 fsdLink: identifies the type of feature structure to be documented; this will be the value of the type attribute on at least one feature structure.
17 fw: classifies the material encoded according to some useful typology.
18 gram: classifies the grammatical information given according to some convenient typology—in the case of terminological |

			information, preferably the dictionary of data element types specified in ISO 12620.
			19 graph: describes the type of graph.
			20 iType: indicates the type of indicator used to specify the inflection class, when it is necessary to distinguish between the usual abbreviated indications (e.g. inv) and other kinds of indicators, such as special codes referring to conjugation patterns, etc.
			21 idno: categorizes the identifier, for example as an ISBN, Social Security number, etc.
			22 interaction: specifies the degree of interaction between active and passive participants in the text.
			23 lbl: classifies the label using any convenient typology.
			24 list: describes the nature of the items in the list.
			25 listForest: identifies the type of the forest group.
			26 macroSpec: indicates which type of entity should be generated, when an ODD processor is generating a module using XML DTD syntax.
			27 measure: specifies the type of measurement in any convenient typology.
			28 metDecl: indicates whether the notation conveys the abstract metrical form, its actual prosodic realization, or the rhyme scheme, or some combination thereof.

			29 move: characterizes the movement, for example as an entrance or exit.
			30 node: provides a type for a node.
			31 num: indicates the type of numeric value.
			32 oRef: indicates the kind of typographic modification made to the headword in the reference.
			33 oVar: indicates the kind of variant involved.
			34 orth: gives the type of spelling.
			35 preparedness: a keyword characterizing the type of preparedness.
			36 purpose: specifies a particular kind of purpose.
			37 q: may be used to indicate whether the offset passage is spoken or thought, or to characterize it more finely.
			38 recording: the kind of recording.
			39 sound: categorizes the sound in some respect, e.g. as music, special effect, etc.
			40 stage: indicates the kind of stage direction.
			41 tag: indicates the type of XML tag intended
			42 tech: categorizes the technical stage direction.
			43 teiHeader: specifies the kind of document to which the header is attached, for example whether it is a corpus or individual text.
			44 title: classifies the title according to some convenient typology.
			45 titlePage: classifies the title page according to any convenient typology.

		46 titlePart: specifies the role of this subdivision of the title. 47 usg: classifies the usage information using any convenient typology. 48 valList: specifies the extensibility of the list of values specified. 49 witDetail: describes the type of information given about the witness. 50 xr: indicates the type of cross reference, using any convenient typology.
32: @unit	A att.citing: identifies the unit of information conveyed by the element, e.g. columns, pages, volume. Batt.dimensions: names the unit used for the measurement Catt.measurement: indicates the units used for the measurement, usually using the standard symbol for the desired units. D att.milestoneUnit: provides a conventional name for the kind of section changing at this milestone.	1 pc: provides a name for the kind of unit delimited by this punctuation mark. 2 timeline: specifies the unit of time corresponding to the interval value of the timeline or of its constituent points in time. 3 when: specifies the unit of time in which the interval value is expressed, if this is not inherited from the parent timeline.
33: @url	A att.resourced: specifies the URL from which the media concerned may be obtained.	1 binaryObject: 2 moduleRef: refers to a non-TEI module of RELAX NG code by external location
34: @value	A att.lexicographic: gives a value which lacks any realization in the printed source text.	1 age: supplies a numeric code representing the age or age group 2 binary: supplies a binary value. 3 eLeaf: indicates the value of an embedding leaf, which is a feature structure or other analytic element. 4 eTree: provides the value of an embedding tree, which

		is a feature structure or other analytic element. 5 iNode: indicates an intermediate node, which is a feature structure or other analytic element. 6 leaf: provides a pointer to a feature structure or other analytic element. 7 metSym: specifies the character or character sequence being documented. 8 node: provides the value of a node, which is a feature structure or other analytic element. 9 num: supplies the value of the number in standard form. 10 numeric: supplies a lower bound for the numeric value represented, and also (if max is not supplied) its upper bound. 11 param: supplies an XPath expression which when evaluated provides the value for the parameter 12 root: identifies the root node of the network by pointing to a feature structure or other analytic element. 13 sex: supplies a coded value for sex 14 symbol: supplies a symbolic value for the feature, one of a finite list that may be specified in a feature declaration. 15 triangle: supplies a value for the triangle, in the form of the identifier of a feature structure or other analytic element.

35: @when	A att.datable.w3c: supplies the value of the date or time in a standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.	1 docDate: gives the value of the date in standard form, i.e. YYYY-MM-DD.
36: @wit	A att.rdgPart: contains a space-delimited list of one or more sigla indicating the witnesses to this reading beginning or ending at this point. Batt.witnessed: contains a space-delimited list of one or more pointers indicating the witnesses which attest to a given reading.	1 witDetail: indicates the sigil or sigla identifying the witness or witnesses to which the detail refers.

Note: this table does not include <attDef>s that have an @mode:
• correspAction/@type
• abbr/@type
• list/@type
• media/@mimeType
• binaryObject/@url
• title/@type
• recording/@type
• space/@resp
• alt/@target
certainty/@cert