

Kierkegaard Normal Format 1

By KARSTEN KYNDE

Abstract

A concise description of, and a detailed coding guidance to the electronic text format for *Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter*. *Kierkegaard Normal Format 1* obeys the rules of the *XML* standard.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

In order to establish the texts constituting *Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter* (Søren Kierkegaard's Writings, *SKS*) an electronic text format has been conceived. The format should fulfill the following demands

1. The texts should be convertible to any other feasible format.
2. A relatively easy way to correct text versions should be available.
3. The format should be flexible towards new, yet unknown features.

The resulting *Kierkegaard Normal format 1 (KNI)* follows the international standard for the *Extensible Mark-up Language (XML)* (*XML Recommendation*, see the reference list in appendix 1). This fact greatly influences the means of description, which is the subject of the following section, and of course the conception and rationale for various technical choices.

Introductions to the art of text establishment and management are numerous and so are the reasons for choosing *XML*, e.g. *Appearance, Rendering, and the Abstract Intention of the Text*, or *XML Tools*; 1.5.1. The *KNI* should still be flexible, and this is why the current description will be under continuous revision. New features typically result in alterations of the *document type definition (dtd)* and so the ruling version of the *dtd* should be consulted in any matter of doubt, see appendix 2.

Up to and following the process of the electronic text edition lies the work to establish the text philologically as described in the critical outlines *Text Critical Guidelines, TS* or *Text Critical Guidelines, JP*, which shall hence not be repeated in this paper. *SKS* is to be published in a book edition (*SKS-B*) as well as an electronic edition (*SKS-E*). Although the layout of the final publication will be mentioned several times in the description of the format, this paper is not meant to define the layout as such, at least not in any detailed manner.

In the following text the *elements* of the format are described. The elements are said to *designate* phenomena of the copy text, e.g. SK' underlining of a word. This means that the *tags* specific to the respective element should be used when establishing the underlined text electronically. This process is termed *encoding*. As mentioned, the electronic text is eventually to be published in various versions. This process is termed *rendering*. So the purpose of the following is to describe the encoding of phenomena appearing from the copy text of SK. Some of these elements, such as page shifts, will be rendered in *SKS-B* only, some, such as shaft references, will be rendered in *SKS-E* only, and yet some, such as corrolation marks, will not be rendered at all, but will appear in concordances separate from the rendered text.

1.2 Metalanguage and syntax

For the description of the normal format the notation from the *XML document type definition (dtd)* is used, see appendix 2. This formalism is shortly introduced in the following by means of a few examples. In one of SK' s texts we find the following phrase:

Sømmer det sig nu for dette, der som saadant altid er foeminini generis, paa Grund af sin quindelige Natur at hengive sig til den Stærkere

The words *foeminini generis* are, due to their Latin origin, set in *Roman* type as opposed to the blackletter (or ' German') type customarily used for Danish books at the time of the author. In *SKS* such words should be rendered in a distinct typeface as well. In *KN1* the words should be encoded

som saadant altid er <ant>foeminini generis,</ant>

<ant> constitutes an *XML tag* and </ant> similarly an *end tag*. Together they highlight an *element* with a fixed meaning, in this case: Roman. The syntax of the element is described in the *dtd* in the following way:

```
<!ELEMENT ant ( %samh.tx; )*>
```

read: The element is introduced with an <ant> tag and closed with </ant>. Between those any amount of coherent text (Danish: *sammenhængende tekst*, *samh.tx*) may occur, i.e. the *content* of the element. The latter concept is described thus:

```
<!ENTITY % samh.tx " #PCDATA | %typ.sig; | %int.ref;
                    | %ext.ref; ">
<!ENTITY % typ.sig " ant | spa | fed | [..] ">
```

read: By *coherent text* is meant the running text which does not contain tags, i.e. *parsed character data*, or *typographical signals* or *internal references* or *external references*. By *typographical signals* is further meant any occurrence of the element of <ant> or <spa> or <fed> or [..]

Note that <ant> like the rest of the typographical signals is an element of the coherent text and may itself contain coherent text. I.e. bold text may occur inside Roman and vice versa Roman inside bold. Only the tags must be parenthetically paired, e.g.

```
<ant><fed>Lectori benevolo!</fed></ant>
```

or

```
<fed><ant>Lectori benevolo!</ant></fed>
```

but *not*

```
* <ant><fed>Lectori benevolo!</ant></fed>
```

The mark up of typographical signals should include any following interpunctuation!

Elements may be *empty*, i.e. they mark a point in the text rather than a fraction of it, e.g. a page break in the original copy text, a *correllation mark* which is defined

```
<!ELEMENT kor ( tom )*>
```

In the text the tag is put close to the end tag or a special notation is used

```
<kor id="15"></kor> or <kor id="15"/>
```

Together with the name this tag includes an *attribute*, viz. the page number, *id*. Such attributes are defined

```
<!ATTLIST kor kil ( SK | supp | SV1 | SV2
                  | SV3 | Pap | %EP; | SKS ) "SK"
            id NMTOKEN #IMPLIED>
```

Attributes for *kor* may be *kil* or *id*. The attribut *kil* designates the source (Dan: *kilde*) of the correllation which may be *SK*, *supp*, *SV1*, etc. If the attribute is not given, it is taken that *kil*="SK". As there exist only a limited number of possible sources these can be conveniently listed in the definition. The attribute *id* is of type *NMTOKEN* (*name token*) and may equal any name or number. Generally attributes may posses a default value like *kil*; they may be *requested* to be explicitly encoded; or *‐* as is the case with *id* – they may be left out or somehow *implied* from the context. The types of the particular attributes will be explained in the following.

In order to apply in as many contexts as possible *KN1* limits itself to the use of the characters of the international standard 646:1983 IRV (also known as ASCII). Regardless of the chosen character set, however, the situation that a given character is not in that set must be foreseen and dealt with. For ASCII, this will be the case for the Danish national letters *æ*, and *ø*, dash (as opposed to hyphen), quotation marks, fractions and more. Such *character entities* are encoded as the name of the entity enclosed between an ampersand and a semicolon:

```
S&o-;mmer det sig nu
```

where *o-* is the name of the character entity of \emptyset . Another important application of this technique is the transliteration of Greek and Hebrew scriptures.

Finally the possibility of forming *XML-comments* should be mentioned. These are comments at meta level, i.e. they are part of but do not affect the *KN1* encoding.

```
<lin dek="blank"><!--Blank line in the ms.--></lin>
```

A comment must not contain a double hyphen: -- Any text until --> is skipped. In this way commenting can be used tentatively to discharge tags:

```
<!--Remove line break?
</lin>
<lin>-->
```

2 Coherent text

By *coherent text* is understood ordinary running text including any number of elements of type *typographical signals*, *internal* or *external references*.

```
<!ENTITY % samh.tx " #PCDATA | %typ.sig; | %int.ref;
| %ext.ref; ">
```

2.1 Character entities

The basic character set of the running text is the International Standard Organization character set, International Reference Version, ISO 646:1983 IRV which includes most of the letters on an ordinary keyboard:

```
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789
!"#$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@[\\]^_`|~
```

In addition there are *space*, *tabulation*, *new line* and *form feed*, all mentioned as *white space*. The specific value of these characters as well as their number in excess of 1 has no importance for the interpretation of *KN1*.

The character entities in *KN1* that have to be transliterated are those which do not belong to the basic character set and thus cannot be

encoded literally, viz. Danish letters, other national diacritically marked letters, other special characters and Greek and Hebrew characters. *Transliteration* should be understood as an unambiguous translation of characters, in contrast to *transcription*, where the transcribed characters cannot necessarily be reestablished (Example: *ps* may transcribe the Greek letter *psi*, ψ , but this is not a transliteration as it may as well have transcribed the sequence of *pi* and *sigma*,).

The definition of character entities are rather comprehensive and customarily they are not put in the *dtd*. They are listed (as referred in the *dtd*) in the separate files *kn1ent.ent* (2.1.1), *kn1g.ent* (2.1.2) og *kn1h.ent* (2.1.3). Typical character entities are defined

```
<!ENTITY ae      "&#230;" >
<!ENTITY Ae      "&#198;" >
<!ENTITY aa      "&#229;" >
<!ENTITY Aa      "&#197;" >
<!ENTITY a..     "&#228;" >
<!ENTITY A..     "&#196;" >
[. .]
<!ENTITY dvs     "&#x0254">
<!ENTITY streg   "&#x2013">
[. .]
```

In the *KN1* encoded text the characters are referred to by their name prefixed by an ampersand and postfixed by a semicolon. Note that upper and lower case letters differs by the capitalisation of the entity names, e.g.

```
&Ae; rb&o-; dighed
```

```
Ærbødighed
```

The further definition by means of the hash (#) refers to the Unicode character set *Unicode Standard*. Values less than 256 are identical to ISO 8859.1.

2.1.1 Danish national characters, international diacritics, and other characters

<i>ae</i>	æ	<i>ecirc</i>	ê	<i>ocirc</i>	ô	<i>pgf</i>	§	<i>mk</i>	⌘
<i>Ae</i>	Æ	<i>e-</i>	ē	<i>oe</i>	œ	<i>dvs</i>	ɔ	<i>sk</i>	ß
<i>aa</i>	å	<i>o--</i>	ō	<i>Oe</i>	Œ	<i>br1-2</i>	½	<i>pund</i>	₣
<i>Aa</i>	Å	<i>h.</i>	ħ	<i>saigu</i>	ś	<i>br1-3</i>	⅓	<i>Pund</i>	₰

<i>a.</i>	ä	<i>igrave</i>	ì	<i>sh</i>	š	<i>br1-4</i>	¼	<i>anfbeg</i>	»
<i>A.</i>	Ä	<i>iaigu</i>	í	<i>ss</i>	ß	<i>br1-10</i>	¼ ₁₀	<i>anfslut</i>	«
<i>a-</i>	ā	<i>icirc</i>	î	<i>s.</i>	ş	<i>br2-3</i>	⅔	<i>blank</i>	
<i>aaigu</i>	á	<i>í.</i>	ï	<i>t.</i>	ţ	<i>br3-4</i>	¾	<i>u</i>	·
<i>agrave</i>	à	<i>l-</i>	ł	<i>uaigu</i>	ú	<i>br3-8</i>	⅜	<i>aposc</i>	'
<i>acirc</i>	â	<i>mm</i>	m̄	<i>ucirc</i>	û	<i>br7-8</i>	⅞	<i>apos9</i>	'
<i>aeaigu</i>	ê	<i>nn</i>	n̄	<i>u.</i>	ü	<i>brx-1</i>	x/1	<i>vark</i>	{
<i>ccedil</i>	ç	<i>naigu</i>	ñ	<i>u-</i>	ü	<i>minus</i>	÷	<i>hark</i>	}
<i>caigu</i>	ć	<i>o-</i>	ø	<i>ugrave</i>	ù	<i>streg</i>	–	<i>vvar</i>	ƒ
<i>e.</i>	ë	<i>O-</i>	Ø	<i>U.</i>	Ü	<i>tilde</i>	~	<i>hvar</i>	ˆ
<i>E.</i>	Ë	<i>o.</i>	ö	<i>v.</i>	ÿ	<i>gange</i>	×	<i>et</i>	&
<i>eaigu</i>	é	<i>O.</i>	Ö	<i>yaigu</i>	ý	<i>kors</i>	†	<i>vhak</i>	<
<i>Eaigu</i>	É	<i>ograve</i>	ò	<i>y.</i>	ÿ	<i>tkors</i>	‡	<i>hhak</i>	>
<i>egrave</i>	è	<i>oaigu</i>	ó	<i>zh</i>	ž	<i>masc</i>	°		

&streg; designates a dash between words as opposed to a hyphen inside words which is encoded literally.

Note three different apostrophes: The ordinary apostrophe – used for genitive or for quotations inside quotations – is encoded literally (' , ASCII value 39). A right-pointing apostrophe (*&apos9;*, ' , unicode x02bc) and a left-pointing one (*&aposc;*, ' , unicode x02bd), both with an eye at the top, are used in the commentary volumes for Latin alphabetic transcription of Hebrew words.

&ss; designates the German ligature *sz* as in *Straße*; *&sk;* designates the abbreviation for *skilling* (shilling, coin). The renderings of the two cannot be distinguished.

&u; designates, in *doubtful readings*, completely unintelligible characters, see example at 2.3.12.1.

Left angle bracket (<) and ampersand (&) opens tags and character entities resp. in the *KN1* encoded text; they are *escape characters*. In the case they have to occur in the text in their own right, they have to be explicitly encoded as character entities. For reasons of symmetry the right angle bracket has been included as well which is strictly speaking not necessary, as a right bracket with no leading left bracket should be interpreted literally.

2.1.2 Greek

<i>g.a</i>	α	<i>g.A</i>	A	<i>g.a..a</i>	ά	<i>g.e..a</i>	ή	<i>g.o..a</i>	ώ
<i>g.b</i>	β	<i>g.B</i>	B	<i>g.a..g</i>	ὰ	<i>g.e..g</i>	ἡ	<i>g.o..g</i>	ὠ
<i>g.g</i>	γ	<i>g.G</i>	Γ	<i>g.a..c</i>	ᾶ	<i>g.e..c</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..c</i>	ῶ
<i>g.d</i>	δ	<i>g.D</i>	Δ	<i>g.a.a.</i>	ἄ	<i>g.e..a.</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..a.</i>	ώ
<i>g.e</i>	ε	<i>g.E</i>	E	<i>g.a.aa</i>	ἄ	<i>g.e..aa</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..aa</i>	ῶ
<i>g.z</i>	ζ	<i>g.Z</i>	Z	<i>g.a.ag</i>	ἄ	<i>g.e..ag</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..ag</i>	ῶ
<i>g.e-</i>	η	<i>g.E-</i>	H	<i>g.a.ac</i>	ᾶ	<i>g.e..ac</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..ac</i>	ῶ
<i>g.th</i>	θ	<i>g.Th</i>	Θ	<i>g.a.l</i>	ὰ	<i>g.e..l</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..l</i>	ώ
<i>g.i</i>	ι	<i>g.I</i>	I	<i>g.a.la</i>	ἄ	<i>g.e..la</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..la</i>	ῶ
<i>g.k</i>	κ	<i>g.K</i>	K	<i>g.a.lg</i>	ὰ	<i>g.e..lg</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..lg</i>	ῶ
<i>g.l</i>	λ	<i>g.L</i>	Λ	<i>g.a.lc</i>	ᾶ	<i>g.e..lc</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..lc</i>	ῶ
<i>g.m</i>	μ	<i>g.M</i>	M	<i>g.ai..</i>	α	<i>g.e..i.</i>	η	<i>g.o..i.</i>	φ
<i>g.n</i>	ν	<i>g.N</i>	N	<i>g.ai.a</i>	ά	<i>g.e..ia</i>	ή	<i>g.o..ia</i>	φ
<i>g.x</i>	ξ	<i>g.X</i>	Ξ	<i>g.ai.g</i>	ὰ	<i>g.e..ig</i>	ἡ	<i>g.o..ig</i>	φ
<i>g.o</i>	ο	<i>g.O</i>	O	<i>g.ai.c</i>	ᾶ	<i>g.e..ic</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..ic</i>	φ
<i>g.p</i>	π	<i>g.P</i>	Π	<i>g.aa.</i>	ά	<i>g.e..ia.</i>	ή	<i>g.o..ia.</i>	φ
<i>g.r</i>	ρ	<i>g.R</i>	P	<i>g.aaa</i>	ᾶ	<i>g.e..iaa</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..iaa</i>	φ
<i>g.s</i>	σ	<i>g.S</i>	Σ	<i>g.aia.g</i>	ὰ	<i>g.e..iag</i>	ἡ	<i>g.o..iag</i>	φ
<i>g.sud</i>	ς			<i>g.aia.c</i>	ᾶ	<i>g.e..iac</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..iac</i>	φ
<i>g.t</i>	τ	<i>g.T</i>	T	<i>g.a.il</i>	ὰ	<i>g.e..il</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..il</i>	φ
<i>g.u</i>	υ	<i>g.U</i>	Υ	<i>g.a.ila</i>	ὰ	<i>g.e..ila</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..ila</i>	φ
<i>g.ph</i>	φ	<i>g.Ph</i>	Φ	<i>g.a.ilg</i>	ὰ	<i>g.e..ilg</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..ilg</i>	φ
<i>g.ch</i>	χ	<i>g.Ch</i>	X	<i>g.a.ilc</i>	ᾶ	<i>g.e..ilc</i>	ῆ	<i>g.o..ilc</i>	φ
<i>g.ps</i>	ψ	<i>g.Ps</i>	Ψ						
<i>g.o-</i>	ω	<i>g.O-</i>	Ω						
<i>g.i..a</i>	ί	<i>g.u..a</i>	ύ	<i>g.e..a</i>	έ	<i>g.o..a</i>	ό	<i>g.r.a.</i>	ὀ
<i>g.i..g</i>	ί	<i>g.u..g</i>	ύ	<i>g.e..g</i>	έ	<i>g.o..g</i>	ὀ	<i>g.r.l.</i>	ὀ
<i>g.i..c</i>	ί	<i>g.u..c</i>	ύ	<i>g.e.a.</i>	ε	<i>g.o.a.</i>	ο	<i>g.semiko</i>	·
<i>g.i.a.</i>	ί	<i>g.u.a.</i>	ύ	<i>g.e.aa</i>	ε	<i>g.o.aa</i>	ο	<i>g.spml</i>	;
<i>g.i.aa</i>	ί	<i>g.u.aa</i>	ύ	<i>g.e.ag</i>	ε	<i>g.o.ag</i>	ο	<i>g.apos</i>	'
<i>g.i.ag</i>	ί	<i>g.u.ag</i>	ύ	<i>g.e.l</i>	ε	<i>g.o.l</i>	ο	<i>g.num</i>	'
<i>g.i.ac</i>	ί	<i>g.u.ac</i>	ύ	<i>g.e.la</i>	ε	<i>g.o.la</i>	ο	<i>g.a.</i>	'
<i>g.i.l</i>	ί	<i>g.u.l</i>	ύ	<i>g.e.lg</i>	ε	<i>g.o.lg</i>	ο	<i>g..aa</i>	~
<i>g.i.la</i>	ί	<i>g.u.la</i>	ύ					<i>g..ag</i>	^
<i>g.i.lg</i>	ί	<i>g.u.lg</i>	ύ					<i>g..ac</i>	^

<i>g.i.lc</i> ἰ	<i>g.u.lc</i> ῖ	<i>g.l</i> ἰ
<i>g.i.d.</i> ἰ	<i>g.u.d.</i> ῖ	<i>g..la</i> ἰ
<i>g.i.da</i> ἰ	<i>g.u.da</i> ῖ	<i>g..lg</i> ἰ
<i>g.i.dg</i> ἰ	<i>g.u.dg</i> ῖ	<i>g..lc</i> ῖ
<i>g.i.dc</i> ἰ	<i>g.u.dc</i> ῖ	

Entity names for Greek letters are prefixed *g*. Classical Greek diacritics are denoted by three trailing letters in a positional system, the first position designating *iota subscript* (*i*), second position *aspiration* (*asper* (*a*), *lenis* (*l*)) or *diacresis* (*d*) and third position *accent* (*acute* (*a*), *grave* (*g*), *circumflex* (*c*)). Omission is designated by a dot in the respective position. E.g.

&g.aiaa; designates ᾶ

The combinations for *alpha* (see table above) also constitute a pattern for *eta* and *omega*. In the same way the combinations for *iota* constitute a pattern for *upsilon*, whereas neither *iota subscript* nor *diacresis* apply for *epsilon* and *omikron*. In addition *asper* and *lenis* applies to *rho*. *Aspiration* with or without *accent* may furthermore be used alone as it is must be done before capital letters. A *lenis* standing on its own should not be confused with an apostrophe.

Example

&g..aa;&g.O-;&g.sud; &g.e;&g.ph;&g.a;&g.t;&g.apos; .
 &g.a;&g.u.l.;&g.t;&g.a..a;&g.r; &g.e.l.;&g.g;&g.o-..a;
 &g.m;&g.i;&g.n;
 &g.a.l.;&g.m;&g.e;&g.i;&g.b;&g.o..a;&g.m;&g.e;&g.n;&g.o;&g.sud;
 &g.p;&g.r;&g.o;&g.sud;&g.e..a;&g.e;&g.i;&g.p;&g.o;&g.n; :
 Slidder Sladder. Alt hvad Du der har sagt har Intet at betyde

"Ως εφ'ατ'. αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπον: Slidder Sladder. Alt hvad Du der har sagt har Intet at betyde

2.1.3 Hebrew

<i>h.al</i> א	<i>h.n</i> נ	<i>h.al</i> א	<i>h.p.</i> פ	<i>h.a</i> א
<i>h.b</i> ב	<i>h.nud</i> נ	<i>h.b.</i> ב	<i>h.pud.</i> פ	<i>h.aa</i> א
<i>h.g</i> ג	<i>h.s</i> ס	<i>h.g.</i> ג	<i>h.ts.</i> צ	<i>h.ae</i> א
<i>h.d</i> ד	<i>h.aj</i> ע	<i>h.d.</i> ד	<i>h.q.</i> ק	<i>h.e</i> א
<i>h.h</i> ה	<i>h.p</i> פ	<i>h.h.</i> ה	<i>h.r.</i> ר	<i>h.i</i> א
<i>h.w</i> ו	<i>h.pud</i> פ	<i>h.w.</i> ו	<i>h.si.</i> ש	<i>h.u</i> א
<i>h.z</i> ז	<i>h.ts</i> צ	<i>h.z.</i> ז	<i>h.sh.</i> ש	<i>h.o</i> א

<i>h.ch</i> ח	<i>h.tsud</i> צ	<i>h.t.</i> ט	<i>h.siprik.</i> ש	<i>h..</i> ׃
<i>h.t</i> ט	<i>h.q</i> ק	<i>h.j.</i> י	<i>h.shprik.</i> שׁ	<i>h..a</i> ׀
<i>h.j</i> י	<i>h.r</i> ר	<i>h.k.</i> כ	<i>h.th.</i> ת	<i>h..aa</i> ׀׀
<i>h.k</i> כ	<i>h.si</i> ש	<i>h.kud.</i> ך	<i>h.maqqef</i> ׀	<i>h..ae</i> ׀׀
<i>h.kud</i> ך	<i>h.sh</i> שׁ	<i>h.l.</i> ל	<i>h.sofpas</i> ׃	
<i>h.l</i> ל	<i>h.siprik</i> שׁ	<i>h.m.</i> מ	<i>h.paseq</i>	
<i>h.m</i> מ	<i>h.shprik</i> שׁ	<i>h.n.</i> נ		
<i>h.mud</i> ׀	<i>h.th</i> ת	<i>h.s.</i> ס		

Entity names for Hebrew characters are prefixed by *h*. The transliterated characters are written as if they were Latin characters, literally from left to right. This is due to the disposition of the line, as the occurring phrases are anticipated to be short and interleaved with words in Latin letters.

Hebrew is a consonant alphabet. I.e. the consonants are the principal letters of the scripture on which the so-called massoretical characters are put, over or under the line. This does not include the following characters: *Maqqef* connecting words, *paseq* dividing words, and *sof pasuq* dividing verse. They are written in line and occupy the position of a consonant. Vowels are encoded on the left-hand side of the consonant to which they are connected.

The most important massoretical characters are the vowels. *Shewa* is an indefinite "murmuring vowel", sometimes with a flavour of *a*, *ae*, or *aa* and transliterates as two dots followed by the vowel as relevant. Another important character is *dagesh*, rendered as a dot in the center of the letter. It is transliterated as a dot following the consonant. More rarely occurring Hebrew accents are not defined in *KN1*, as they have so far not been observed in the material.

SK normally renders the letters *sin* and *shin* the same, i.e. without a dot above them. The two seemingly identical entities are made so in order to provide a means for a differentiated encoding in accordance with the pronunciation and possibly an alphabetisation. For the use in the commentary volume in which the dot should be present, the variants with the succeeding *-prik* (dot) should be used.

Example

```
det Ord &anfbeg;Port&anfslut; bruges for at betegne at man
ikke kommer tilbage &h.th;&h.ae;&h.w;&h.aa;&h.m;&h.maqqef;←
&h.j;&h.e;&h.r;&h..a;&h.aj;&h.a;&h.sh; D&o-;dens Porte.
```

```
det Ord »Port« bruges for at betegne at man ikke kommer tilbage שְׁׁרֵי־מֶׁתֶׁ
Dødens Porte.
```

2.2 Empty elements

```
<!ELEMENT tom EMPTY >
```

tom designates in this description *the empty element*, i.e. nothing. An empty element marks a point in the text rather than a fraction of it; hence nothing is contained between the opening and closing tag, e.g

```
<kor id="17"></kor>
```

Alternatively an abbreviated form may be used

```
<kor id="17"/>
```

The content of the `<kor>` element (cf. 2.5.1) is defined as the element *tom*, the content of which is again defined by the keyword *EMPTY*. The reason for this circumvention is that the *XML* standard prescribes that empty elements should indiscriminately use the short form (*XML Tools*, 2.4.1.5), whereas some otherwise helpful utility programs do not recognise it. The explanation is that the *SGML* standard, while comprising *XML*, is a very wide standard, and not all allegedly *SGML-tools* support all details of the standard. In fact they frequently conflict with this use of the *null end tag*, see the *SGML Standard*. With the proposed solution, either form may be used.

2.3 Typographical signals

By *typographical signals* is understood the elements of *letterspacing*, *bold*, *Roman*, *italics*, *German*, *other typesetting*, *font size*, *superscript*, *subscript*, *dating*, *editorial intervention* and *leaders*.

```
<!ELEMENT % typ.sig " spa | fed | ant | kur| dt | typ | gra
| hoj | lav | dag | udg | barfod | udpkt">
```

2.3.1 Letterspace, underline

```
<!ELEMENT spa ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST spa gen ( sic ) #IMPLIED>
```

Designates, in the printed works, words that are spaced out, i.e. they are highlighted by an increased spacing of the individual letters of the words. In manuscripts similar words are underlined. *SKS* renders this element in italics. On rare occasions, where the text alludes to a pun on the word '*space*', the spacing should be carried out as well; this

fact is marked with the attribute *gen="sic"*.

Example

```

istedenfor hines <spa>religieuse</spa> Character et
<spa>moralsk</spa> Tilsnit,
istedenfor hines religieuse Character et moralsk Tilsnit,
Mener man at kunne fastholde denne Inddeling, da er det fordi
man <spa gen="sic">spatierer</spa> et Moment,
Mener man at kunne fastholde denne Inddeling, da er det fordi man spatier-
rer et Moment,
[If it is claimed that this division can be maintained, it is because the moment is
spatialized]

```

2.3.2 Italics

```
<!ELEMENT kur ( %samh.tx; )*>
```

Designates, in the commentary volumes, highlighting by means of italics.

2.3.3 Bold, double underline

```
<!ELEMENT fed ( %samh.tx; )*>
```

Designates, in the printed works, highlighting by means of bold and in the manuscripts double underlining. *SKS* renders the element in bold.

2.3.4 Roman, Latin hand

```
<!ELEMENT ant ( %samh.tx; )*>
```

Designates, in the printed works, Latin words and phrases set in a Roman (antiqua) typeface rather than the blackletter type that was usual at the time of the author. In the manuscripts the element designates similar passages written in Latin hand (or 'Italian script' *SKS* renders the element in a distinct typeface, in *SKS-B* Optima. See example in 1.2.

2.3.5 German

```
<!ELEMENT dt ( %samh.tx; )*>
```

This element is exclusively used for the German translation. It designates words and phrases that were written in German language by SK and thus are not translated. The German translation renders the element in a distinct typeface.

```
mit seiner d&u..;nnen, sonderbar schnarrenden Stimme, [...]
brach er aus: <dt>Ja! Was ist der Mensch?</dt> Eine Klarinette,
antwortete ich,
```

```
mit seiner dünnen, sonderbar schnarrenden Stimme, [...] brach er aus: Ja! Was
ist der Mensch? Eine Klarinette, antwortete ich,
```

2.3.6 Other typographics

```
<!ELEMENT typ ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST typ art ( schw | init | capi ) #REQUIRED>
```

Designates other rarely used typographical variants like *schwabacher*, *initials* or *capitals*. The kind is given by *art*, which is a required attribute.

2.3.7 Font size and line height

```
<!ELEMENT gra ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST gra str CDATA #REQUIRED
             skyd CDATA #IMPLIED >
```

Designates larger or smaller font or line height. The size, *str*, is a required attribute which is given with + or - relative to the ordinary size of the context. The line height, *skyd*, is given relative to the ordinary line height for the context. If *skyd* is not given, the natural line height for the size *str* is assumed, i.e. an increased size *and* line height is encoded

```
<gra str="+1"> or <gra str="+1" skyd="+1">
```

A smaller font, which preserves the ordinary line height, is encoded

```
<gra str="-1" skyd="0">;
```

likewise, an increased line height with the font size preserved

```
<gra str="0" skyd="+1">.
```

See example of 3.4.

2.3.8 *Superscript and subscript*

```
<!ELEMENT hoj ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ELEMENT lav ( %samh.tx; )*>
```

Designates a slightly smaller text elevated or lowered

```
Et probat Raad for uvittige Forfattere, det koster
5<hoj>rd</hoj>
```

Et probat Raad for uvittige Forfattere, det koster 5rd

2.3.9 *Leaders*

```
<!ELEMENT udpkt ( %samh.tx; )*>
```

Designates leaders as used in a table of contents:

```
<blok ryk="tab">
  [..]
  <lin>
    <tab><gra str="-1">4.</gra></tab>
    <tab><gra str="-1">Skyggerids <udpkt></udpkt></gra></tab>
    <tab><gra str="-1"><refs id="159">163</refs>.</gra></tab>
  </lin>
```

4. Skyggerids 163.

2.3.10 *Dating*

```
<!ELEMENT dag ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST dag dat NMTOKEN #REQUIRED>
```

Designates that the text is a date. The attribute *dat* gives the date on standard form: four digit year, two digit month, and day, also see dating of entries 3.5.

```
<dag dat="18360913">d. 13 <ant>Sept:</ant> 36</dag>.
```

2.3.11 Biblical references

```
<!ELEMENT bib ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST bib id CDATA #REQUIRED>
```

Designates that the text is a reference to the Bible. The attribute *id* gives the reference on standard form, see *Bibelen*, Copenhagen 1992, or the abbreviation list in any *SKS* commentary volume.

Et ganske fuldendt Exempel paa Romantik finder jeg i det Gamle Testamente, i **<bib id="Judit 10,11">**Judiths Bog, Cap. 10, V. **</bib>**:

2.3.12 Editorial intervention

```
<!ELEMENT udg ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST udg spec ( tvivl | supp | slet | var
                  | stil | ellipse | fri ) #REQUIRED
                txt CDATA #IMPLIED >
```

Designates different sorts of editorial marks or notes, further specified by the attribute *spec*. *SKS* renders these with diacritical marks as shown below:

<i>spec</i>		diacritica
<i>tvivl</i>	doubtful reading	< >
<i>supp</i>	supplied by editor	[]
<i>slet</i>	cancelled by SK	[]
<i>var</i>	variant	ʀ ʀ
<i>stil</i>	tacit correction	
<i>ellipse</i>	text left out of lemma (...)	
<i>fri</i>	free style editor' s not	

2.3.12.1 Doubtful reading designates text in manuscripts whose reading is uncertain. *SKS* renders it in angle brackets. Completely unreadable letters are encoded *&u;* and rendered with centered dots, one for each letter as far as distinguishable.

hvor skulde **<udg spec="tvivl">**En**</udg>** ogsaa have
 ahnet**<udg spec="tvivl">**,**</udg>** at en saadan ung Pige
 kunde gaae og gjemme saadanne Ideer. Men saaledes var
<udg spec="tvivl">&u;&u;**</udg>** Pige,

hvor skulde <En> ogsaa have ahnet<,> at en saadan ung Pige kunde gaae og
 gjemme saadanne Ideer. Men saaledes var <> Pige,

2.3.12.2 Supplement designates text supplemented by the editor in order to render the text meaningful. *SKS* renders it in square brackets

Situationen er humoristisk nok, en gl.
 China<udg spec="supp">-Ca</udg>ptain
 (74 Aar gl.) taler med mig paa den Maade derom.

Situationen er humoristisk nok, en gl. China[-Ca]ptain (74 Aar gl.) taler med mig
 paa den Maade derom.

OBS. Text supplemented by the editor of *SKS* should not be confused with text supplemented in a similar way by preceding editors, e.g. Barfod. As Barfod' *sEP*, see 2.4.3, occasionally takes the place of copy text, such supplements should be encoded and rendered literally.

man kan ikke holde ud at [l&ae;se] de mange Sp&o-;rgsmaal
 h&o-;it

man kan ikke holde ud at [l&ae;se] de mange Sp&rgsmaal h&it

Free style comments from Barfod are treated in 2.3.13.

2.3.12.3 *Cancelled text* designates text that SK has crossed out but which the editor nevertheless places in the context (as opposed to annotated cancellations cf. 2.4.2.2). *SKS* renders it in top open square brackets (*foot* or *floor brackets*), see example in 3.5. If the cancellation stretches over several paragraphs, the tags must be repeated at the entry and exit of each. In *SKS-B* the brackets will normally be set only at the very beginning and end of the cancellation.

2.3.12.4 *Variant text* designates text that SK has added without cancelling similar text. *SKS* renders it in small square angels above the line

Agricolam operantem demum <udg spec="var">primum</udg> oportet
 fructus percipere.

Agricolam operantem demum ꞀprimumꞀ oportet fructus percipere.

2.3.12.5 *Tacit correction* designates text which the editor has corrected from evidently false text. Text that may have been cancelled is given as the attribute *txt*. The tags are ignored by *SKS*.

det simple gudsfrygtige Vers som vidunderlig prophetisk
 <udg spec="stil" txt="f">s</udg>lynger sig igjenem den;

det simple gudsfrygtige Vers som vidunderlig prophetisk slynger sig igjenem den;

2.3.12.6 *Ellipsis* designates text to be left out in text-critical notes, see 2.4.2. In the note *SKS-B* renders such text with three dots in italics in parentheses ; in the main text the tags are ignored.

```
<tn><add type="til">den Ene <udg spec="ellipse">vilde nemlig
blive den anden, ligesom Katholiken blev Protestant og
Protestanten</udg> Katholik. &streg;</add></tn>
```

den Ene vilde nemlig blive den anden, ligesom Katholiken blev Protestant og Protestanten Katholik. –

den Ene (...) Katholik. –] *tilføjet*

In rare cases ellipses may grow to encompass several paragraphs and thus violate the structure of *XML*. In such cases the ellipsis is opened as usual, but immediately closed together with the `<tn>` element. The end text after the ellipsis is instead repeated in the *txt* attribute:

```
<lin ryk="ind"><kor kil="Pap" id="IIA286"></kor><tn>Dette var
B&o-;nnen<udg spec="ellipse" txt="zirlige Talemaader.
&streg;"></udg><udg spec="fri" txt="skrevet p&aa; oktavblad
indkl&ae;bet i marginen, ms. s. 56"></udg></tn>.</lin>
```

```
<lin> [...] endsige at Du skulde tage Bolig i zirlige
Talemaader. &streg;</lin>
```

Dette var Bønnen (...) zirlige Talemaader. –] *skrevet på oktavblad indklæbet i marginen, ms. s. 56*

2.3.12.7 *Free style editorial notes* designates the editor' s notes which can find no other expression. The text given by the attribute *txt*, see example above. On text-critical notes, see 2.4.2.

2.3.13 *Barfod' s comments*

```
<!ELEMENT barfod ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST barfod kom CDATA #REQUIRED>
```

Designates notes or comments given by Barfod to the text from *EP*. *SKS* renders the text given as the attribute *txt* in brackets and same size as *EP* author' s notes.

```
<barfod kom="Senere tilf&o-;ielse:"></barfod>
[Senere tilføielse:]
```

2.4 *Internal references*

By *internal references* is understood elements for *SK' s reference*, *text-critical notes* and *indirect text sources*.

```
<!ENTITY % int.ref " ref | tn | altbeg | altslut ">
```

2.4.1 *SK' s references to own notes*

```
<!ELEMENT ref ( indv? )>
<!ATTLIST ref type ( %reftype; ) #REQUIRED
            id IDREF #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT indv ( #PCDATA | udg )*>

<!ENTITY % reftype " sk | sn | su | ss | mn | mu | mm | ep | ee ">
```

Designates references in the text to *SK' s* own notes. <ref> element may or may not contain a *reference marker*, <indv>. The attribute *id* is of *IDREF* type, i.e. a similar attribute value of type *ID* must exist somewhere in this document, viz. in the note, see 3.3. In the printed works references are given by systematic reference markers, e.g. one, two, or three asterisks. Each page uses unique markers, and the corresponding note is put at the footer of the page, and may possibly run over onto the next page. *SKS-B* renders this system using elevated digits ^{1, 2, 3} etc. The digits are determined when the page is finally set and does not occur from *KN1*. The attribute *id* unambiguously identifies the note. In the journals and papers *SKS* still renders reference markers as digits when regarding notes which are placed at the footer of the manuscript or following the entry in the main column, or notes originating from *EP*. References to the margin column is rendered as elevated litra ^{a, b, c} etc. Each entry uses unique markers and hence these may be unambiguously determined at the stage of text establishment, and can hence be encoded in *KN1* by means of the <indv> element.

The cases mentioned above is distinguished by the the attribute *type*:

<i>type</i>		ref. marker	not. marker
<i>sk</i>	<i>SK' s</i> footnotes in printed works	1	1)
<i>sn</i>	Column notes in journals and papers	1	1
<i>su</i>	Column notes with no marker		1
<i>ss</i>	Notes to column notes	1	1
<i>ep</i>	Notes from <i>EP</i>	1	1)
<i>ee</i>	Notes to notes from <i>EP</i>	1	1)
<i>mn</i>	Marginal entries	a	a
<i>mu</i>	Marginal entries with no marker		a
<i>mm</i>	Notes to marginal entries	a	a

Example from printed works: The attribute *id* identifies the note as the short title, dot, and a sequence number. The marker is determined

when the book is set and no <indv> element is given:

og vi har formodentlig en god Stund fordybet os i Tø-;rve-Formationen.<ref type="sk" id="lp.14"></ref> Eller var det vor Tids Generalforsamlinger,<ref type="sk" id="lp.15"></ref> disse det politiske Livs Omnibusser,

og vi har formodentlig en god Stund fordybet os i Tørve-Formationen.¹ Eller var det vor Tids Generalforsamlinger,² disse det politiske Livs Omnibusser,

Example from the journals: The attribute *id* identifies the notes referred to by means of the short title, hyphen, entry number, dot, and a sequence number, e.g. JJ-108.1 (resembling the generally adopted *JJ:108.1*). A colon should not be used within XML identifiers though, cf. *XML Recommendation ; 2.3*).

hvor meget mere skulde da Gud ikke vide det.<ref type="sn" id="JJ-108.1"><indv>1</indv></ref>

hvor meget mere skulde da Gud ikke vide det.¹

SKS-B does not render markers for the reference types *su* and *mu* in the journals and papers, hence the <indv> element is left out in this case as well. For the case of *mu* the position will be visible so far as the location of the reference does determine the vertical position of the corresponding marginal entry. The <ref> tag should be encoded at the beginning of the line of main column text where the marginal entry is placed in the manuscript.

Den skulde <ref type="mu" id="JJ-108.a"></ref>da begynde med Tvivlen om nu virkelig et Msk. vidste at give gode Gaver.

Den anden Prædiken kunde ogsaa være anlagt anderledens. Den kunde begyndt med de Ord: vide I da som ere onde at give Eders Børn gode Gaver, hvor meget mere skulde da Gud ikke vide det.¹ Den skulde da begynde med Tvivlen om nu virkelig et Msk. vidste at give gode Gaver.

^{1/2} Mskene forstaae sig meget lidt paa hvad det Gode er. De vide Beskeed om Veier og Vind

Note that the editor may decide to supplement a reference marker left out by the author. Also see the paragraph on notes, 3.3.

2.4.2 Text-critical notes

```
<!ELEMENT tn ( %samh.tx; | sub | add )*>

<!ELEMENT sub ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST sub kil ( %tx.kilde; ) #IMPLIED
             type ( fs | aef | sletfor | sletbag
                  | uvis | var | mgl | mff | so ) #IMPLIED
             skil ( komma | semiko | ny ) #IMPLIED>
```

```

<!ELEMENT add ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST add kil ( %tx.kil; ) #IMPLIED
             type ( til ) #IMPLIED>

<!ENTITY % EP " EP | EPI-II | EPIII | EPIV | EPV | EPVI
              | EPVII | EPVIII | EPIX " >

<!ENTITY % tx.kil " SKS | A | Apunkt | Aalfa | a | aalfa
                   | a1 | alalfa | a2 | a2alfa | B | b
                   | balfa | R | r | K | Ms | alfa | beta
                   | SV1 | SV2 | Pap | %EP; | Bfort | Lfort
                   | Bafskr | Hafskr" >

```

Designates text that is corrected, either by SK or by the editor. A *text-critical note* may contain *coherent text*, *text subtractions* or *text additions*.

Text subtractions designates text portions that are normally *not* rendered in the running text of *SKS*. *SKS-B* renders it in a note. Text subtractions may contain coherent text. The *kil* attribute designates the source or provenance of the text. The *type* attribute designates a formal editorial text. In the case of more than one text subtraction, a *skil* attribute designates a delimiter character, giving the relationship between the textsubtractions, see *Text Critical Guidelines, TS* ; 3.5.

Text additions designates text portions added to the running text of *SKS*. Text additions may contain coherent text. The *kil* attribute designates the source or provenance of the text. The only relevant *type* for a text addition is SK' s own addition, but a text addition may be a part of a text-critical note defined by the *type* of a corresponding text subtraction.

The main two uses of text-critical notes are for *text emendation* or *internal variance*.

2.4.2.1 Text emendation. In the case of *text emendation* the usual copy text (the text subtraction) is replaced by an alternative text (the text addition) in order to improve readability. *SKS-B* renders the original text in a note. A text subtraction with no corresponding text addition designates a suggested conjectural reading, and is rendered as a supplementary note.

The general layout for *SKS-B* of a text emendation note is

lemma¹] source-of-lemma² free-editorial-text-for-lemma³, note-text⁴ souce-of-note⁵

e.g.

Kotangenten] *SKS* (after Jean Paul), Kotagenten A

1) Lemma is the portion of the running text surrounded by <tn> tags and is rendered similarly, except that an ordinary typeface is used unconditionally. Lemma comprises text additions, but not text subtractions.

2) If the source of lemma is not identical with the source of the copy text in general, the lemma should be tagged as a text addition with an attribute *kil* to designate the source. The source is rendered as a siglum in italics after the lemma character (J).

3) Free style editorial text that is put within the <tn> element is set in italics after the lemma character.

2) and/or 3) is separated from the following by a comma in italics.

4) The text of the note in ordinary typeface consisting of the text subtractions of the <tn> element. Free style editor' s notes occur inside the <sub> elements are set in italics where they occur.

5) For each text subtraction the attribut *kil* designates the source. The source is identified by a siglum which is set in italics after the note. To delimit the note from preceding notes a italicised character (comma or semicolon) is set as given by the *skil* attribute.

The note text may contain a leading type text, similar to internal variants, see 2.4.2.2. Two relevant type texts for text emendation exist:

type note

mff *måske fejl for possibly error; read*

so *således også same reading as*

In addition to sources also applicable to correllation marks (2.5.1) or indirect source (2.4.3) *kil* may take the following values

<i>kil</i>		Siglum
<i>A</i>	First print	<i>A</i>
<i>a</i>	Proof print	<i>a</i>
<i>B</i>	Second print	<i>B</i>
<i>b</i>	Proof of <i>B</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>R</i>	Fair copy	<i>R</i>
<i>r</i>	Fair copy in foreign hand	<i>r</i>
<i>K</i>	Draft	<i>K</i>
<i>Apunkt</i>	Spot correction of <i>A</i>	<i>A·</i>
<i>Aalfa</i>	Correction of <i>A</i>	<i>Aα</i>
<i>Ms</i>	Manuscript	<i>Ms.</i>

alfa First revision of *Ms.* (2nd continuous hand) α
beta Second revision (3rd continuous hand) β

The sigla are explained, and full reference is given at the beginning of each document, see <kilder> in the colophon 3.8.

Example, editor' s conjecture ; combined with supplemental note

```
I &anfbeg;Biblische Legenden der
<tn>
  <sub>Muselmanner</sub>
  <add kil="SKS">Muselm&a..nner
    <udg spec="fri" txt="(after Weil)"></udg>
  </add>
</tn>
aus arabischen Qvellen
```

I »Biblische Legenden der Muselmänner aus arabischen Qvellen

Muselmänner] *SKS* (after Weil), Muselmanner

Tr&ae;ffer den et Menneske, der paa det Sp&o-;rgsmaal,
 hvortil han

```
<tn>
  <sub kil="A">har det</sub>
  <sub kil="K" skil="semiko">har det</sub>
  <sub kil="R" skil="komma"></sub>
  <add kil="SKS">har den</add></tn>,
```

ikke kan svare Andet, end at han ikke ret selv veed det,

Træffer den et Menneske, der paa det Spørgsmaal, hvortil han har den, ikke kan
 svare Andet, end at han ikke ret selv veed det,

har den] *SKS*, har det *A*; har det *K*, *R*

Do note that no white space should be encoded between the final text addition *har den* and the following comma outside the scope of the text critical note.

Example, supplementary notes and suggested conjectures

```
men dog vel neppe bringe Nogen til at
<tn>
  <sub kil="K">bede, eller til at bede</sub>
  <sub kil="R" skil="komma">bede eller til at bede</sub>
  bede
</tn>
```

paa nogen anden Maade end med den Tilbageholdenhed, der er
 forn&o-;den, naar vi bede om jordiske Goder;

men dog vel neppe bringe Nogen til at bede paa nogen anden Maade end med den
 Tilbageholdenhed, der er fornøden, naar vi bede om jordiske Goder;

bede] bede, eller til at bede *K*, bede eller til at bede *R*

i Socrates' Anskuelse var der sandeligen god Mening, om vi end
 <tn>

 forlode det
 </tn>

for at opdage det tidligere Projekterede,

i Socrates' Anskuelse var der sandeligen god Mening, om vi end forlode det for at
 opdage det tidligere Projekterede,

forlode det] således også R

Skjøndt denne Bog godt veed

<tn>
 _{mig selv}
 _{med sig selv}
 med mig selv</tn>,
 hvad dens Forfatter veed endnu bedre,

hvad dens Forfatter veed endnu bedre,

Skjøndt denne Bog godt veed med mig selv, hvad dens Forfatter veed endnu
 bedre,

med mig selv] mig selv R; måske fejl for med sig selv

2.4.2.2 Internal variance. Internal variance, i.e. corrections in SK' own hand, are genetically determined in SKS. I.e. the intension with the text-critical notes is to reveal the genesis of the the text rather than the appearance of the manuscripts, see *Text Critical Guidelines, JP*. SKS-B renders the genesis by a nomenclature as defined in *Text Critical Guidelines, JP* ; sect. 5: a fixed set of formal editor' s text which in KNI is expressed as the text variant *type*:

<i>type</i>	<i>note</i>	
<i>fs</i>	<i>først skrevet</i>	<i>originally written</i>
<i>til</i>	<i>tilføjet</i>	<i>added</i>
<i>aef</i>	<i>ændret fra</i>	<i>altered from</i>
<i>uvis</i>	<i><</i>	<i>uncertain</i>
<i>sletfor</i>	<i>foran er slettet</i>	<i>before is cancelled</i>
<i>sletbag</i>	<i>herefter er slettet</i>	<i>after is cancelled</i>
<i>mgl</i>	<i>ord mangler, fx</i>	<i>word missing, e.g.</i>

The general layout of the note text for internal variance is

text addition *type-text* text subtraction

e.g.

af *først skrevet* ad

The text addition is omitted, however, if identical to the lemma as a whole. The above mentioned phrase takes the place of the note text in

the layout as explained for text emendations, 2.4.2.1.

Example, *added*

en Pige, der i de afgj&o-;rende Dage f&o-;r Brylluppet <tn><add
type="til">blev bedraget</add></tn> ,

en Pige, der i de afgjørende Dage før Brylluppet blev bedraget,

blev bedraget] *tilføjet*

In order to identify a frequently occurring small word it may be necessary to extend the lemma to comprehend some invariant text.

Der gives Msk, der ved med en skr&ae;kkelig Geskj&ae;ftighed at blande <tn>sig <add type="til">i</add> Alt</tn> ,

Der gives Msk, der ved med en skrækkelig Geskjæftighed at blande sig i Alt,

sig i alt] *tilføjet*

Example, *altered from*

Eller skulde den &g.Ch;stne ikke opmundres til at <tn><sub
type="aef">stride</sub> <add>k&ae;mpe</add></tn> under en
H&ae;rf&o-;rer

Eller skulde den Xstne ikke opmundres til at kæmpe under en Hærfører

kæmpe] *ændret fra stride*

Example, *uncertain alteration*

type="uvis" is used when the genesis could not be determined. The encoding granularity is one word, i.e. in the case of single words or parts thereof, the word is rewritten:

<tn>_{der} <add>det</add></tn>

der] < der

Example, layers of alteration

SK has written *naar han spurgte*, but corrected *han* to *Een*, one cannot tell when. Later he has decided for *man*, which is the final text:

naar
<tn>
 _{Een}
 _{han}
 <add>man</add></tn> ,
hvordan har De det, svarede han: mg? o: s: v:.

naar man spurgte, hvordan har De det, svarede han: mg? o: s: v:.

man spurgte] man *ændret fra* Een < han

This case shows a chain of alterations, *han* referring to *Een* referring to *man* in the lemma. In cases where a correction later than the first one refers to lemma, a delimiter is necessary. A semicolon after the quoted text will not suffice as it might mistakenly be understood as belonging to that text. This delimiter is encoded *skil="ny"* and rendered as a centered dot:

```
ubi Lysias tribunus
  <tn>
    <sub type="uvis">descendit</sub>
    <sub type="sletfor" skil="ny">ac</sub>
    <add>descenderit</add>
  </tn>
ego etiam decernam vestram causam.

ubi Lysias tribunus descenderit ego etiam decernam vestram
causam.
```

descenderit] < descendit · *foran er slettet* ac

Note that cases of layers of alterations (more than one <sub> element) must be encoded in opposite sequence of the naturally chronological one (*han* is actually written before *Een*) in order to suit a note that is read chronologically backwards. To apply the opposite principle (i.e. to render the <sub> elements backwards) is thought to bring more confusion about the notes than clarity about the text. This holds true for text emendation as well, even more so as these are rendered in forward chronological order, see *Text Critical Guidelines, TS*, Danish version ; 3.4.2.1 (the German version ; sect. 3.2.2.1 is obsolete in this respect).

2.4.3 Indirect source

The copy text for journals and papers are the manuscripts of SK. In the exceptional case these may be missing, however, and transcripts or reprints do exist. *SKS* flags such indirectly delivered passages with one or two solid triangles before and after. If the source is a print *SKS-B* will justify the text as is customary for printed texts. The same encoding will be used for texts by SK if delivered on a different media, e.g. a scrap or something similar.

As these passages may start and end anywhere (typically at

manuscript page breaks) independantly of the structure of the document, it may not necessarily be possible to place the tags paired the proper *XML* way. Hence they are defined as two independant elements.

At the start of the passage a note is placed.

```
<!ELEMENT altbeg ( udg | sub )*>
<!ATTLIST altbeg spec ( hak | hakbag | hakhak | arm ) #REQUIRED
                kil ( %EP; | Bfort | Lfort | Bafskr
                    | Hafskr ) #REQUIRED
                paa CDATA #IMPLIED
                n NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
                msifB NMTOKENS #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT altslut ( tom )*>
<!ATTLIST altslut spec ( hak | hakbag | hakhak | arm ) #REQUIRED>
```

spec diacritics
hak ▶...◀
hakbag ▶...◀ (text is justified)
hakhak ▶▶...◀◀
arm []

kil Siglum
EPI-II Efterladte Papirer, bd. I-II *EP I-II*, s.
EPIII Efterladte Papirer, bd. III *EP III*, s.
 ...
Bfort Barfod' s list *B-Fort.*
Lfort H.P. Lund' s list *L-Fort.*
Bafskr Transcript by Barfod *B-afskrift*
Hafskr Transcript by J.L. Heiberg *H-afskrift*

The general layout for *SKS-B* of the note is

▶...◀¹ *alt.source*² *source-ref*³ (*ms.ref*)⁴, text subtraction⁵

where 4) and 5) usually are mutually exclusive, e.g.

▶...◀ *EP I-II*, s. 406-407 (*ms. s. 30 if. B-fort.*)
 ▶▶...◀◀ *B-fort. 368*, Det *EP I-II*

1) The note is introduced by diacritics as given by the attribute *spec* surrounding a three dot ellipsis.

2) The alternative source as given by *kil*. The source is rendered as a siglum in italics.

3) The source reference denotes the page, number or the like as given by *n* and rendered in italics. Also the value of the attribute *paa*, (' on

designating the medium for the source, for transcripts typically *paa="lap"* (on a scrap) or *"ms. s. 7"* (on the manuscript page 7). The only practical difference between *n* and *paa* is their XML type.

4) The manuscript reference denotes page number(s) in the copy text according to *B-fort.* as given by *msifB*. It is rendered in italics in parenthesis with a leading *ms. s.* (' manuscript page') a trailing *B-fort.* (' according to Barfod' s list').

5) The `<altbeg>` element may contain a text subtraction, cf. 2.4.2.1 or a free style editor text, cf. 2.3.12.7, and is then delimited from the previous by an italicised comma.

Examples

```
da han atter vendte sig <altbeg spec="hakbag" kil="EPI-II"
msifB="30" n="406-407"></altbeg>til ham, da var han ukjendelig
for ham, hans &O-;ie var vildt, hans Mine isnende, de
&ae;rv&ae;rdige Lokker havde reist sig som Furier over hans
Hoved. Han greb Isaak i Brystet, han drog Kniven, han sagde:
&anfbeg;Du troede, at det [...] Dog hvo var der i min<altslut
spec="hakbag"></altslut> Samtid der forstod denne?
```

da han atter vendte sig ▶til ham, da var han ukjendelig for ham, hans Øie var vildt, hans Mine isnende, de ærværdige Lokker havde reist sig som Furier over hans Hoved. Han greb Isaak i Brystet, han drog Kniven, han sagde: »Du troede, at det [...] Dog hvo var der i min◀ Samtid der forstod denne?

▶...◀ EP I-II s. 406-407 (ms. s. 30 if. B-fort.)

```
hvorimod det let kunde ha<kor></kor><altbeg spec="hak"
kil="Bafskr" paa="ms. s. 24" msifB="25"></altbeg>ve blevet hans
Undergang, da Folk bleve saa forbittrede derover, at de n&ae;r
havde slaaet ham ihiel.<altslut spec="hak"></altslut>
```

hvorimod det let kunde ha▶ve blevet hans Undergang, da Folk bleve saa forbittrede derover, at de nær havde slaaet ham ihiel.◀

▶...◀ B-afskrift, ms. s. 24 (ms. s. 25 if. B-fort.)

```
<not type="mu" id="n1-7.v">
  <indv><udg spec="supp">v</udg></indv>
  <lin><altbeg spec="arm" paa="l&o-;s indlagt lap"></altbeg>
  <spa>Fra den religieuse Side.</spa></lin>
```

^[v] [Fra den religieuse Side.

[...] løs indlagt lap

```
<altbeg spec="hak" kil="Hafskr" paa="lap" msifB="53"/>&anfbeg;Alt
<altbeg spec="hakhak" kil="Bfort" n="443">
  <sub kil="Hafskr">Menneskeligt</sub>
</altbeg>Mskeligt<altslut spec="hakhak"/>
lyver, Haabet som Fortvivlelsen&anfslut;; l&ae;ste jeg som Citat
```

af en gammel Opbyggelsesbog.<altslut spec="hak"/>

►»Alt ►►Mskeligt◄◄ lyver, Haabet som Fortvivlelsen◄, læste jeg som Citat af en gammel Opbyggelsesbog.◄

►...◄ H-afskrift, lap (ms. s. 53 if. B-fort.) ►►...◄◄ B-fort. 443, Menneskeligt H-afskrift

2.5 External references

By *external references* is understood the elements of *correlation*, *commentary references* and *shaft references*.

```
<!ENTITY % ext.ref " kor | kom | skakt ">
```

2.5.1 Correlations

```
<!ELEMENT kor ( tom )*>
<!ATTLIST kor kil ( SK | supp | SV1 | SV2 | SV3
                  | Pap | %EP; | SKS )          "SK"
          id NMTOKEN                          #IMPLIED>
```

Designates references to the copy text or other editions of the text.

kil

SK Copy text page number

supp Copy text page number, as supplemented by the editor

SVx *Samlede Værker*, x. ed.

Pap *SKs Papirer*

EPy *Efterladte Papirer*, vol. y

SKS *SKS*

If *kil* is absent *kil="SK"* is supposed. For *kil="Pap"*, *id* denotes volume, section, and entry number, for all other cases page number.

```
<lin><kor kil="Pap" id="IVA74"/><kor id="29"/>Hiin Qvinde, der
i den franske Revolution blev tilbedt &anfbeg; som Fornuftens
Gudinde&anfslut;
```

Most correlations are not rendered by *SKS-B*. *SK*'s [supplemented page numbers are, however, marked with a vertical bar accompanied by the number in the margin. If the page break occurs between words, the <kor> tag should be surrounded by white space

```
men denne Sp&o-;g er tillige den dybeste Alvor, netop <kor
id="33"></kor> fordi ethvert Msk. gj&o-;r det.
```

33 men denne Spøg er tillige den dybeste Alvor, netop | fordi ethvert Msk. gjør det.

supplemented numbers are put in square brackets

```
Eremita som nu ikke mere kan v&ae;re Udgiver (sympathetisk
Ironi); Mode<kor kil="supp" id="179"></kor>handleren
(d&ae;monisk Fortvivlelse)
```

Eremita som nu ikke mere kan være Udgiver (sympathetisk Ironi); Mode-
[179] handleren (dæmonisk Fortvivlelse)

As appears from the example the vertical bar is tied to the last word or character on a page whereas the marginal page number is tied to the first word or character on the new page, i.e. if parted by a line break, the bar and number will not appear in the same line. In general, a bar is never placed as the first thing in a line and thus never when the <kor> tag appears immediately after a <lin> tag with no text in between. If a final bar is desired to end a preceding section, double tagging must be used as a hack to provoke the desired result in the print:

```
<lin ryk="ind">det Muliges Virkelighed. <kor></kor></lin>
<lin dek="blank"></lin>
<lin><kor id="55"></kor>Dette System faaer egl. i Tiden
```

<kor> tags with no *id* also find use in marginal entries spanning over more than one page. Page numbers are reserved for the use in main column text.

2.5.2 Page references

```
<!ELEMENT refs ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST refs tit NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
               id NMTOKEN #REQUIRED>
```

designates SK' s own references to pages in own writings *id* denoting the page number:

```
cfr. p. <refs id="163">163</kor> i denne Bog.
cfr. p. 163 i denne Bog.
```

If the attribute *tit* is omitted, the page number is supposed to refer to the current document. Otherwise *tit* denotes the short title of some other part of *SKS*:

```
(cfr. &anfbeg;Stadier paa Livets Vei&anfslut; <ant>P.</ant>
<refs tit="slv" id="340">340</refs> o. ff. &pgf; 3).
(cfr. »Stadier paa Livets Vei« P. 340 o. ff. § 3).
```

With such references explicitly tagged, the content page number may be replaced by the *SKS* version page number in the table of contents, cf. *Text Critical Guidelines, TS* Danish version only ; 2.9.2, see example for 2.3.9. In *SKS-E* the tagging should be used for hypertext linking to the relevant pages.

2.5.3 Commentary references

```
<!ELEMENT kom ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST kom id ID #REQUIRED>
```

Designates a *commentary lemma*. For every volume of text, *SKS* publishes a companion volume of commentaries. To identify the annotated part in the text, the page and line number of the text are printed before the commentary together with a *lemma*, i.e. a short extract of SK' s text. To establish this linking, the lemma is tagged i the text.

```
Eller <kom id="aa-1">Brutus</kom> fortryde at han lod
s&o-;nnen henrette.
```

When set at page 145, line 29 of *SKS-B* vol. 18 it will give rise to a commentary in vol. K18, as in 3.6

The encoding of the commentary itself follows from 3.6. The two documents are linked by the attribute *id*. The *XML* type of this is *ID*, meaning that the identification must appear only once in each document (*KN1* file). Commentaries are identified in *KN1* by the short title, a hyphen, and a sequence number. The page/line number pair is determined from the occurrence of the start tag (the start of the lemma' s first word) when *SKS-B* is set. The end tag is preferred to appear at the end of lemma or, if the lemma is abridged by an ellipsis (... or (...)), after the first part of lemma, up to the ellipsis. If the end tag following this rule, however, ends up inside an element of which the start tag cannot be a part, thus violating the *XML* rule of parenthetical tagging, the end tag is moved backwards until the point before the interfering element. To signal that the entire lemma has not been tagged, extra whitespace is introduced before the end tag </kom>:

```
<ant><kom id="dd-285">Qu&ae; latebra </kom> <tn><sub
type="uvis">est; </sub><add>est, </add></tn></ant>
```

corresponding to the lemma

Quæ latebra est]

Typically this situation occurs around text-critical notes (2.4.2). Punctuation normally is included in typographical signals but omitted from lemmata. Clashes like the ones mentioned above may be avoided if the punctuation character is tagged alone:

```
<kom id="dd-1009">Korsf&ae;stelsen mell. <spa>to
R&o-;vere</spa></kom><spa>.</spa>
```

According to common practice when establishing *SKS*, the lemmata themselves are composed by the commentator and later marked up in the text volume. The described encoding strategy means that the page/line numbers of the lemmata can hence automatically be generated for the commentary volume. Finally, a consistency check can be made between the lemmas of the commentary and the SK text.

2.5.4 Shaft references

```
<!ELEMENT skakt ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST skakt id ID #REQUIRED>
```

Designates references for orthogonal data structures linking parallel layers of text, so-called *shafts*, cf. *Interconnecting textual Layers*. *SKS-E* links the printed works to preparatory studies by a `<skakt>` tag at the starting point of parallel text passages, typical at line breaks, identifying the same shaft. The attribute *id* is of XML type *ID*, meaning that the identification must appear only once in each document (*KN1* file). Shafts are identified in *KN1* by the short title, a hyphen, the page number of the first print, a hyphen, and a sequence number ; in order to facilitate sorting, page numbers lower than one hundred should have leading zeroes. Example, *Forord* page 8

```
<skakt id="f-008-2">h&o-;re Posthornets Lyd og Echos vinkende
Indbydelse,</skakt>
```

One preparatory study may accommodate independant layers ; if so, the references are distinguished by adding litra a, b, etc. as is seen in study 1 for *Forord, ms.1*:

```
<skakt id="f-008-2a">at hilse Echos vinkende Indbydelse med et
Fingerkys.</skakt>
<skakt id="f-008-2b">h&o-;re Posthornets Lyd og Echo som vinker
ad Een,</skakt>
```


The three tags refer to the same shaft. If a passage does not occur in the final printed work at all and yet should link to a shaft, the nearest page number is used for identification. This is again for the benefit of sorting.

3 Document structure

Until now the *coherent text* content has been described. The rest of this paper will deal with the elements that structure the text. The description continues 'bottom up', i.e. just as the previous section started describing the individual characters and went on with compound elements, this section describes first the lowest level of structuring concepts: a paragraph and ends up describing the entire *KN1* document.

3.1 Lines

```
<!ELEMENT lin ( %samh.tx; | tab )*>
<!ATTLIST lin ryk ( init | ind | ind2 | ud
                 | lang | xlang | cen
                 | bag | bagind | baglang ) #IMPLIED
          dek ( %dekora; ) "blank" >

<!ENTITY % dekora " klum | skil | dobskil | skilbag | ast
                  | ast2 | ast3 | ast3op | ast3ned | dobkors
                  | dobstreg | edobkors | blg | blgskil
                  | blgskilpunkt | kors | S | vig-dd
                  | blank " >
```

Designates *lines* of coherent text delimited by line breaks, also called paragraphs. Lines may also contain <tab> elements described under the heading of *blocks*, see 3.2.

The text may be indented in different ways:

<i>ryk</i>	
<i>init</i>	initial letter
<i>ind</i>	short indentation (1 em) of first line
<i>ind2</i>	long indentation (2 em) of first line
<i>ud</i>	short indentation of following but first line (hanging indentation)
<i>lang</i>	long indentation of all the lines
<i>xlang</i>	extra long indentation of all the lines
<i>cen</i>	centering
<i>bag</i>	right justification

bagind short indentation from right edge

baglang long indentation from right edge

A line may be empty (element with no content) and then carry a, possibly blank, *decoration*

<i>dek</i>		glyph
<i>klum</i>	ruler of the width of the column	_____
<i>skil</i>	division ruler, 4 ems	_____
<i>dobskil</i>	double division ruler	=====
<i>skilbag</i>	division ruler, right justified	_____
<i>ast</i>	asterisk	*
<i>ast2</i>	2 asterisks	**
<i>ast3</i>	3 asterisks	***
<i>ast3op</i>	3 asterisks, central elevated	* * * *
<i>ast3ned</i>	3 asterisks, central lowered	* * * *
<i>dobkors</i>	double cross	#
<i>dobstreg</i>	double dash	=
<i>edobkors</i>	cross with single vertikal, double horizontal bar	⊕
<i>blg</i>	wave	~
<i>blgskil</i>	waved division line	~~~~~
<i>blgskilpunkt</i>	waved line with full stop	~~~~~.
<i>kors</i>	cross	†
<i>blank</i>	blank line	

Examples

```
<lin ryk="cen">Forholdet mellem Enten &streg; Eller og</lin>
<lin ryk="cen">Stadierne.</lin>
<lin dek="skil"></lin>
<lin ryk="ind">I Enten &streg; Eller var det &ae;sthetiske
Moment et N&ae;rv&ae;rende k&ae;mpende med det Ethiske, og det
Ethiske Valget ud deraf.
```

Forholdet mellem Enten – Eller og
Stadierne.

I Enten – Eller var det æsthetiske Moment et Nærværende kæmpende med det
Ethiske, og det Ethiske Valget ud deraf.

Long indentation often designates lyrics (also note *block*, however, 3.2).

```
<lin ryk="lang">Da kom paa Hesten trap trap trap</lin>
<lin ryk="lang">Jens Skovfod ridende saa rap.</lin>
```

Da kom paa Hesten trap trap trap
Jens Skovfod ridende saa rap.

Datings are normalised to be long indented from the right, see example of 3.5.

3.2 Block

```
<!ELEMENT blok ( lin )*>
<!ATTLIST blok ryk ( tab | lyrik ) #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT tab ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST tab ryk ( cen ) #IMPLIED
klumspan NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
linspan NMTOKEN #IMPLIED>
```

Designates special indentations: *tables* and *lyrics*.

3.2.1 Table

Inside a *table* each line consists of a number of <tab> elements. The attribute *klumspan* indicates that the element should span over a number of columns in the line. Likewise *linspan* may indicate that the element should span over a number of lines in the column. The content of each <tab> element may be centered, e.g.

```
<blok ryk="tab">
  <lin>
    <tab></tab>
    <tab klumspan="2">En Bestaaen <spa>ved sig</spa></tab>
  </lin>
  <lin>
    <tab></tab>
    <tab klumspan="2">En Bestaaen <spa>for sig</spa>
      (Individualitet) &streg;</tab>
  </lin>
  <lin>
    <tab></tab>
    <tab>Receptivitet</tab>
    <tab>Spontaneitet.</tab>
  </lin>
  <lin>
    <tab>1.</tab>
    <tab klumspan="2" ryk="cen"><spa>Krystal.</spa></tab>
  </lin>
  <lin>
    <tab></tab>
    <tab klumspan="2" ryk="cen">(Production)</tab>
  </lin>
  <lin>
    <tab>2.</tab>
```

```

    <tab klumspan="2" ryk="cen"><spa>Plante.</spa></tab>
</lin>
<lin>
  <tab></tab>
  <tab klumspan="2" ryk="cen">(Reproduction)</tab>
</lin>
<lin>
  <tab></tab>
  <tab>Absorption</tab>
  <tab>Secretion.</tab>
</lin>
<lin>
  <tab></tab>
  <tab></tab>
  <tab>a) til Ern&ae;ring.</tab>
</lin>
<lin>
  <tab></tab>
  <tab></tab>
  <tab>b) midd. den egl. Secretion</tab>
</lin>
<lin>
  <tab></tab>
  <tab></tab>
  <tab>c) Excretion.</tab>
</lin>
</blok>

```

```

En Bestaaen ved sig
En Bestaaen for sig (Individualitet) –
Receptivitet          Spontaneitet.
1.                    Krystal.
                    (Production)
2.                    Plante.
                    (Reproduction)
Absorption            Secretion.
                    a) til Ern&ae;ring.
                    b) midd. den egl. Secretion
                    c) Excretion.

```

3.2.2 Lyrics

A block of *lyrics* is long indented and more over rendered in a smaller font retaining the normal line height. I.e. inside a block of lyrics lines are interpreted like `<lin ryk = "lang" ><gra str = "-1" skyd = "0" >`, e.g.

```

<blok ryk="lyrik">
  <lin>Hvert Hjert' er Garn,</lin>
  <lin>Hver Skalk som Barn,</lin>
  <lin>Hvert L&o-;fte som en Skygge.</lin>
</blok>

```

This encoding is intended for a uniform rendering of printed works. At other occasions where SK' s own spatial arrangement is considered more important, the indentation should be encoded explicitly, see 3.1.

3.3 Notes

```

<!ELEMENT not ( indv? , (lin|blok)* )>
<!ATTLIST not type ( %reftype; ) #REQUIRED
              id ID #REQUIRED>

```

Designates SK' s footnotes and marginal entries. A note belongs to *reference* of the same *type* in the main text, see 2.4.1.

Footnotes of printed works have *type="sk"*. *SKS-B* renders them at the page footer under a delimiting ruler. A unique reference marker is produced for each page. In *KN1* notes are placed after the chapters of the main text.

```

<not type="sk" id="lp.15">
  <lin><ant>Sed nimis arta premunt olidae convivia
    caprae.</ant></lin>
</not>

```

2) Sed nimis arta premunt olidae convivia caprae.

Column notes of journals and papers have *type="sn"*, *"su"* or *"ss"*. *SKS-B* renders them at the page footer, or at the end of the entry, whichever appears first. In *KN1* notes are placed after the main text in the bottom of the main column element, <hs>, see 3.5. Notes originating from *EP*, *type="ep"*, or *"ee"*, are handled as column notes but set in a slightly different manner.

Marginal entries of journals and papers have *type="mn"*, *"mu"* or *"mm"*. *SKS-B* renders them in the marginal column as vertically close to the reference as possible. In *KN1* notes are placed in the marginal column element <ms> after the main column, see 3.5.

Reference markers of journals and papers are determined by the <indv> element in the *KN1* encoding. SK may have left out reference markers from the manuscript main text, from the manuscript note or

both. In order to name notes in a general reference system, *SKS* normally supplies reference markers for note elements even if they are not supplemented in the reference element (*type="mu"* or *"su"*). Such markers are rendered in italics in addition to the prescribed rendering for supplemented text (2.3.12.2).

```
<ms>
  <not type="mu" id="JJ-108.a">
    <indv><udg spec="supp">a</udg></indv>
    <lin>Mskene forstaae sig meget lidt paa hvad det Gode er.
      De vide Beskeed om Veier og Vind
```

See the examples for references, 2.4.1.

3.4 Chapters and headings

```
<!ELEMENT kap ( rub? , ( lin | blok | kap ) * ) >
<!ATTLIST kap klum CDATA #REQUIRED
             tving ( nyside | verso | recto ) #IMPLIED
             ryk ( kort | lang ) #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT rub ( lin ) * >
<!ATTLIST rub niv ( 0 | 1 ) "1">
```

Chapters designates the sections of the main text of the printed works, such as it appears subdivided by willful page breaks and *headings*. A chapter contains lines, blocks or still other (sub)chapters. Thus no size or level is imposed by the word *chapter*. Forced pagebreaks are given by the attribute *tving*, which takes the value *"nyside"* if the chapter must start at a new page; *"recto"* if the chapter must start at a right (odd numbered) page; *"verso"* if the chapter must start at a left (even numbered) page. Some chapter elements may define the subtitle heading of the right hand pages of *SKS-B* by the *klum* attribute.

Chapters may be introduced by a *header*, consisting of one or more lines. The header is delimited from the remaining text by a blank line, unless the attribut *niv="0"*.

```
<kap tving="recto" ryk="kort" klum="Lectori benevolo!">
  <rub>
    <lin ryk="cen"><gra str="+1"><ant><fed>Lectori
      benevolo!</fed></ant></gra></lin>
  </rub>
  <lin ryk="init"><gra str="0" skyd="+1"><typ
    art="init">S</typ>aasom og eftersom der skal v&ae;re
    Redelighed udi Alt, besynderligt da udi Sandhedens Rige
    og Bogverdenen, samt at ingen velfornemme Professor
```

Lectori benevolo!

Saa som og eftersom der skal være Redelighed udi Alt, besynderligt da udi Sandhedens Rige og Bogverdenen, samt at ingen velfornemme Professor

Example: extracts from the sectioning of *Stadier paa Livets Vei*:

```
<ts>
  <kap tving="recto">
    [.. title page ..]
  </kap>
  <kap tving="recto" ryk="lang">
    <rub>
      <lin ryk="cen"><gra str="+1"><fed>Indhold</fed></gra></lin>
    </rub>
    [.. table of contents ..]
  </kap>
  <kap tving="recto" ryk="kort" klum="Lectori benevolo!">
    <rub>
      <lin ryk="cen">Lectori benevolo!</lin>
    </rub>
    [..]
  </kap>
  <kap klum="&anfbeg;In vino veritas&anfslut;">
    <kap tving="recto">
      [.. sub title page ..]
    </kap>
    <kap tving="verso" ryk="lang">
      [.. motto ..]
    </kap>
    <kap tving="recto" ryk="lang">
      <rub>
        <lin ryk="cen"><gra ... >Forerindring</gra></lin>
      </rub>
      [..]
    </kap>
    <kap tving="recto" ryk="kort">
      [..]
    </kap>
  </kap>
  <kap klum="Adskilligt om &Ae;gteskabet mod Indsigelser">
    [..]
  </kap>
</ts>
```

3.5 Entries

```
<!ELEMENT opt ( hs, ms? )>
<!ATTLIST opt tit      CDATA          #REQUIRED
              nr      NMTOKEN       #REQUIRED
              dek     ( %dekora; )    #IMPLIED
              tving   ( nyside | recto | verso ) #IMPLIED
              dat     NMTOKEN       #REQUIRED
```

```

senest NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
kil ( SK | Bfort | SKS ) "SK" >

<!ELEMENT hs ( lin | blok | not* )>
<!ATTLIST hs klum ( bred ) #IMPLIED
ms ( tom ) #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT ms ( not* )>

```

Entries designates the sections of the journals and papers. An entry contains lines or blocks. Like chapters, entries may introduce page breaks. An entry is identified by the *short title* and a *number*. It may be delimited from the previous entry by a *decoration*, and finally it should contain a *date*. An entry contains a *main column* element <hs> and possibly a *marginal column* element <ms>.

SKS-B renders the attribute *dek* as a decoration (see table of 3.1). The decoration is delimited by a blank line before and after. If the *dek*="blank", the entries are delimited by two blank lines or, if *dek* is omitted, one. The latter case is used for the very first entry or after entries concluded with a decoration which for some reason necessarily must be referred to this particular entry, typically because it originated from an alternative source, cf. 2.4.3.

The attribute *dat* designates the dating of the entry. Dates are given in standard form: four digit year, two digit month, and two digit day, cf. <dag> 2.3.10. Month and day may be specified as 00 designating that no closer dating is possible. Uncertainty may be further specified by giving an interval using *dat* and *senest* (' latest'), e.g. between 5 May 1805 and 11 of November 1855:

```
dat="18050505" senest="18551111"
```

The attribute *kil* designates the source of the date. If absent, "SK" is assumed to be the source, i.e. the date can be inferred from the journal's own dating. Correction of erroneous or fictive datings is denoted by *kil*="SKS". *dat* denotes the editors best stipulation of the date of the creation of the main entry. This in contrast to <dat> elements (2.3.10), which merely mark up an actual date statement. Furthermore, marginal entries may have been added later. *SKS-B* renders the dates and numbers of the entries on the page heading

Example:

```

<opt tit="JJ" nr="115" dek="dobkors" dat="18430517">
  <hs>
    <lin ryk="baglang"><dag dat="18430517">d. 17 Mai</dag>.</lin>
    <lin ryk="ind"><udg spec="slet">Havde jeg haft Tro, da var
      jeg bleven hos Regine. Gud skee Lov og Tak det har jeg nu

```


indseet.

Journalen JJ : 115 1843

115

d. 17 Mai.

[Havde jeg haft Tro, da var jeg bleven hos
Regine. Gud skee Lov og Tak det har jeg nu
indseet.

3.5.1 Columns

An entry element `<opt>` contains two column elements. The main column element `<hs>` contains the main text lines together with column notes (*type="sn", "su", "ep"*), and their notes (*type="ss", "ee"*), see 3.3. The following marginal column element `<ms>` contains the possible marginal entries (*type="mn", "mu"*), and their notes (*type="mm"*), e.g.

```
<opt tit="JJ" nr="106" dek="ast2" dat="18430000">
  <hs>
    <lin ryk="ind">Det er utroligt, hvilken Naivitet man kan
      finde endog hos en saa udviklet Forfatter som
      <spa>Heiberg,</spa> [..] Om jeg kunde faae
      100<hoj>rd</hoj>, om jeg kunde blive erkl&ae;ret for et
      Genie, jeg vilde ikke have skrevet en saadan Sludder for
      Alvor.<ref type="mn" id="JJ-106.a"><indv>a</indv></ref>
      Majoren vr&o-
    ;vler (efter Heibergs Ordre) ganske alvorlig
      aldeles som kunde det v&ae;re Holbergs Ulisses, der ogsaa
      er Karl for Tiden.</lin>
  </hs>
  <ms>
    <not type="mn" id="JJ-106.a">
      <indv>a</indv>
      <lin ryk="ind">at skrive saaledes, det er, hvad jeg kalder,
        at lade Pennen l&o;-be med Snak paa Papiret.</lin>
    </not>
  </ms>
</opt>
```

* *

106 Det er utroligt, hvilken Naivitet man kan
finde endog hos en saa udviklet Forfatter
som *Heiberg*, [..] Om jeg kunde faae 100rd,
om jeg kunde blive erkl&ae;ret for et Genie,
jeg vilde ikke have skrevet en saadan

Sludder for Alvor.^a Majoren vrøvler (efter Heibergs Ordre) ganske alvorlig aldeles som kunde det være Holbergs Ulisses, der ogsaa er Karl for Tiden.

^a at skrive saaledes, det er, hvad jeg kalder, at lade Pennen løbe med Snak paa Papiret.

SKS-B renders the main column with a width of 8 cm and the margin 5 cm. If the margin is, however, sparse or absent for long stretches of a journal, the main column is widened to 10 cm, given by the *klum="bred"* attribute to the <hs>element, as is the case with The Journal CC whose first part consists of a Latin translation with a few single words in the margin. If marginal entries are totally absent, given by the *ms="tom"* attribute to the <hs>element, as is the case for the rest of CC, which originates from *EP*, the customary bottom ruler is displaced as well.

3.6 Commentaries

```
<!ELEMENT k ( lemma, klin* )*>
<!ATTLIST k id ID #REQUIRED
           x CDATA #IMPLIED
           side CDATA #IMPLIED
           linie CDATA #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT lemma ( %samh.tx; )*>

<!ELEMENT klin ( %samh.tx; )*>

<!ELEMENT refk ( tom )*>
<!ATTLIST refk id IDREF #REQUIRED
              x CDATA #IMPLIED
              side CDATA #IMPLIED
              linie CDATA #IMPLIED >
```

Designates the individual commentaries in the commentary volume as referred to from the text volume, cf. 2.5.3. Each of these is identified by a short title, a hyphen, and a sequence number, *id*. At the time when the text volume of *SKS-B* has been set, the page and line numbers of the reference are calculated and inserted as introduction to the individual commentaries. Subsequently these numbers can be added to *KNI* through the attributes *side* and *linie*. <k> elements with attribute *x="I"* designates *extra* commentaries; this concept has relevance only during the establishment of the commentary document. These are commentaries that for some reason has not got referenced by a <kom> tag in the text volume before it

was set. Hence the above mentioned process cannot take place automatically, but has to be performed manually. <k> elements with attribute $x="e"$ designates commentaries that are specific to *SKS-E*.

A commentary contains a *lemma*, an extract from the text, possibly abridged with an ellipse (...) or Then follows one or more *commentary lines*. *SKS* delimits the lines from the lemma with a *lemma character*:].

The <refk> element designates a reference from one commentary to another. *SKS* renders it as an arrow followed by the page number of the commentary referred to, comma, line number in small italics. References to extra commentaries are attributed $x="l"$, references to *SKS-E*, $x="e"$.

```
<k id="jj-6" side="145" linie="29">
  <lemma>
    <fed>Brutus <kur>( ... )</kur> lod S&o-;nnen henrette</fed>
  </lemma>
  <klin>
    Lucius Junius Brutus, hovedmanden bag fordrivelsen af Roms
    sidste konge, Tarquinius Superbus
    (<refk id="jj-313" side="183" linie="1"/>),
    [..]
  </klin>
</k>
```

145 29 **Brutus (... lod Sønnen henrette]** Lucius Junius Brutus,
hovedmanden bag fordrivelsen af Roms sidste konge, Tarquinius
Superbus (→ 183,*l*),

3.7 Document category

```
<!ELEMENT ts ( kap* , not* )>
<!ELEMENT jp ( opt* )>
<!ELEMENT e ( opt* )>
<!ATTLIST e lag NMTOKEN "2">
<!ELEMENT kommentar ( k* )>
```

ts printed works
jp journals, notebooks, and papers
e preparatory studies in *SKS-E*
kommentar commentaries

SKS group Kierkegaard' s writings into various *categories*. These have different structures.

A *printed work* contains a number of *chapters* possibly followed by a number of *notes*.

Journals, notebooks and papers like preparatory studies contain *entries*. The attribute *lag* designates the layer of a manuscript, such that "4" means a high layer, close to the manuscript and "1" the lowest and oldest one. *SKS-E* renders this value in the background color of the document, merely meant as a rough measure of chronology.

Commentaries contain *individual commentaries*, <k>.

3.8 Colophon

```
<!ELEMENT kolofon ( forf , titel , korttit , udg.af , etabl.af?
                  , kilder* , kodning , copyright , fil, dato )>
<!ELEMENT forf      ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT titel     ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ELEMENT korttit   ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT udg.af    ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT etabl.af  ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT kilder    ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST kilder kil ( %tx.kil; ) #IMPLIED>
<!ELEMENT kodning   ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT copyright ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT fil       ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT dato      ( #PCDATA )>
```

The *colophon* describes the origin of the *KN1* text and belongs to the text as an important part of the document. The following fields should be considered:

Forfatter, author. For the text volumes equal to *Søren Kierkegaard*. Pseudonyms are not considered in this context. In commentary volumes the author of the commentaries should be given.

Titel, title. Titles are general coherent text and may hence include tags, e.g. *NB<hoj>2</hoj>*.

Korttitel, short title. The short title is used in several contexts such as the construction of identifiers for notes, commentaries etc. or naming of files.

Udgiverne, editors. Given as in the example below.

Etabl.af, established by. The names of those responsible for the text. Not relevant for the commentary volumes.

Kilder, sources. The full titles of a text source of Kierkegaard' text; not relevant for the commentary volumes. The titles are general coherent text. The colophon may contain several <kilder> elements. Inside the text-critical elements <tn>, a <sub> or <add> element may refer to a text source by a *kil* attribut and a siglum (2.4.2.1). The corresponding attribute should be given here together with the full

identification.

Kodning, encoding. Given as in the example below.

Copyright, copyright. Given as in the example below.

Fil, file. Name of the current file. During establishment the file name should include a version number which should, furthermore, appear from this field. In this way one can know if a print or screen view renders the proper version.

Dato, date. Last date of revision.

```
<kolofon>
<forf>S&o-;ren Kierkegaard</forf>
<titel>Stadier paa Livets Vei</titel>
<korttit>SLV</korttit>
<udg.af>Niels J&o-;rgen Cappel&o-;rn, Joakim Garff, Jette
Knudsen,
Johnny Kondrup og Finn Hauberg Mortensen</udg.af>
<etabl.af>Niels W. Bruun, S&o-;ren Bruun, Jette Knudsen og Kim
Ravn</etabl.af>
<kilder kil="A">F&o-;rstetrykket, 1845</kilder>
<kilder kil="R">Renskrift i Kierkegaards h&aa;nd
(trykmanuskript)</kilder>
<kilder kil="K">Kierkegaards kladdemateriale</kilder>
<kilder kil="SV2"><kur>Samlede V&ae;rker,</kur> 2. udg., 1920-
36</kilder>
<kodning>Kierkegaard Normalformat vers. 1, Karsten Kynde
1999</kodning>
<copyright>S&o-;ren Kierkegaard Forskningscenteret
1999</copyright>
<fil>slv-30.knl</fil>
<dato>20011004</dato>
</kolofon>
```

3.9 A Kierkegaard Normal Format document

```
<!ELEMENT kn1 ( kolofon , ( ts | jp | e | kommentar ) )>
<!ATTLIST kn1 xml:space ( preserve | default ) "default"
```

Any SKS document should be introduced with a *colophon*, see above. The following element states the category and defines the structure of the document, see 3.7.

Before the <kn1> tag an *XML document type* is inserted identifying the following text as Kierkegaard Normal Format. A *document type definition (dtd)* is referred to, see appendix 2.

```
<!DOCTYPE kn1 PUBLIC "-//SKC//DTD kn1//DA" "../kn1/kn1.dtd">
```

"-//SKC//DTD kn1//DA" id the *public* identification of the *KN1* document type definition. "../kn1/kn1.dtd" is a local address for the

file. A general notation is given, using `../` for the containing catalog, `kn1/` is a sub catalog for that, and `kn1.dtd` a file in that catalog. If the actual file is placed in, say, `sks/jp/`, the file `kn1.dtd` is supposed to be located in `sks/kn1/` and contain a document type definition. In other words, in order to obtain the correct processing of the document, a proper *dtd* should be located in a neighbouring catalog named *kn1*.

The *dtd* in question obeys the *XML* standard, which furthermore demands that the very first line of the file contains a *process instruction* identifying the file as such. Secondly, yet an instruction may be given, referring to a typographical interpretation of the normal format, a so-called *style sheet*. Below an instruction is given, referring such a style sheet composed in the *Xml Style Sheet Language*, named `kn1.xsl`, and located in the same catalog as mentioned above.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="../kn1/kn1.xsl"?>
```

Example, the journal *AA*

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="../kn1/kn1.xsl"?>
<!DOCTYPE kn1 PUBLIC "-//SKC//DTD kn1//DA" "../kn1/kn1.dtd">

<kn1 xml:space="preserve" <!--A KN1 document:-->
  <kolofon <!--Colophon-->
    <forf>S&o-;ren Kierkegaard</forf>
    <titel>Journalen AA</titel>
    [...]
  </kolofon>
  <jp> <!--Journals&Papers-->
    <opt tit="AA" nr="1"> <!--Entry AA:1-->
      <hs> <!--Main column-->
        <lin>[...]</lin> <!--Main entry-->
        [...]
        <not type="sn" id="AA-1.1"> <!--Footnote AA:1.1-->
          <indv>1</indv>
          <lin>[...]</lin>
        </not>
        [...]
        <ms> <!--Marginal column-->
          <not type="mn" id="AA-1.a"> <!--Marginal AA:1.a-->
            <indv>a</indv>
            <lin>[...]</lin>
          </not>
        </ms>
      </opt>
    </jp>
  </kn1>
```

Appendix

1 References

Karsten Kynde “Appearance, Rendering, and the Abstract Intention of the Text” in *KSYB 1996*, ed. by Niels Jørgen Cappelørn and Hermann Deuser, Walter de Gruyter, Berlin/New York 1996 (*Appearance, Rendering, and the Abstract Intention of the Text*).

Peter Flynn *Understanding SGML and XML Tools*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston/Dordrecht/London 1998 (*XML Tools*).

“Standard Generalized Markup Language, ISO 8879:1986” in C.F. Goldfarb *The SGML Handbook*, Oxford University Press, Oxford 1990 (*SGML Standard*).

Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0, W3C Recommendation 6 October 2000, ed. by Tim Bray, Jean Paoli and C. M. Sperberg-McQueen, [1998], <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/> (*XML Recommendation*).

Johnny Kondrup “Textkritische Richtlinien für *Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter (SKS)*, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der gedruckten Schriften” in *KSYB 1996*, ed. by Niels Jørgen Cappelørn and Hermann Deuser, Walter de Gruyter, Berlin/New York 1996 ; “Tekstkritiske retningslinier for *Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter*. Trykte skrifter” in *SKS K1*, G.E.C. Gads Forlag, Copenhagen 1997 (*Text Critical Guidelines, TS*).

Jette Knudsen and Johnny Kondrup “Tekstkritiske retningslinier for *Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter*. Journaler, notesbøger og papirer” in *SKS 17*, G.E.C. Gads Forlag, Copenhagen 2000 (*Text Critical Guidelines, JP*).

Karsten Kynde “Interconnecting textual Layers” in *KSYB 1998*, ed. by Niels Jørgen Cappelørn and Hermann Deuser, Walter de Gruyter, Berlin 1998 (*Interconnecting textual Layers*).

The Unicode Standard, version 3.0, Addison-Wesley, Reading Massachusetts 2000 (*Unicode Standard*).

2 *Kn1.dtd*

```

<!--
  Kierkegaard Normalformat version 1 DokumentTypeDefinition
  (C) 1999-2002 by Soren Kierkegaard Forskningscenteret
  Karsten Kynde, 2002.6.3
-->

<!ENTITY % KNlent
PUBLIC "-//SKC//ENTITIES KN1 entities//DA"
  "../kn1/KNlent.ent" >
%KNlent;
<!ENTITY % KN1g
PUBLIC "-//SKC//ENTITIES KN1 greek letters//DA"
  "../kn1/KN1g.ent">
%KN1g;
<!ENTITY % KN1h
PUBLIC "-//SKC//ENTITIES KN1 hebrew letters//DA"
  "../kn1/KN1h.ent">
%KN1h;

<!ELEMENT kn1 ( kolofon , ( ts | jp | e | kommentar ) )>
<!ATTLIST kn1 xml:space ( preserve | default ) "default">

<!ELEMENT ts ( kap* , not* )>
<!ELEMENT jp ( opt )*>
<!ELEMENT e ( opt )*>
<!ATTLIST e lag NMTOKEN "2">
<!ELEMENT kommentar ( k )*>

<!ENTITY % EP " EPI-II | EPIII | EPIV | EPV | EPVI
| EPVII | EPVIII | EPIX | EP " >
<!ENTITY % tx.kil " SKS | A | Apunkt | Aalfa | a | aalfa | al
| alalfa | a2 | a2alfa | B | b | balfa | R | r
| K | Ms | alfa | beta | SV1 | SV2 | Pap | %EP;
| Bfort | Lfort | Bafskr | Hafskr " >
<!ENTITY % typ.sig " ant | spa | kur | fed | typ | gra | hoj
| lav | udg | barfod | udpkt | dag " >
<!ENTITY % ext.ref " kor | kom | skakt ">
<!ENTITY % int.ref " ref | tn | altbeg | altslut | refk | refs ">
<!ENTITY % samh.tx " #PCDATA | %typ.sig; | %ext.ref;
| %int.ref; ">

<!ELEMENT kolofon ( forf , titel , korttit , udg.af
, etabl.af? , kilder* , kodning
, copyright , fil , dato ) >
<!ELEMENT forf ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT titel ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ELEMENT korttit ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT udg.af ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT etabl.af ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT kilder ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST kilder kil ( %tx.kil; ) #IMPLIED>
<!ELEMENT kodning ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT copyright ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT fil ( #PCDATA )>

```



```

<!ELEMENT dato ( #PCDATA )>

<!ELEMENT kap ( rub? , (lin|blok|kap)* )>
<!ATTLIST kap klum CDATA #IMPLIED
            tving ( nyside | recto | verso
                  | blankverso ) #IMPLIED
            ryk ( kort | lang ) #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT rub ( lin )*>
<!ATTLIST rub niv ( 0 | 1 ) "1">

<!ENTITY % dekora " klum | skil | dobskil | skilbag | ast | ast2
                  | ast3| ast3op | ast3ned | dobkors | dobstreg
                  | edobkors | blg | blgskil |blgskilpunkt | S
                  | kors | vig-dd | vig-n1-1 | vig-n1-2 | ee-178
                  | blank " >

<!ELEMENT opt ( hs, ms? )>
<!ATTLIST opt tit CDATA #REQUIRED
            nr NMTOKEN #REQUIRED
            dek ( %dekora; ) #IMPLIED
            tving ( nyside | recto | verso ) #IMPLIED
            dat NMTOKEN #REQUIRED
            senest NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
            kil ( SK | Bfort | SKS ) "SK" >

<!ELEMENT hs ( lin | blok | not )*>
<!ATTLIST hs klum ( bred | fuld ) #IMPLIED
            ms ( tom ) #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT ms ( not* )>

<!ENTITY % reftype " sk | sn | su | ss | mn | mu | mm | ep | ee ">

<!ELEMENT not ( indiv? , (lin|blok)* )>
<!ATTLIST not type ( %reftype; ) #REQUIRED
            id ID #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT indiv ( #PCDATA | udg )*>

<!ELEMENT lin ( %samh.tx; | tab )*>
<!ATTLIST lin ryk ( init | ind | ind2 | ud | lang | xlang
                  | cen | bag | bagind | baglang ) #IMPLIED
            dek ( %dekora; ) #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT blok ( lin )*>
<!ATTLIST blok ryk ( tab | lyrik ) #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT tab ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST tab ryk ( cen ) #IMPLIED
            klumspan NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
            linspan NMTOKEN #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT ant ( %samh.tx; )*>

<!ELEMENT spa ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST spa gen ( sic ) #IMPLIED>

```

```

<!ELEMENT kur ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ELEMENT fed ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ELEMENT typ ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST typ art ( schw | init | capi ) #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT gra ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST gra str CDATA #REQUIRED
            skyd CDATA #IMPLIED >
<!ELEMENT hoj ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ELEMENT lav ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ELEMENT dag ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST dag dat NMTOKEN #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT udg ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST udg spec ( tvivl | supp | slet | var | stil
                    | ellipse | fri ) #REQUIRED
            txt CDATA #IMPLIED >
<!ELEMENT udpkt ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ELEMENT barfod ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST barfod kom CDATA #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT ref ( indv? )>
<!ATTLIST ref type ( %reftype; ) #REQUIRED
            id IDREF #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT refs ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST refs tit NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
            id NMTOKEN #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT tn ( %samh.tx; | sub | add | fod )* >
<!ELEMENT sub ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST sub kil ( %tx.kil; ) #IMPLIED
            type ( fs | aef | sletfor | sletbag
                  | uvis | mgl | mff | so ) #IMPLIED
            skil ( komma | semiko | punkt | ny ) #IMPLIED>
<!ELEMENT add ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST add kil ( %tx.kil; ) #IMPLIED
            type ( til ) #IMPLIED>
<!ELEMENT altbeg (( udg | sub )*, fod?)>
<!ATTLIST altbeg spec ( hak | hakbag | hakhak | arm ) #REQUIRED
            kil ( %EP; | Bfort | Lfort | Bafskr
                 | Hafskr ) #IMPLIED
            paa CDATA #IMPLIED
            n NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
            msifB NMTOKEN #IMPLIED >

```

```
<!ELEMENT altslut ( tom )*>
<!ATTLIST altslut spec ( hak | hakbag | hakhak | arm ) #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT fod ( %samh.tx; )*>

<!ELEMENT kor ( tom )*>
<!ATTLIST kor kil ( SK | supp | SV1 | SV2 | SV3
                  | Pap | %EP; | SKS )          "SK"
            id NMTOKEN                          #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT skakt ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST skakt id ID #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT kom ( %samh.tx; )*>
<!ATTLIST kom id ID #REQUIRED
            x CDATA #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT refk ( tom )*>
<!ATTLIST refk id IDREF #REQUIRED
            x CDATA #IMPLIED
            side CDATA #IMPLIED
            linie CDATA #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT k ( lemma, klin* )*>
<!ATTLIST k id ID #REQUIRED
            x CDATA #IMPLIED
            side CDATA #IMPLIED
            linie CDATA #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT lemma ( %samh.tx; )*>

<!ELEMENT klin ( %samh.tx; )*>

<!ELEMENT tom EMPTY>
```

3 Keyword translation

KNI keywords in Danish listed alphabetically together with a legend in English

A	first print	ee	note to <i>EP</i> note
add	text addition	ellipse	ellipsis
aef	altered from	EP	<i>Efterladte Papirer</i> (Posthumous Papers)
alfa	alpha,	ep	<i>Efterladte Papirer</i> (Posthumous Papers)
altbeg	alternative source begin	etabl.af	established by
altslut	alternative source end	ext.ref	external reference
anfbeg	quotation begin	fed	bold
anfslut	quotation end	fil	file
ant	Roman	forf	author
arm	arm, ceiling	fri	free
art	sort	fs	originally written
ast	asterisk	fuld	full
ast2	2 asterisks	gen	render
ast3	3 asterisks	gra	font size
ast3ned	3 asterisks, down	Hafskr	Heiberg' s list
ast3op	3 asterisks, up	hak	notch
B	second print	hakbag	notch & justified
Bafskr	Barfod' s transcript	hakhak	double notch
bag	right justified	hoj	elevated
bagind	right indented	hs	main column
baglang	right long indented	id	identifier
barfod	Barfod' s comment	ind	indentation
beta	beta,	ind2	double indentation
Bfort	Barfod' s list	indv	reference marker
blank	blank	init	initial
blg	wave	int.ref	internal reference
blgskil	waved division ruler	jp	journals, notebooks, and papers
blgskilpunkt	waved division ruler full stop	K	draft
blok	block	k	commentary
bred	wide	kap	chapter
capi	capitals	kil	source
cen	centered	kilder	sources
copyright	copyright	klin	commentary lines
dag	day	klum	column
dat	date	klumspan	column span
dato	date	kn1	Kierkegaard Normal Format 1
dek	decoration	kodning	encoding
dekora	decoration list	kolofon	colophon
dobkors	double cross	kom	commentary reference
dobskil	double division line	komma	comma
dobstreg	double dash	kommentar	commentary volume
dvs	i.e.		
e	electronic edition		
edobkors	single double cross		

kor	correlation	skakt	shaft
kors	cross	skil	division ruler, delimiter
kort	short	skillbag	division ruler right justified
korttit	short title	SKS	<i>SKs Skrifter</i> (SK' s Writings)
kur	italics	skyd	line height
lag	layer	slet	cancelled
lang	long	sletbag	after is cancelled
lav	lowered	sletfor	before is cancelled
lemma	lemma	sn	column note
Lfort	Lund' s list	so	same reading as
lin	line	spa	spaced out
linie	line	spec	specification
linspan	line span	ss	notes for column notes
lyrik	lyrics	stil	tacit correction
mff	possible error, read	str	size
mgl	word missing, e.g.	streg	dash
mm	note for marginal entry	su	column note
mn	marginal entry		without reference marker
ms	marginal column	sub	text subtraction
Ms	manuscript	supp	supplemented
msifB	manuscript page according to Barfod	SV1	<i>SKs Samlede Værker</i> (SK' s Collected Works) 1st ed
mu	marginal entry without reference marker	SV2	<i>SKs Samlede Værker</i> (SK' s Collected Works) 2nd e
n	number	SV3	<i>SKs Samlede Værker</i> (SK' s Collected Works) 3rd ec
niv	level		
not	note	tab	tabulate
nr	number	til	added
ny	new	tit	short title
nyside	new page	titel	title
opt	entry	tn	text-critical note
paa	on	tom	empty
Pap	<i>SKs Papirer</i> (SK' s Papers)	ts	printed works
pgf	paragraph	tving	force
punkt	full stop, dot	tvivl	doubtful reading
R	fair copy	tx.kil	text sources list
recto	right-hand page	txt	text
ref	reference	typ	font
refk	reference to commentary	typ.sig	typographical signals
refs	reference to page	type	type
reftype	reference type	ud	suspended indentation
rub	heading	udg	editorial
ryk	indent	udg.af	edited by
samh.tx	coherent text	udpkt	leaders
schw	Schwabacher font	uvis	uncertain
semiko	semicolon	var	variant
senest	latest	verso	left-hand page
sic	thus used	vig-dd	vignet from <i>DD</i>
side	page	vig-n1-1	vignet from <i>Not1</i> 1
SK	Søren Kierkegaard	vig-n1-2	vignet from <i>Not1</i> 2
sk	Søren Kierkegaard	x	extra commentary
		xlang	extra long