

IMDI (ISLE Metadata Initiative)

PART 1

**Metadata Elements
for
Session Descriptions**

NOTE:

Some identified open issues are marked with green

Version 3.0.4

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1 Introduction and motivation

This document for a schema of metadata elements is specifically directed towards describing multi-modal multimedia and written language corpora. There will be a separate schema for catalogue metadata that is used to describe a published corpus. Efforts are underway to extend the proposal in the near future with a special scheme for lexicons.

The community needs a more extensive set of metadata elements

We were guided by the desire to enable not only the resource discovery of major resources such as whole corpora but also be able to find individual resources from within corpora. For instance community members not only want to answer the question “find me all corpora with yaminjung speakers” but also “find me all sessions (recordings) with female yaminjung speakers younger than 60”. To be able to answer questions like this we cannot use an existing general metadata scheme used for instance for library resource discovery such as Dublin-Core as it is currently defined. The community needs a more extensive set of metadata elements that captures the many needs of the different linguistic domains to easily find suitable resources.

Another guiding principle was the need to be able to browse the descriptions of language resources next to using them for automatic resource discovery. Although the two are similar, browsing capability requires “human readable” descriptions of (sub-) corpora and resources. Therefore you will find that the proposed set offers the possibility to specify these descriptions or link in (URL) references to other such “human-readable” descriptions at many levels.

Access to the metadata descriptions is always free

You will notice that the metadata transcriptions only contain references to real language resources such as audio/video files and transcriptions and annotations. All these references are accompanied by a structure specifying access restrictions for these resources. In our concept the access to metadata in the metadata transcriptions is always free although the metadata referring to individual persons may be rendered anonymous. The access to the resources themselves though may be restricted.

Flexibility for sub-communities to add their own descriptive elements

The possibility to have sub-communities add their own specific descriptions is approached in two ways. At different levels of the session description it is possible to add a list of keys in the form of name/value pairs. This possibility can be exploited by having sub-communities defining their own sets of required keys. Secondly the meta-description is characterised by metadata description format identification. This identification will tell tools working with metadata descriptions what they can expect with respect to the structure of the metadata descriptions and the set of metadata elements used. The format identification could also be used to inform specifically tailored tools to look for specific extensions to the basic scheme and act accordingly. This functionality is closely connected to the way the metadata elements will be implemented and will pose extra requirements regarding this implementation. For the moment it seems wise to avoid the matter of structure and implementation and concentrate on discussing the appropriateness and sufficiency of the proposed metadata element set for our purposes.

Editors reduce typing effort and allow re-use

The sheer number of proposed elements may let people believe that it is a heavy burden to have to supply all this information. It should be taken into account that in most projects the metadata descriptions for different sessions vary only in a few fields. The IMDI editors allow users to use existing metadata transcriptions to generate new ones. This will considerably reduce the amount of typing involved.

Only a few elements are mandatory

We need to say something on the set of metadata elements that should be minimally specified. Evidently not all the information that can be specified with the proposed set of metadata elements is always available. This is specifically the case for legacy resources or very specialised resources. Therefore only those elements should be mandatory that are needed for the correct functioning of tools working with the metadata descriptions. For the session metadata only the session name is needed to distinguish between other sessions in the same corpus or sub-corpus.

Human readable descriptions can be added

At several places in the IMDI set there are keys (attribute name - value pairs) to extend the set with domain specific information. With the appropriate tools it will be possible to search for specific values of a named attribute. This will not be possible (or at least much more difficult) when the same information is entered in a description element, since the description elements are not structured. The description elements are more useful for human readable descriptions.

Including Written Resources

In version 3.0 there has been an attempt to generalise towards including written resources. As a consequence of this the controlled vocabularies pertaining to these resources are not yet mature and expected to change. See [IMDI Sessions to include written resources](#).

It should be noted that in this document only the metadata for sessions is described. Sessions can be grouped to form a corpus or sub-corpus. A corpus can contain sessions and sub-corpora.

Since the extension of the IMDI schema to include written resources the original name of "Session" to indicate a bundle of resources is under scrutiny. Suggestions to use the name "Bundle" or "Resource bundle" are considered.

2 Session Elements Overview

2.1 Session schema

Session		
Name (string)		
Title (string)		
Date (c)		
Location		
	Continent (cv)	
	Country (cv)	
	Region * (string)	
	[Address] (string)	
Description * (sub)		
Resource Reference * (sub)		
Keys (sub)		
Project +		
	Name (string)	
	Title (string)	
	Id (string)	
	Contact (sub)	
	Description * (sub)	
Content		
	Genre (ov)	
	SubGenre * (ovl)	
	Communication Context	
		[Interactivity] (cv)
		[Planning Type] (cv)
		[Involvement] (cv)
		[Social Context] (cv)
		[Event Structure] (cv)
		[Channel] (cv)
	Task * (ov)	
	Modalities * (ovl)	
	Subject * (ovl)	
	Languages	
		Language * (sub)
		Description * (sub)
	Description * (sub)	
	Keys (sub)	
Actors		
	Description * (sub)	
	Actor *	
		Resource Ref * (string)
		Role (ovl)
		Family Social Role (ovl)
		Name + (string)
		Full Name (string)
		Code (string)
		Language + (sub)
		Ethnic group (string)
		Age (c)
		Sex (cv)
		Education (string)
		Anonymized (boolean)
		[Contact] (sub)
		Description * (sub)
		Keys (sub)

Session	
Resources	
	Media File *
	Resource Id (string)
	Resource Link (c)
	Type (cv)
	Size (c)
	Format (ov)
	Quality (c)
	Recording Conditions (string)
	Time Position (sub)
	Access (sub)
	Description * (sub)
	Keys (sub)
	Written Resource *
	Resource Id (string)
	Resource Link (c)
	Media Resource Link (c)
	Date (c)
	Type (ov)
	SubType (ov)
	Format (ov)
	Size (c)
	Derivation (cv)
	Content Encoding (string)
	Character Encoding (string)
	Validation (sub)
	Access (sub)
	Language Id (c)
	Anonymized (c)
	Description * (sub)
	Keys (sub)
	Source *
	Resource Refs (string)
	Id (string)
Format (ov)	
Quality (c)	
{ Time Position (sub) Counter Position (sub) }	
Access (sub)	
Description * (sub)	
Keys (sub)	
[Anonyms]	
Resource Link (c)	
Access (sub)	
[References]	
Description + (sub)	

2.2 Sub-schemas

Language	
	Id (c)
	Resource Ref (string)
	Name + (ov)
	[MotherTongue] (c)
	[PrimaryLanguage] (c)
	[Dominant] (c)
	Description * (sub)

Keys	
	Key * (sub)

Key	
	Name (string)
	Value (string)
	Vocabulary Link (c)

Description	
	Text (string)
	[Language Id] (c)
	[Link] (c)
	[Name] (string)

Validation	
	Type (cv)
	Methodology (cv)
	[Level] (c)
	Description * (sub)

Access	
	Availability (string)
	Description * (sub)
	Date (c)
	Owner (string)
	Publisher (string)
	Contact (sub)

Contact	
	[Name] (string)
	[Address] (string)
	[Email] (c)
	[Organisation] (string)

Resource Reference	
	Type (cv)
	[SubType] (ov)
	Format (c)
	Link (c)

Time Position	
	Start (c)
	[End] (c)

Counter Position	
	Start (c)
	[End] (c)

Legend
* indicates a list of zero or more elements
+ indicates a list of one or more elements
[name] indicates that name is an optional element
{ name1 name2 } indicates that a choice must be made between name1 and name2
String sequence of alphanumeric symbols including spaces and punctuation
Sub sub-schema
Group grouping of elements
C the element is constrained by a certain encoding scheme
Cv closed controlled vocabulary - the content of the element must be selected from a closed set of values.
Cvl closed controlled vocabulary list - a list of values for the content of the element must be selected from a closed set of values.
Ov open vocabulary - the content of the element can be selected from a predefined set of suggested values or can be user defined. An ov can later be changed into a cv provided by some repository
Ovl open vocabulary list - a list of values for the content of the element can be selected from a predefined set of suggested values or can be user defined. An ov can later be changed into a cvl provided by some repository

3 Metadata Element Definitions

The elements for session descriptions are defined using the following attributes:

- *Element/Group Name*
A name of the element or grouping.
- *Identifier*
A unique identifier assigned to the element.
- *Definition*
A statement that clearly represents the concept and essential nature of the data element.
- *Encoding*
A statement that describes how the content of the element is encoded.
- *Comment*
Remarks concerning the application of the data element.
Dublin Core equivalent: some elements can be mapped with the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set [[DCMES](#)]. If this is possible, the Dublin Core equivalent of the IMDI element will be named here.¹
Example: sometimes an example helps to clarify the use of the element. If this is the case, the example will be mentioned here.

3.1 Session

Group:	Session
Identifier:	Session
Definition:	The session concept bundles all information about the circumstances and conditions of the linguistic event, groups the resources belonging to this linguistic event, records the administrative information of the event and describes the content of the event. Since version 3.0 also written resources other than annotations can be included in a session. For written resources the definition of session is extended to include all documents that pertain to the creation, analysis and commentary of a document.
Encoding:	Session . Name Session . Title Session . Date Session . Location Session . Description * Session . Resource Reference * Session . Key * Session . Project + Session . Content Session . Resources Session . Actors Session . [References]
Comments:	If an interviewer questions a consultant the resulting session description does not only contain the recording of that interview but also the transcription and annotations and also for instance any photo images that were taken of this interview. It may well be that a researcher

¹ The mapping of IMDI elements to DC elements is done here in a simplified way. While IMDI elements are embedded in a structure, DC only describes a flat list of elements. The consequences of structure are ignored here to keep the mapping simple. More careful statements about IMDI - DC mapping will be made in a follow-up document.

decides that one interview contains in fact more than one session if for instance the informant is asked to perform different tasks during that interview. This is all at the discretion of the researcher. The session is just a concept that can be used to create order when dealing with many linguistic resources. From a corpus and sub-corpus perspective the session description is any leaf in an arbitrary corpus tree hierarchy.

3.1.1 Session . Name

Element: Session . Name
Identifier: Session . Name
Definition: A short name to identify the session.
Encoding: string
Comments: The session name is typically a short name or abbreviation of one or two words. This identifier distinguishes the session from others in the same (sub-) corpus and is used for quick browsing. The name of the session can be considered shorthand of the session title.
Example: Fatima 1

3.1.2 Session . Title

Element: Session . Title
Identifier: Session . Title
Definition: A full title for the session.
Encoding: string
Comments: The session title is the complete title of the session without any abbreviations.
Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Title
Example: Interview with Fatima, first session

3.1.3 Session . Date

Element: Session . Date
Identifier: Session . Date
Definition: The date when the primary data of the session was created.
Encoding: See '[Date](#)' (5.1).
Comments: In general the primary data of the session is audio or video data. If this session is about written resources only it indicates the creation data of the primary document.
Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Date
Example: 2000-12-30

3.1.4 Session . Location

Group: Session . Location
Identifier: Session . Location
Definition: Groups the information about the location of where the session was recorded or originated. If a Session only contains written resources it should indicate the location of the subject (studied) language.
Encoding: Session . Continent
Session . Country
Session . Region *
Session . [Address]
Comments: If the document is about "the languages of South-America" only Continent is supposed to be specified.

Session . Location . Continent

Element: Session . Continent
Identifier: Session . Continent
Definition: The continent of where the session was recorded or originated.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary '[Location . Continent](#)' (4.1).
Comments:

Session . Location . Country

Element: Session . Country
Identifier: Session . Country
Definition: The country where the session was recorded or originated.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary '[Location . Country](#)' (4.1).
Comments:

Session . Location . Region

Element: Session . Region
Identifier: Session . Region
Definition: The region or sub-region of where the session was recorded or originated.
Encoding: string
Comments: This element can also be used to describe sub-regions. Examples: europe, the netherlands, gelderland, achterhoek.

Session . Location . Address

Element: Session . Address
Identifier: Session . Address
Definition: The address where the session was recorded or originated.
Encoding: string
Comments: For instance if recording sessions took place at an institution, the address of the institute is meant. There is no constraint on this element, since this element is only used for human inspection.

3.1.5 Session . Description

Element: Session . Description
Identifier: Session . Description
Definition: An elaborate description of the circumstances and conditions of the linguistic event.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: A description of the content is better specified at the level of the "Content . Description" element. Here a relevant description referring to the session as a whole can be given.
Example: A conversation of mother, father and child at the breakfast table.

3.1.6 Session . Resource Reference

Element: Session . Resource Reference
Identifier: Session . ResourceReference
Definition: A reference to another (metadata) resource that is of interest in the context of this Session.
Encoding: [Resource Reference](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: This element can be used to link to IMDI or other metadata type records.
Example: A session with a text document can link to a document in TEI format from which it was translated and that is available from an external web server.

3.1.7 Session . Keys

Element: Session . Keys
Identifier: Session . Keys
Definition: Name-value pair to describe domain specific information about the session
Encoding: [Keys](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: Should be used to add name-value pairs that are important for searching domain specific attributes of session conditions that are not covered by the session level elements. While the description elements are free text

elements, keys are more formal notations that can also be exploited by search engines.

Example: length = 182

3.2 Project

Group: Project
Identifier: Project
Definition: Groups the information about the project for which the sessions were originally created.
Encoding: Project . Name
Project . Title
Project . Id
Project . Contact
Project . Description *
Comments: If the session was made within the context of a project, the project element contains information regarding this project. This information is typically reused for many sessions and corpus leafs when they all belong to the same project.

3.2.1 Project . Name

Element: Project . Name
Identifier: Project . Name
Definition: A short name or abbreviation of the project.
Encoding: string
Comments: Example: MUMIS

3.2.2 Project . Title

Element: Project . Title
Identifier: Project . Title
Definition: The full title of the project.
Encoding: string
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Title
Example: Multimedia Indexing and Searching

3.2.3 Project . Id

Element: Project . Id
Identifier: Project . Id
Definition: A unique identifier for the project.
Encoding: string
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier
Example: IST-1999-10651

3.2.4 Project . Contact

Element: Project . Contact
Identifier: Project . Contact
Definition: Contact information about the person or institution responsible for the project.
Encoding: [Contact](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

3.2.5 Project . Description

Element: Project . Description
Identifier: Project . Description
Definition: An elaborate description of the scope and goals of the project.
Encoding: Description (sub-schema)
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Description

3.3 Content

Group:	Content
Identifier:	Content
Definition:	Groups information about the content of the session.
Encoding:	Content . Genre Content . SubGenre * Content . Communication Context Content . Task * Content . Modalities * Content . Subject * Content . Languages Content . Description * Content . Keys
Comments:	The content group is used to describe the content of the session. This is done using four dimensions (communication context, genre, task and modalities). The vocabularies and user entries in the different dimensions are not free of redundancy. This group will be most heavily debated and IMDI is grateful for every suitable comment.

3.3.1 Content . Genre

Group:	Content . Genre
Identifier:	Content . Genre
Definition:	The conventionalized discourse types of the content of the session.
Encoding:	Open vocabulary ' Content . Genre ' (4.2).
Comments:	Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Type.

3.3.2 Content . Sub Genre

Group:	Content . Sub Genre
Identifier:	Content . SubGenre
Definition:	The conventionalized discourse sub-types of the content of the session.
Encoding:	Open vocabulary List ' Content . Sub Genre ' (4.2).
Comments:	Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Type.

3.3.3 Content . Communication Context

Group:	Content . Communication Context
Identifier:	Content . CommunicationContext
Definition:	Groups the linguistic features of the session concerning the context of the communication.
Encoding:	Communication Context . [Interactivity] Communication Context . [Planning Type] Communication Context . [Involvement] Communication Context . [Social Context] Communication Context . [Event Structure] Communication Context . [Channel]
Comments:	This group of elements is used to describe the communication context in which the recording took place.

Content . Communication Context . Interactivity

Element:	Communication Context . Interactivity
Identifier:	CommunicationContext . Interactivity
Definition:	Characterizes the degree of interactivity between all the Actors in the session.
Encoding:	Closed controlled vocabulary ' Communication Context . Interactivity ' (4.3.1).
Comments:	

Content . Communication Context . Planning Type

Element: Communication Context . Planning Type
Identifier: CommunicationContext . PlanningType
Definition: Indicates in how far the consultant planned the linguistic event.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary '[Communication Context . Planning Type](#)' (4.3.2).

Comments:

Content . Communication Context . Involvement

Element: Communication Context . Involvement
Identifier: CommunicationContext . Involvement
Definition: Indicates in how far the researcher was involved in the linguistic event.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary '[Communication Context . Involvement](#)' (4.3.3).

Comments:

Content . Communication Context . Social Context

Element: Communication Context . Social Context
Identifier: CommunicationContext . SocialContext
Definition: Indicates the social context the event took place in.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary '[Communication Context . Social Context](#)' (4.3.4).

Comments:

Content . Communication Context . Event Structure

Element: Communication Context . Event Structure
Identifier: CommunicationContext . Event Structure
Definition: Indicates the structure of the communication event.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary '[Communication Context . Event Structure](#)' (4.3.5).

Comments:

Content . Communication Context . Channel

Element: Communication Context . Channel
Identifier: CommunicationContext . Channel
Definition: Indicates the channel of the communication
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary '[Communication Context . Channel](#)' (4.3.6).

Comments:

3.3.4 Content . Task

Element: Content . Task
Identifier: Content . Task
Definition: The major task carried out in the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary '[Content . Task](#)' (4.4).
Comments: In areas such as language engineering often typical tasks are carried out or typical situations are dealt with such as "info kiosk task" or "frog story". It has to be possible to specify such typical recurring tasks.

3.3.5 Content . Modalities

Element: Content . Modalities
Identifier: Content . Modalities
Definition: Gives a list of modalities used in the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary list '[Content . Modalities](#)' (4.5).
Comments: The element is not used to give an exhaustive list of all the modalities, but should be used to list the modalities that are typical for the task or of interest for the researcher.
Example: in route direction one would typically look at speech and gestures and not at eye-gaze.

3.3.6 Content . Subject

Element: Content . Subject
Identifier: Content . Subject
Definition: Classifies the subject of the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary list.
**Uses preferably an existing library classification scheme such as LCSH.
The element has a scheme attribute that indicates what scheme is used.
The element can be repeated but the user should guarantee consistency.**
Comments:

3.3.7 Content . Languages

Group: Content. Languages
Identifier: Content. Languages
Definition: Groups information about all the languages used in the session.
Encoding: Content. Languages. Language *
Content. Languages. Description *
Comments:

Content. Languages. Language

Element: Content . Languages . Language
Identifier: Content . Languages . Language
Definition: A language used in the session.
Encoding: [Language](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: a small sub-schema describes the used language.

Content. Languages. Description

Element: Content . Languages . Description
Identifier: Content . Languages . Description
Definition: A description of the languages used in the session.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: Note that this description concerns the set of languages as a whole.
Language specific descriptions are contained in the language sub-schema.

3.3.8 Content . Description

Element: Content . Description
Identifier: Content . Description
Definition: An elaborate description of the content of the session.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: In opposition to the elements prose text can be used here to describe the content.
Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Description

3.3.9 Content . Keys

Element: Content . Keys
Identifier: Content . Keys
Definition: A list of name-value pairs used to describe the domain specific characteristics of the content.
Encoding: [Keys](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: Name-value pairs can additionally be used to describe the content.

3.4 Actors

Group: Actors
Identifier: Actors
Definition: Groups information about all the Actors in the session.
Encoding: Actors . Description *
Actors . Actor *
Comments:

3.4.1 Actors . Description

Element: Actors . Description
Identifier: Actors . Description
Definition: A description of the interactions and interrelations between the participating persons in the session.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: Note that this description concerns all Actors and should be used to describe interactions and interrelations between Actors. Information about specific Actors should be described by the description sub-schema in the Actor group.

3.4.2 Actors . Actor

Group: Actor
Identifier: Actor
Definition: Groups information about one specific person in the session.
Encoding: Actor . Resource Ref *
Actor . Role
Actor . Family Social Role
Actor . Name +
Actor . Full name
Actor . Code
Actor . Language +
Actor . Ethnic group
Actor . Age
Actor . Sex
Actor . Education
Actor . Anonymous
Actor . [Contact]
Actor . Description *
Actor . Keys
Comments:

Actor . Resource Ref

Element: Actor . Resource Ref
Identifier: Actor . ResourceRef
Definition: Reference to the resource in the session this specific actor is connected with in the specified role (Actor . Role).
Encoding: string (XML IDREFS attribute).
Comments: This attribute is only used if there can be confusion about which actor is connected to a specific resource. If "Actor . Resource" is not specified it can be assumed the actor is connected with all resources in the session

Actor . Role

Element: Actor . Role
Identifier: Actor . Role
Definition: The functional role of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary list '[Actor . Role](#)' (4.6).
Comments: The role is meant as a rough categorization of Actors such as: interviewer, consultant, contributor, computer etc. Also people responsible for the creation of the resources are included such as author, publisher, and sponsor.
This is in contrast to the "Family Social Role" of an Actor that is used for example to describe relations amongst the contributors.

Actor . Family Social Role

Element: Actor . Family Social Role
Identifier: Actor . FamilySocialRole

Definition: The social or family role of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary list '[Actor . Family Social Role](#)' (4.7).
Comments: For instance when interviewing part of a family group, "Family Social Role" should specify the mutual relations within the group.

Actor . Name

Element: Actor . Name
Identifier: Actor . Name
Definition: The name of the person participating in the session as it is used by others in the transcription.
Encoding: string
Comments: This is the name of the Actor that is used by others to identify him or her. Note that this is often not the same as the full name of the Actor. This name can be blended out to general users of the metadata to protect the identity. Blending out depends on the logical "anonymous" element.

Actor . Full name

Element: Actor . Full name
Identifier: Actor . Fullname
Definition: The full name of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: string
Comments: This is the official name of the Actor.

Actor . Code

Element: Actor . Code
Identifier: Actor . Code
Definition: Short unique code to identify the person participating in the session.
Encoding: string
Comments: Mostly the code is used in the transcription and annotations to identify parts belonging to this specific Actor.

Actor . Language

Element: Actor . Language
Identifier: Actor . Language
Definition: The language the person participating in the session is familiar with.
Encoding: [Language](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

Actor . Ethnic Group

Element: Actor . Ethnic Group
Identifier: Actor . EthnicGroup
Definition: The ethnic group of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: string
Comments:

Actor . Age

Element: Actor . Age
Identifier: Actor . Age
Definition: The age of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: See '[Actor . Age](#)' (5.2).
Comments: Especially when children are acting as Actors it is important to have detailed information.

Actor . Sex

Element: Actor . Sex
Identifier: Actor . Sex
Definition: The sex of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary {Unknown, Male, Female, Undefined}.

Comments: When the data about the sex of the Actor is lost or simply not recorded, the sex 'Unknown' should be selected. In case of an artificial Actor (a computer) 'Undefined' should be selected.

Actor . Education

Element: Actor . Education
Identifier: Actor . Education
Definition: The education of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: string
Comments: Can also be used to describe the literacy of the Actor. Due to many expected differences this element is not constraint. Nevertheless, short keyword like indications are recommended.

Actor . Anonymized

Element: Actor . Anonymized
Identifier: Actor . Anonymized
Definition: Indicates whether or not the name and full name of the person participating in the session are replaced by pseudo names to make him/her anonymous.
Encoding: Boolean {True, False}
Comments: If anonymized is set to 'True', the name and full name of the person can only be obtained from the 'Anonyms' resource when access is granted.

Actor . Contact

Element: Actor . Contact
Identifier: Actor . Contact
Definition: Contact information for the person participating in the session.
Encoding: [Contact](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: Obviously important for Collector, Publisher, Researcher types of Actors

Actor . Description

Element: Actor . Description
Identifier: Actor . Description
Definition: A description of specific information about the person participating in the session.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

Actor . Keys

Element: Actor . Keys
Identifier: Actor . Keys
Definition: A list of name-value pairs to describe domain specific characteristics of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: [Keys](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: Sometimes elements are needed to describe specific characteristics of the Actor depending on a certain research domain. The keys can be used for this purpose.

3.5 Resources

Group: Resources
Identifier: Resources
Definition: Groups information about all the resources associated with the session.
Encoding: Media File *
Written Resource *
Source *
[Anonyms]
Comments: In general there exist the following types of resources: original recordings and digitized recordings, original photo's and digitized images, annotation files, written resources and lexicon resources. It is

not recommended to mix written resources with recordings or video & audio files in one session.

3.5.1 Media File

Group: Media File
Identifier: MediaFile
Definition: Groups information about the media file.
Encoding: Media File . Resource Id
Media File . Resource Link
Media File . Size
Media File . Type
Media File . Format
Media File . Quality
Media File . Recording Conditions
Media File . Time Position
Media File . Access
Media File . Description *
Media File . Keys

Comments:

Media File . Resource Id

Element: Media File . Resource Id
Identifier: MediaFile . ResourceId
Definition: A unique string to identify the media file metadata within a session.
Encoding: string (XML ID attribute)
Comments: This attribute is introduced so it can be referred to from within this Session. IMDI metadata generating tools should automatically generate a unique identifier for every resource. Other IMDI elements as Actor and Content . Language can refer to these ID's.

Media File . Resource Link

Element: Media File . Resource Link
Identifier: MediaFile . ResourceLink
Definition: A link to the media file.
Encoding: See '[Link](#)' (5.6).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier.

Media File . Size

Element: Media File . Size
Identifier: MediaFile . Size
Definition: Human understandable specification of the size of the media file.
Encoding: string
Comments: The size of the media file is not meant to be machine processed. Normally the specification will be given in bytes.

Media File . Type

Element: Media File . Type
Identifier: MediaFile . Type
Definition: The type of the media file.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary '[MediaFile . Type](#)' (4.8).
Comments:

Media File . Format

Element: Media File . Format
Identifier: MediaFile . Format
Definition: The format of the media file.
Encoding: Open vocabulary '[MediaFile . Format](#)' (4.9).
Comments:

Media File . Quality

Element: Media File . Quality
Identifier: MediaFile . Quality
Definition: A numeric indication of the quality of the media file.
Encoding: Number {1 .. 5}
Comments: It is suggested to describe the quality of the recordings with help of a number between 1 and 5 where 1 stands for low and 5 for high quality. It is known that this quality judgement is fairly subjective and that there are large differences between various disciplines.

Media File . Recording Conditions

Element: Media File . Recording Conditions
Identifier: MediaFile . RecordingConditions
Definition: Description of the technical conditions under which the media file was recorded.
Encoding: string
Comments: Used to describe the equipment used for the recording (e.g. microphone type, amplifier type etc.). This element is not constrained and covers prose text. Nevertheless, short typical descriptions are recommended.

Media File . Time Position

Element: Media File . Time Position
Identifier: MediaFile . TimePosition
Definition: The start and end times from a specified media file.
Encoding: Time Position (sub-schema)
Comments: It may occur that a session is just a fragment within the media file.

Media File . Access

Element: Media File . Access
Identifier: MediaFile . Access
Definition: The access rights of the media file.
Encoding: [Access](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

Media File . Description

Element: Media File . Description
Identifier: MediaFile . Description
Definition: A description of the media file.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

Media File . Keys

Element: Media File . Keys
Identifier: MediaFile . Keys
Definition: A list of name-value pairs to describe domain specific characteristics of the media file.
Encoding: [Keys](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: Sometimes elements are needed to describe specific characteristics of the media file depending on a certain research domain. The keys can be used for this purpose.

3.5.2 Written Resource

Group: Written Resource
Identifier: WrittenResource
Definition: Groups information about a written resource.
Encoding: Written Resource . Resource Id
Written Resource . Resource Link
Written Resource . Media Resource Link
Written Resource . Date

Written Resource . Type
 Written Resource . Sub Type
 Written Resource . Format
 Written Resource . Size
 Written Resource . Derivation
 Written Resource . Content Encoding
 Written Resource . Character Encoding
 Written Resource . Validation
 Written Resource . Access
 Written Resource . Language Id
 Written Resource . Anonymized
 Written Resource . Description *
 Written Resource . Keys
 Comments: This group of elements describes all the characteristics of a specific written resource.

Written Resource. Resource Id

Element: Written Resource . Resource Id
 Identifier: WrittenResource . ResourceId
 Definition: A unique identifier for the reference to a resource within the session.
 Encoding: string (XML ID attribute).
 Comments: This attribute is used to refer to a Written Resource from "Actor" or "Content . Language" if there can be confusion about what Actor or language is associated with a particular resource.

Written Resource. Resource Link

Element: Written Resource. Resource Link
 Identifier: WrittenResource.ResourceLink
 Definition: A link to a file containing the written resource.
 Encoding: See '[Link](#)' (5.6).
 Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier

Written Resource . Media Resource Link

Element: Written Resource . Media Resource Link
 Identifier: WrittenResource . MediaResourceLink
 Definition: A link to the media file from which the transcription originates.
 Encoding: See '[Link](#)' (5.6).
 Comments: Used to indicate which WR belongs to which media file. For example, when there are two recordings with different microphones, there can be separate annotations for separate media files.

Written Resource . Date

Element: Written Resource. Date
 Identifier: WrittenResource. Date
 Definition: The date when the written resource was created.
 Encoding: See '[Date](#)' (5.1).
 Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Date

Written Resource . Type

Element: Written Resource. Type
 Identifier: WrittenResource. Type
 Definition: The type of the written resource.
 Encoding: Open vocabulary '[Written Resource . Type](#)' (4.10).
 Comments: This element allows specifying the type of written resource such as Text, Annotation, Lexical research, Transcription etc.

Written Resource . Sub Type

Element: Written Resource. Sub Type
 Identifier: WrittenResource. SubType

Definition: The sub type of the written resource.
Encoding: Open vocabulary '[Written Resource . Sub Type](#)' (4.11).
Comments: This element allows to specify a sub type of written resource.
Different types of WRs have different controlled vocabularies for SubType: the type "Lexical research" has as SubType vocabulary {dictionary, terminology, wordlist, lexicon, ... }. In case the WR Type is Annotation the SubType specifies the type of annotation such as phonetic, morphosyntax etc.

Written Resource . Format

Element: Written Resource. Format
Identifier: WrittenResource . Format
Definition: The file format which is used for the written resource.
Encoding: Open vocabulary. The written resource file format is encoded as a media subtype from Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) as described in [[RFC2046](#)]. The media type of this MIME subtype is 'text'. The format part of the mime-type can be an existing format or private (new) one.
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Format

Written Resource . Size

Element: Written Resource. Size
Identifier: WrittenResource . Size
Definition: The size of the resource in words.
Encoding: integer value with addition of M
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Format

Written Resource . Derivation

Element: Written Resource. Derivation
Identifier: WrittenResource . Derivation
Definition: The relation of a written resource to another document.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary '[Written Resource . Derivation](#)' (4.12).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Relation

Written Resource . Content Encoding

Element: Written Resource . Content Encoding
Identifier: Written Resource . ContentEncoding
Definition: Name of the encoding scheme used for the annotation purpose.
Encoding: string
Comments: Often is may be interesting to know whether for example morphosyntax was encoded following the "Eurotype" guidelines. In that case the element would have the value "Eurotype". Only used in case WR is an annotation

Written Resource . Character Encoding

Element: Written Resource. Character Encoding
Identifier: WrittenResource . CharacterEncoding
Definition: Name of the character encoding used in the written resource.
Encoding: The character encoding of the written resource is encoded as the charset parameter of the content-type from Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) as described in [[RFC2046](#)].
Comments: Example: UTF-8

Written Resource . Validation

Element: Written Resource . Validation
Identifier: WrittenResource . Validation
Definition: Validation state of the resource.
Encoding: [Validation](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

Written Resource . Access

Element: Written Resource . Access
 Identifier: WrittenResource . Access
 Definition: Access rights of the written resource.
 Encoding: [Access](#) (sub-schema)
 Comments:

Written Resource . Language Id

Element: Written Resource. Language Id
 Identifier: WrittenResource . LanguageId
 Definition: The language used for the written resource.
 Encoding: See '[Language Id](#)' (5.4).
 Comments: Here the language is meant which is used for the encoding. For an English text the value of this element should be the language id for "English".

Written Resource . Anonymized

Element: Written Resource . Anonymized
 Identifier: Written Resource . Anonymized
 Definition: Indicates whether or not the written resource is anonymized.
 Encoding: Boolean {True, False}.
 Comments: If anonymized is set to 'True', the mapping of the pseudo names to the real names can be obtained from the 'Anonyms' resource when access is granted.

Written Resource . Description

Element: Written Resource . Description
 Identifier: WrittenResource . Description
 Definition: Description of a written resource.
 Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
 Comments:

Written Resource . Keys

Element: Written Resource . Keys
 Identifier: WrittenResource . Keys
 Definition: A list of name-value pairs to describe domain specific characteristics of the written resource.
 Encoding: [Keys](#) (sub-schema)
 Comments: Sometimes elements are needed to describe specific characteristics of the written resource depending on a certain research domain. The keys can be used for this purpose.

3.5.3 Source

Group: Source
 Identifier: Source
 Definition: Groups information about the media or text source.
 Encoding: Source . Resource Ref *
 Source . Format
 Source . Quality
 Source . { Time Position | Counter Position }
 Source . Access
 Source . Description *
 Source . Keys
 Comments: These elements are used to describe the original recordings or text. Often people want to have the reference to the original audio/video tape or text source.

Source . Resource Ref

Element: Source . Resource Ref
 Identifier: Source . ResourceRef

Definition: A reference to a resource derived from the source.
Encoding: string (XML REFS attribute).
Comments: This attribute is used to refer to a MediaFile that is derived from the source

Source . Id

Element: Source . Id
Identifier: Source . Id
Definition: Short code to identify the media or text source.
Encoding: string
Comments: Can be used to look up the source in an audio / video tape archive or to point to a book in a library.
Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier

Source . Format

Element: Source . Format
Identifier: Source . Format
Definition: Physical storage format for the media or text.
Encoding: Open vocabulary '[Source . Format](#)' (4.13).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Format

Source . Quality

Element: Source . Quality
Identifier: Source . Quality
Definition: Quality of the recorded data of the media or text source.
Encoding: Number {1 .. 5}.
Comments: It is suggested to describe the quality of the recordings or legibility of documents with help of a number between 1 and 5 where 1 stands for low and 5 for high quality. It is known that this quality rating is fairly subjective and that there are large differences between various disciplines.

Source . Time Position

Element: Source . Time Position
Identifier: Source . TimePosition
Definition: The start- and end times of the source corresponding to the session.
Encoding: [Time Position](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: It may occur that a session is just a fragment within the media file.

Source . Counter Position

Element: Source . Counter Position
Identifier: Source . Counter Position
Definition: The start- and end position of the source corresponding to the session.
Encoding: [Counter Position](#) (sub-schema).
Comments: It may occur that the written resource represents just a part of a book.

Source . Access

Element: Source . Access
Identifier: Source . Access
Definition: Access rights of the media or text source.
Encoding: [Access](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

Source . Description

Element: Source . Description
Identifier: Source . Description
Definition: Description of the media or text source.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

Source . Keys

Element: Source . Keys
Identifier: Source . Keys
Definition: A list of name-value pairs to describe domain specific characteristics of the source.
Encoding: [Keys](#) (sub-schema)
Comments: Sometimes elements are needed to describe specific characteristics of the source depending on a certain research domain. The keys can be used for this purpose.

3.5.4 Anonyms

Group: Anonyms
Identifier: Anonyms
Definition: Groups information about the name conversion file for persons who are anonymized in the transcript.
Encoding: Anonyms . Resource Link
Anonyms . Access
Comments:

Anonyms . Resource Link

Element: Anonyms . Resource Link
Identifier: Anonyms . ResourceLink
Definition: Link to the file used to convert the pseudo names into real names.
Encoding: See '[Link](#)' (5.6).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier

Anonyms . Access

Element: Anonyms . Access
Identifier: Anonyms . Access
Definition: Access rights of the pseudo-name to real-name conversion procedure.
Encoding: [Access](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

3.6 References

Group: References
Identifier: References
Definition: Groups documentation associated with the session.
Encoding: References . Description +
Comments: Here any list of descriptions and references to other notes and publications can be given.

3.6.1 References . Description

Element: References . Description
Identifier: References . Description
Definition: Documentation associated with the content.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

3.7 Sub-schemas

3.7.1 Keys

Group: Keys
Identifier: Keys
Definition: A list of attribute name-value pairs for domain specific information.
Encoding: Key *
Comments: An example of a name-value pair is; Color = Red, where the name of the attribute is 'Color' and the value of the named attribute is 'Red'.
Keys are especially useful for larger projects to define common keys.

Key

Element: Key
Identifier: Key
Definition: A name associated with a value.
Encoding: Key . Name
Key . Value
Key . Vocabulary Link
Comments: An example of a name-value pair is: Color = Red, where the name of the attribute is 'Color' and the value of the named attribute is 'Red'.

Key . Name

Element: Key . Name
Identifier: Key . Name
Definition: The name of an attribute.
Encoding: string
Comments: A key name is always part of an attribute (name-value pair).

Key . Value

Element: Key . Value
Identifier: Key . Value
Definition: The value of an attribute.
Encoding: string
Comments: A key value is always part of an attribute (name-value pair).

Key . Vocabulary Link

Element: Key . Vocabulary Link
Identifier: Key . Vocabulary Link
Definition: A link to a vocabulary of selectable values for an attribute.
Encoding: See [Link](#) (5.6).
Comments:

3.7.2 Language

Group: Language
Identifier: Language
Definition: Groups information about a language.
Encoding: Language . Id
Language . Resource Ref
Language . Name +
Language . [MotherTongue]
Language . [PrimaryLanguage]
Language . [Dominant]
Language . Description *
Comments:

Language . Id

Element: Language . Id
Identifier: Language . Id
Definition: Specifies a unique code to identify the language.
Encoding: See [Language Id](#) (5.4).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Language

Language . Resource Ref

Element: Language . Resource Ref
Identifier: Language . ResourceRef
Definition: References to the resource(s) in the session this specific language is connected with.
Encoding: string (XML IDREFS attribute).
Comments: This attribute is only used from with the element "Content . Language" if there can be confusion about which language is connected

to a specific resource. If "Language . Resource" is not specified it can be assumed the language is connected with all resources in the session. It is not used from the element Language within Actor: "Actor . Language"

Language . Name

Element: Language . Name
Identifier: Language . Name
Definition: A human understandable name of the language.
Encoding: string
Comments: In general the names from the [[ETHNOLOGUE](#)] list from SIL International are recommended.

Language . Mother Tongue

Element: Language . Mother Tongue
Identifier: Language . MotherTongue
Definition: Specifies that the language is a speakers mother tongue.
Encoding: Boolean {True, False}
Comments: If used in in the Content.Language context it means that (part of) the session is in someones mother tongue.

Language . Primary Language

Element: Language . Primary Language
Identifier: Language . PrimaryLanguage
Definition: Specifies that the language is the one a speaker is most fluent in.
Encoding: Boolean {True, False}
Comments: If used in in the Content.Language context it means that (part of) the content is spoken by a speaker is (not) completely fluent.

Language . Dominant

Element: Language . Dominant
Identifier: Language . Dominant
Definition: Specifies that this is the most frequently used language in a document or recording.
Encoding: Boolean {True, False}.
Comments: Only used in in the Content.Language context.

Language . Description

Element: Language . Description
Identifier: Language . Description
Definition: Elaborate description of the language.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

3.7.3 Access

Group: Access
Identifier: Access
Definition: Groups information about access rights.
Encoding: Access . Availability
Access . Date
Access . Owner
Access . Publisher
Access . Contact
Access . Description *
Comments:

Access . Availability

Element: Access . Availability
Identifier: Access . Availability
Definition: Availability of the resource.
Encoding: string.

Comments: At first the specifications should be made within a prose string. At a later phase more formal descriptions will be suggested.

Access . Date

Element: Access . Date
Identifier: Access . Date
Definition: Date of access rights evaluation.
Encoding: See [Date](#) (5.1).
Comments:

Access . Owner

Element: Access . Owner
Identifier: Access . Owner
Definition: Name of the owner of the resource.
Encoding: string
Comments:

Access . Publisher

Element: Access . Publisher
Identifier: Access . Publisher
Definition: The name of the publisher responsible for the distribution of the resource.
Encoding: string
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Publisher

Access . Contact

Element: Access . Contact
Identifier: Access . Contact
Definition: The contact information of the organisation to obtain access to the resource.
Encoding: [Contact](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

Access . Description

Element: Access . Description
Identifier: Access . Description
Definition: A description of the applied access restrictions.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema)
Comments:

3.7.4 Contact

Group: Contact
Identifier: Contact
Definition: Groups information about a contact person.
Encoding: Contact . [Name]
Contact . [Address]
Contact . [Email]
Contact . [Organisation]

Comments:

Contact . Name

Element: Contact . Name
Identifier: Contact . Name
Definition: The name of the contact person.
Encoding: string
Comments:

Contact . Address

Element: Contact . Address
Identifier: Contact . Address

Definition: The address of the contact person.
Encoding: string
Comments:

Contact . Email

Element: Contact . Email
Identifier: Contact . Email
Definition: Specifies an Email address of the contact person.
Encoding: See ['Email'](#) (5.3).
Comments:

Contact . Organization

Element: Contact . Organization
Identifier: Contact . Organization
Definition: The organization of the contact person.
Encoding: string
Comments:

3.7.5 Resource Reference

Group: Resource Reference
Identifier: ResourceReference
Definition: Groups the elements that link to an external metadata record.
Encoding: ResourceReference . Type
ResourceReference . [SubType]
ResourceReference . Format
ResourceReference . Link
Comments: Resource is preferably a metadata resource. In the case of a well-defined merged metadata/content format such as TEI or legacy resources for which no further metadata is available it is the resource itself.
If the external resource is an IMDI session with written resources Type & SubType will be the same as the Type & SubType of the primary written resource in that session. If it is a session with IMDI multi-media resources the Type of the Media File will designate it. SubType is used only for written resources. Non-IMDI metadata resource types need to be mapped to IMDI types.

Resource Reference . Type

Element: Resource Reference . Type
Identifier: ResourceReference. Type
Definition: The type of the (metadata) resource.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary: union of "[Written Resource . Type](#)" with "[Media File . Type](#)" vocabularies.
Comments:

Resource Reference . SubType

Element: Resource Reference . SubType
Identifier: ResourceReference. SubType
Definition: The type of the resource.
Encoding: Open vocabulary equal to "[Written Resource . Sub Type](#)"
Comments: Only used in the case of referring to (metadata for) a written resource

Resource Reference. Format

Element: Resource Reference. Format
Identifier: ResourceReference. Format
Definition: Format of the external metadata record or resource.
Encoding: String indicating semi mime-type format of metadata record or resource

Comments: "text/x-imdi-lexicon" for an IMDI metadata lexicon resource "text/x-olac" for an OLAC metadata record [[OLAC-MS](#)].

Resource Reference. Link

Element: Resource Reference. Link
Identifier: ResourceReference. Link
Definition: A link to a metadata description file or a resource file.
Encoding: See '[Link](#)' (5.6).
Comments:

3.7.6 Description

Group: Description
Identifier: Description
Definition: Groups the elements to supply a human readable description.
Encoding: Description . Text
Description . [Language Id]
Description . [Link]
Description . [Name]
Comments:

Description . Text

Element: Description . Text
Identifier: Description . Text
Definition: A human understandable prose text.
Encoding: string
Comments:

Description . Language Id

Element: Description . Language Id
Identifier: Description . LanguageId
Definition: An identifier of the language in which the description was written.
Encoding: See '[Language Id](#)' (5.4).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Language

Description . Link

Element: Description . Link
Identifier: Description . Link
Definition: A link to a description file.
Encoding: See '[Link](#)' (5.6).
Comments:

Description . Name

Element: Description . Name
Identifier: Description . Name
Definition: A human understandable name for a referenced description file.
Encoding: string
Comments: Used to give a name to a reference to an external description. This name is shown by the browser

3.7.7 Validation

Group: Validation
Identifier: Validation
Definition: Groups information about the validation state of the resource.
Encoding: Validation . Type
Validation . Methodology
Validation . [Level]
Validation . Description *
Comments:

Validation . Type

Element: Validation . Type
Identifier: Validation . Type
Definition: Validation type of the resource.
Encoding: Controlled vocabulary '[Validation . Type](#)' (4.14).
Comments:

Validation . Methodology

Element: Validation . Methodology
Identifier: Validation . Methodology
Definition: Validation methodology of the resource.
Encoding: Controlled vocabulary '[Validation . Methodology](#)' (4.15).
Comments:

Validation . Level

Element: Validation . Level
Identifier: Validation . Level
Definition: Validation level of the resource as an (estimated) percentage.
Encoding: 0-100.
Comments: Indicates how much of the resource was validated.

Validation . Description

Element: Validation . Description
Identifier: Validation . Description
Definition: Description of the validation state of the resource.
Encoding: [Description](#) (sub-schema).
Comments:

3.7.8 Time Position

Element: Time Position
Identifier: TimePosition
Definition: The start and end times of a fragment from an audio/video file.
Encoding: Time Position . Start
Time Position . [End]
Comments: A fragment can contain the whole file. By only specifying the start time, the end time is assumed to be the end of the file.

Time Position . Start

Element: Time Position . Start
Identifier: TimePosition . Start
Definition: The start time of a fragment from an audio/video file.
Encoding: See '[Media Position](#)' (5.5).
Comments:

Time Position . End

Element: Time Position . End
Identifier: TimePosition . End
Definition: The end time of a fragment from an audio/video file.
Encoding: See '[Media Position](#)' (5.5).
Comments:

3.7.9 Counter Position

Element: Counter Position
Identifier: CounterPosition
Definition: The start- and end position of a resource.
Encoding: Counter Position . Start
Counter Position . End
Comments: Used for document page numbers and old tape-counters to represent a fragment of a document or tape.

Counter Position . Start

Element: Counter Position . Start
Identifier: CounterPosition . Start
Definition: The start position of a resource.
Encoding: See '[Media Position](#)' (5.5).
Comments:

Counter Position . End

Element: Counter Position . End
Identifier: CounterPosition . End
Definition: The end position of a resource.
Encoding: See '[Media Position](#)' (5.5).
Comments:

4 Vocabularies

Several elements are constrained by a limited set of values. These sets of values are defined as 'vocabularies' that are used for the encoding of IMDI elements. There are two types of vocabularies: open and closed controlled. A closed controlled vocabulary consists of a pre-defined set of values as they are provided and maintained by IMDI. An open vocabulary contains a set of suggested values but is not limited to this set. The user can still enter domain specific values.

4.1 Location

4.1.1 Location . Continent

The following closed vocabulary is used to identify the continent:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Africa
- Asia
- Australia
- Europe
- Oceania
- North-America
- Middle-America
- South-America

<http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Continents.xml>

4.1.2 Location . Country

Closed vocabulary.

The country is encoded with a two-letter code as described by [ISO3166-1].

There is a difference between the document and the implementation here. The implementation consists of country names instead of ISO codes!

<http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Countries.xml>

4.2 Content . Genre & SubGenre

In the IMDI metadata set for Sessions 2.5, an elaborate system for classifying the content of sessions was in place. Discussions with linguists actually indicated it was too complex. We propose in this draft a simplification of the content description scheme.

4.2.1 Content.Genre

The following open vocabulary is suggested:

- Secondary document
- Literature
- Poetry
- Singing
- Popular fiction
- Ritual/Religious texts
- Newspaper article
- TV/Radio feature
- Discourse
- Drama
- Personal notes
- Stimuli

- Instrumental music

Exact definitions to be provided

Value:	Secondary document
Definition:	-
Comments:	The content refers to, or comments on, a piece of primary data.
Examples:	A grammar, a book review.
Value:	Literature
Definition:	-
Comments:	The content narrates an imaginary event and is valued for its beautiful language.
Examples:	A short novel, a tragedy.
Value:	Poetry
Definition:	-
Comments:	The content is composed in verse or some similar pattern.
Examples:	A ballad, an oral epic.
Value:	Singing
Definition:	-
Comments:	The content is performed to a tune.
Examples:	A popular song, a lullaby.
Value:	Popular fiction
Definition:	-
Comments:	The content narrates an imaginary event that appeals to popular tastes.
Examples:	A detective novel, a science fiction story.
Value:	Ritual/Religious texts
Definition:	-
Comments:	The content is concerned with the performance of religious rites consisting of prescribed discourse types.
Examples:	A prayer, a healing ritual, a catechism.
Value:	Newspaper articles
Definition:	-
Comments:	The content is non-fictional distributed via a newspaper, a magazine or the internet.
Examples:	A political essay, a scientific report.
Value:	TV/Radio features
Definition:	-
Comments:	The content is non-fictional spoken/signed text that is broadcast via TV, radio or the internet.
Examples:	A political discussion, a documentary on animal life.
Value:	Discourse
Definition:	-
Comments:	The content consists of the spoken/signed utterances of one or more actors. They are produced with the purpose of communicating some thought or intent to the interlocutors present to the event.
Examples:	A folktale, a conversation, a public speech.
Value:	Drama
Definition:	-
Comments:	The content is a fictional play that is acted on stage or for broadcasting.
Examples:	A film, a theatre play, a public reading of a book.

Value: Personal notes
Definition: -
Comments: The content is a brief record of facts or thoughts that act as a mnemonic aid.
Examples: Field notes, notes for a public speech.

4.2.2 Content.SubGenre

The following open vocabulary lists dependent on the value of Genre.Type are suggested:

- Discourse types
 - Unknown
 - Unspecified
 - Narrative
 - Oratory
 - Procedural
 - Formulaic
 - Language play
 - Description
 - Unintelligible speech
 - Interview
 - Conversation
 - ...

Discourse types are based on IMDI 2.2 Register/Style, Genre and OLAC Discourse Type Vocabulary [[OLAC-DTV](#)]

- Drama types
 - Unknown
 - Unspecified
 - Film
 - Play
 - Opera
 - Musical
 - ...
- Singing
 - Unknown
 - Unspecified
 - Individual song
 - Chant
 - Chorus
 - ...
- Stimuli
 - Unknown
 - Unspecified
 - Matching game
 - Act-out
 - Picture book
 - Story retelling
 - ...
- Instrumental music
 - Unknown
 - Unspecified
 - ...
- Others
 - NAP (Not applicable)

Discourse

Value: Narrative
 Definition: A recounting of a connected series of events.
 Comments: The events are usually in chronological order and they may or may not be fictional.
 Examples: A folktale, a historical narrative, a personal experience.

Value: Oratory
 Definition: Formal addressing of an audience within political, legal, ceremonial or religious settings.
 Examples: A summing-up speech by a legal counsel, a political speech, a church sermon.

Value: Procedural
 Definition: An instruction into the steps involved in performing a task.
 Examples: A recipe, instructions on how to build a house.

Value: Formulaic
 Definition: A fixed form of words, used on social social or ceremonial occasions.
 Examples: Proverbs, greetings/leavetakings.

Value: Language play
 Definition: Language used to occupy or amuse the audience.
 Examples: Riddles, humour.

Value: Description
 Definition: A representation of the characteristics of something, someone or some event.

Value: Unintelligible speech
 Definition: Utterances not understandable to the transcriber.

Drama

Value: Film
 Definition: A dramatic work recorded on film that is intended for cinema, television or internet broadcast.

Value: Play
 Definition: A dramatic work that is acted on a theatre stage.

Value: Opera
 Definition: A dramatic work that is set to music and valued for its use of beautiful language and music.

Value: Musical
 Definition: A dramatic work that is set to music and appeals to popular tastes.

Singing

Value: Individual song
 Definition: A song performed by an individual singer.

Value: Chant
 Definition: A monotonous 'singsong' text, often performed in unison by a crowd.
 Examples: A psalm, a slogan during a demonstration.

Value: Chorus
 Definition: A song performed by many singers together.

Stimuli

Value: Matching game
Definition: -

Value: Act-out
Definition: -

Value: Picture book
Definition: -

Value: Story retelling
Definition: -

4.3 Content . Communication Context

To enable searching for particular linguistic features the group of elements 'Communication Context' as proposed in [DOBES6B1] can be used to define properties of Actor interaction, the degree of planning of the consultant and the researcher involvement.

The definitions and examples are directly taken from [DOBES6B1]. Some comments are extracted from the definition for consistency.

4.3.1 Content . CommunicationContext . Interactivity

The following closed controlled vocabulary is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Interactive
- Non-interactive
- Semi-interactive

<http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Content-Interactivity.xml>

Value: Interactive
Definition: Speech events consists of verbal interaction between at least two Actors.
Comments: The event may or may not include an investigator.
Examples: Many types of narrative; conversation.

Value: Non-interactive
Definition: Speech/song produced without expecting extended verbal responses from hearer(s).
Comments: Corresponds often to monologue.
Examples: many types of oratory and song; some narrativizing. Procedural texts.

Value: Semi-interactive
Definition: Primarily monologic speech punctuated by repeated interjections from the hearer(s).
Comments: -
Examples: An elderly woman tells a myth, and is prompted repeatedly by her grand-daughters. Or: While a speaker is telling a story, a child comes in and is told to be quiet.

4.3.2 Content . CommunicationContext . Planning Type

The following closed vocabulary is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Spontaneous

- Semi-spontaneous
- Planned

<http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Content-PlanningType.xml>

Value: Spontaneous
 Definition: Unprompted speech/song.
 Comments: Topic not determined from context or observers.
 Examples: Conversation, chatting, joke-telling, singing while harvesting.

Value: Semi-spontaneous
 Definition: Prompted speech/song.
 Comments: Topic directed in some way by an investigator or community member, but Actors speak/sing freely within this context.
 Examples: Interview; Queries (Investigator asks, "Tell me about the history of your village", or: "Show me how to make Baked Alaska"); Retellings (investigator asks speaker to read or look at something and then re-tell a story, or describe a task in his/her own words); Promptings (children in a local school answer a teacher's question, or read aloud for him/her).

Value: Planned (Consultant/Performer-planned)
 Definition: The speaker prepares in detail the structure and content of his/her "performance" in advance
 Comments: This differs from 'Elicitation' (involvement), where the performer/consultant is given a framework but does not necessary plan his/her answer.
 Examples: Political and ritual speech, poem recitation. Courtroom interactions would be an example of 'Planned' and 'Elicited' speech.

4.3.3 Content . CommunicationContext . Involvement

The following closed vocabulary is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Elicited
- Non-elicited
- No-observer

<http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Content-Involvement.xml>

Value: Elicited
 Definition: Investigator asks speaker(s) to produce isolated phonemes/ words/ utterances / grammatical structures.
 Comments: -
 Examples: Speakers asked to pronounce phonemes in different (phonological) environments; responses to morphological or lexical questionnaires. It may be also be possible to *elicit* Semi-spontaneous speech (planning type) if the consultant is asked to respond "as fast as possible without thinking".

Value: Non-elicited
 Definition: The researcher does not interfere verbally with the speech event (other than the researcher's mere presence).
 Comments: -
 Examples: -

Value: No observer (Observer absent)
 Definition: No outside observer is present.
 Comments: -
 Examples: A tape recorder runs continuously in room while people talk (having been for example set there a half hour earlier by the investigator, with permission of course).

4.3.4 Content . CommunicationContext . Social Context

The following closed vocabulary is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Family
- Private
- Public
- Controlled Environment

Value: Family
Definition: The access to the communication event is restricted to relatives.

Value: Private
Definition: The access to the communication event is restricted to specific individuals of the social environment.
Examples : Friends, colleagues, professionals etc.

Value: Public
Definition: The access to the communication event is allowed to whoever, in a free or in a regulated manner.

Value: Controlled Environment
Definition: The access to the communication event undergoes the agreement to elicit a linguistic behaviour.

4.3.5 Content . CommunicationContext . Event Structure

The following closed vocabulary is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Monologue
- Dialogue
- Conversation / multi-dialogue
- Not natural format

Value: Monologue
Definition: Communication event with only one main participant.

Value: Dialogue
Definition: Communication event between two participants.

Value: Conversation / multi-dialogue
Definition: Communication event with more than two participants.

Value: Not natural format
Definition: Sessions where the number of participants does not define the structure of the communication event.
Examples: Theater, broadcasting, experimental setting, movies etc.

4.3.6 Content . CommunicationContext . Channel

The following closed vocabulary is used:

- Unknown
- Undefined
- Face to Face
- Experimental setting
- Broadcasting
- Telephone

- Human-machine interaction
- Wizard of oz
- Other

Value: Face to Face
 Definition: The transmission of the message ensures full multi-sensorial interaction between speaker and listener(s)
 Comments: This is the default of spontaneous speech.

Value: Experimental setting
 Definition: A transmission of the content taking place within a controlled environment for the purpose of testing hypotheses.
 Examples: Map-task

Value: Broadcasting
 Definition: Content transmitted to a large audience via the mass media.
 Examples: Television, radio, internet.

Value: Telephone
 Definition: Content transmitted via telephone.
 Examples: Telephone.

Value: Other
 Definition: -

4.4 Content . Task

The following open vocabulary is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Info kiosk
- Travel planning
- Room reservation
- Frog story

<http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Content-Task.xml>

4.5 Content . Modalities

The following open vocabulary of modalities is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Speech
- Writing
- Gestures
- Pointing gestures
- Signs
- Eye gaze
- Facial expressions
- Emotional states
- Haptics

<http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Content-Modalities.xml>

Value: Speech
 Definition: -

Value: Writing
 Definition: -

Value: Gestures
Definition: -

Value: Pointing gestures
Definition: -

Value: Signs
Definition: -

Value: Eye gaze
Definition: -

Value: Facial expressions
Definition: -

Value: Emotional states
Definition: -

Value: Haptics
Definition: -

4.6 Actor . Role

Since the extension of IMDI to include written resources the “Actor” element has been used to also store information on Authors, Translators, Collectors etc. In earlier versions we used to have an element Participant and separate elements for Collector. These have now been merged.

The following open vocabulary list of Actor roles is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Annotator
- Author
- Collector
- Consultant
- Computer
- Depositor
- Editor
- Filmer
- Illustrator
- Interviewer
- Musician
- Photographer
- Publisher
- Recorder
- Referent
- Researcher
- Singer
- Speaker/Signer
- Translator

This list is based on IMDI 2.x Participant Types. We have tried where possible to use terms from the OLAC Role Vocabulary [[OLAC-RV](#)]. Because we do not make a difference between a transcription and annotation/coding, we use “Annotator” for both cases. Because this is a list, often combinations like: {Consultant, Speaker/Signer}, {Interviewer, Researcher} and {Speaker/Signer, Referent} will appear.

From previous version:

For recorded multi-media sessions

- consultant, contributor, interviewer, researcher, photographer, filmer
- For written resources & annotation units
 - author, publisher, annotator, translator
- For sessions as a whole
 - collector, depositor
- For human-machine interaction studies
 - computer
- For actors referred to in a story
 - referent

Was: <http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Participant-Type.xml>

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Value: | Annotator |
| Definition: | The person who did the annotation or transcription. |
| Value: | Author |
| Definition: | The person responsible for the creation of the content. |
| Value: | Collector |
| Definition: | The person responsible for the collection of the session data. |
| Value: | Consultant |
| Definition: | The person giving expert information or advice. |
| Comments: | Does not match with IMDI 2.x consultant |
| Value: | Computer |
| Definition: | An electronic machine able to run a stored program. |
| Value: | Depositor |
| Definition: | The person responsible for depositing the resource in an archive. |
| Value: | Editor |
| Definition: | The person responsible for reviewing, correcting, and/or testing the resource. |
| Value: | Filmer |
| Definition: | The person responsible for filming. |
| Value: | Illustrator |
| Definition: | The person responsible for drawings or other illustrations. |
| Value: | Interviewer |
| Definition: | The person responsible for conducting an interview. |
| Value: | Photographer |
| Definition: | The person responsible for taking photos. |
| Value: | Publisher |
| Definition: | The person responsible for the publication. |
| Value: | Recorder |
| Definition: | The person making the audio and/or visual recording. |
| Value: | Referent |
| Definition: | A person mentioned in a story but not participating in the session. |
| Value: | Researcher |
| Definition: | The person investigating the content of the session as part of the research. |
| Value: | Speaker/Signer |
| Definition: | The person speaking and/or signing in an audio/video recording session. |

Value: Translator
Definition: The person producing a translation of the original content.

4.7 Actor . Family Social Role

The following open vocabulary of Actor Family Social roles is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Mother
- Father
- Child
- Husband
- Sibling
- Boss
- Partner
- Student
- Teacher
- Shaman/Priest
- Mayor
- Doctor
- ...

The definitions all have the following form:

The person who is the 'Actor . Social Family Role' of the person under investigation (Speaker/Signer) and/or the 'Actor . Social Family Role' within the session.

This list is based on the IMDI 2.x Participant Role.

<http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Participant-Role.xml>

4.8 MediaFile . Type

The media file type is encoded as a top-level media type from Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) as described in [[RFC2046](#)].

The following closed vocabulary of media file types is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Audio
- Video
- Image
- Document
- Drawing
- Text

<http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/MediaFile-Type.xml>

4.9 MediaFile . Format

The media file format is encoded as a sub-set of Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) as described in [[RFC2046](#)].

The following open vocabulary of media file formats is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Video/MPEG1
- Video/MPEG2
- Video/MPEG4
- Audio/WAV

- Audio/Aiff
 - Image/Jpeg
 - Text/Pdf
 - Text/Html
- <http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/MediaFile-Format.xml>

4.10 Written Resource . Type

The following open vocabulary of written resource types is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Primary Text
- Annotation
- Lexical analysis
- Ethnography
- Study
- ...

It's decided to unify the earlier classifications "Transcription" and "Grammatical Analysis" under the name "Annotation". This makes it more easy to have annotation files of one type only. We have tried where possible to be compatible with the definitions from the OLAC Linguistic Data Type Vocabulary [[OLAC-LDTV](#)].

Value: Primary Text

Definition: Linguistic material which is the object of study.

Value: Annotation

Definition: An annotation of the linguistic material under study.

Value: Lexical analysis

Definition: A lexical analysis of the linguistic material under study.

Value: Ethnography

Definition: -

Value: Study

Definition: The written resource is used for a specific subfield of linguistic science.

Comments: This type should be used to select values from the OLAC Linguistic Subject Vocabulary [[OLAC-LSV](#)].

4.11 Written Resource . Sub Type

The following open vocabularies of written resource sub types are used. These vocabularies are dependent upon the value for "Written Resource . Type":

Primary Text

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- documentary
- fiction
- ...

Annotation

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- gesture
- orthography
- phonetic
- phonology

- morphology
 - morphosyntax
 - syntax
 - semantics
 - pragmatics
 - typology
 - ...
- Lexical analysis
- Unknown
 - Unspecified
 - dictionary
 - terminology
 - wordlist
 - lexicon
 - ...
- Ethnography
- ...

Study

Values from the OLAC Linguistic Subject Vocabulary [[OLAC-LSV](#)] can be used here.

4.11.1 Primary Text

Value: documentary
 Definition: A factual report.

Value: fiction
 Definition: An imaginary event.

4.11.2 Annotation

Value: gesture
 Definition: -

Value: orthography
 Definition: The rendering of an utterance in conventional spelling.

Value: phonetics
 Definition: The structure, articulation and perception of speech sounds.

Value: phonology
 Definition: The patterns and principles behind the sound system of a language, or languages in general.

Value: morphology
 Definition: The structure and constituency of individual words.

Value: morphosyntax
 Definition: The grammatical class of each word-token in a text.

Value: syntax
 Definition: The grammatical relations between words and other units within a sentence (Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics).

Value: semantics
 Definition: The meaning of linguistic structures.

Value: pragmatics
 Definition: The use of language in terms of the context in which it is spoken.

Value: typology
Definition: The similarities and differences between languages, regardless of any genetic relation, and the resulting categorization of language into 'types'.

4.11.3 Lexical Analysis

Value: dictionary
Definition: A list that explains the morphemes and words of a language by providing definitions and grammatical information.
Comments: The definitions and grammatical information can be in the same language or in another language.

Value: terminology
Definition: A list that defines the terms used during analysis.

Value: wordlist
Definition: A list of the morphemes and words of a language, usually together with translation equivalents in another language.

Value: lexicon
Definition: -

4.11.4 Ethnography

Value: ?
Definition: -

4.12 Written Resource . Derivation

The following vocabulary is used:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Original
- Analysis
- Translation
- Commentary
- Criticism
- Annotation

Exact definitions to be provided

Value: Original
Definition: -

Value: Analysis
Definition: -

Value: Translation
Definition: -

Value: Commentary
Definition: -

Value: Criticism
Definition: -

Value: Annotation
Definition: -

4.13 Source . Format

The following open vocabularies are used:

For media files:

CC, CD, CD-ROM, DAT, DVD, DVD-ROM, MD, Reel, Hi8, VHS, DV, U-matic

For written resources:

book, microfiche, ...

Value: CC

Definition: Compact cassette.

Value: CD

Definition: Compact Disc.

Value: CD-ROM

Definition: Compact Disc – Read-Only Memory.

Value: DAT

Definition: Digital Audio Tape.

Value: DVD

Definition: Digital Video Disc.

Value: DVD-ROM

Definition: Digital Video Disc - Read-Only Memory.

Value: MD

Definition: Mini Disc.

Value: Reel

Definition: -

Value: Hi8

Definition: High 8 video tape.

Value: VHS

Definition: VHS video tape.

Value: DV

Definition: Digital video tape.

Value: U-matic

Definition: U-matic video tape.

Value: Book

Definition: A publication on paper.

Comments: The id is an ISBN for a book

Value: Microfiche

Definition: A film card used to preserve image material.

Comments: The id identifies the microfiche.

4.14 Validation . Type

The following closed vocabulary is used:

- Formal

- Content

Exact definitions to be provided.

4.15 Validation . Methodology

The following closed vocabulary is used:

- Hand
- Automatic
- Semi-Automatic

Exact definitions to be provided.

5 Encoding formats

5.1 Date

The date is encoded according to a profile of [\[ISO8601\]](#) as described in [\[W3CDTF\]](#) and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format.

Regular expression:

```
((19[0-9][0-9])|([0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]))-(1[0-2]|0[1-9])-(3[0-1]|1[1-2][0-9]|0[1-9])
```

5.2 Age

The age is encoded as years;months.days from Codes for the Human Analysis of Transcripts [\[AGECHAT\]](#).

Regular expression:

```
Unknown|Unspecified|[0-9]+(;[0-1]?[0-9](\.[0-3]?[0-9])?)?
```

5.3 Email

The Email address is encoded according to [\[RFC822\]](#).

Regular expression:

```
(.+@.\.\...+)?
```

5.4 Language Id

The language identifier is encoded as follows:

<namespace identifier>:<language identifier>

The following namespace identifiers are allowed:

ISO639-1

Specifies the code set for language identification in the form of a two-letter code. See [\[ISO639-1\]](#).

ISO639-2

Specifies the code set for language identification in the form of a three-letter code. See [\[ISO639-2\]](#).

ISO639

Allows both [\[ISO639-1\]](#) and [\[ISO639-2\]](#) code sets for language identification.

RFC1766

Allows both two-letter [\[ISO639-1\]](#) codes and [\[ISO639-1\]](#) combined with [\[ISO3166-1\]](#) country codes. See [\[RFC1766\]](#).

The three-letter codes from the [\[ETHNOLOGUE\]](#) list from SIL International are allowed by using the prefix 'x-sil-' for the three-letter code (See [\[LANGID\]](#) for more information). For example, one could enter the language identifier 'x-sil-dut' to indicate the Dutch language.

Examples:

ISO639-2:ger	<i>German as specified by ISO639-2</i>
RFC1766:en-US	<i>English as spoken in the US specified by RFC1766</i>
RFC1766:x-sil-dut	<i>Dutch as specified in the [ETHNOLOGUE] list.</i>

Regular expression:

```
((ISO639:([a-z][a-z][a-z]?))|(ISO639(-1:[a-z][a-z]-2:[a-z][a-z][a-z]))|(RFC1766:(x-sil-[a-z][a-z][a-z]|[a-z][a-z][a-z]?-[A-Z][A-Z])))?
```

5.5 Media Position

The encoding of the start- and end positions on media files and media carriers depend on the type of media. The following encoding is used:

5.5.1 Time Position

The time position indicates the start or end position in an audio/video file. "Unknown" is used when the information about the time position is not available. "Unspecified" is used when the user did not specify a time position. The following encoding must be used:

CD, DAT, MD, Audio files (e.g. on CD-ROM)

Encoding: { hh:mm:ss | Unknown | Unspecified }

Description: hh:mm:ss represents the time position in hours (hh), minutes (mm) and seconds (ss).

DVD, Video files (e.g. on DVD-ROM)

Encoding: { hh:mm:ss:ff | Unknown | Unspecified }

Description: hh:mm:ss:ff represents the time position in hours (hh), minutes (mm), seconds (ss) and video frames (ff).

5.5.2 Counter Position

The counter position indicates the start or end position from a document (page number) or tape (counter). "Unknown" is used when the information about the counter position is not available. "Unspecified" is used when the user did not specify a counter position. The following encoding must be used:

CC, Reel, Book

Encoding: { [0-9]+ | Unknown | Unspecified }

Description: A sequence of one or more digits to represent a counter position or page number.

5.6 Link

A link is encoded as a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) as described by [[RFC1738](#)].

6 IMDI Sessions to include written resources.

Because the changes from IMDI version 2.5 to 3.0 are considerable we thought it justified giving them a place in a proper chapter.

Changes/Additions with respect to IMDI 2.5

WR = written resource

MMR = multi-media resource

- The "Language" element in "Content" substructure gets a "ResourceRef" attribute so it can refer to a specific WR. This addition will have its use also in for the multi-modal/multi-media resources. Where one media file may be connected to an original recording and a second to a sign language translation.
- The "Participant" gets a "ResourceRef" attribute so it can refer to a specific WR. This will allow us to remove the Annotator from the "AnnotationUnit" structure to "Participants".
- The "Type" element in "Participant" is renamed "Role" and extended with appropriate entries for WR such as: "Author", "Translator", "Editor", "Annotator" etc. Facilitating metadata queries where you ask for resources where a certain linguist played a role. Ignoring if it was in the capacity of "Interviewer", "Translator" or "Annotator".
- The former element Participant.Role is renamed Participant.SocialFamilyRole that makes it much clearer.
- This extension of the function of the Participant element makes a separate "Collector" element superfluous.
- A "Contact" substructure is added to Participant to cater for Participants with role collector, Publisher etc.
- The Content element can have a more simple structure for WRs with one mayor genre classifier and several sub genre classifiers. Experience with complicated structures with the IMDI set for MM resources tell us to keep it simple. We propose the same change for the current elaborate IMDI Content structure to bring it in line with these considerations.
- There is a new "WrittenResource" element with as additional sub elements with respect to AnnotationUnit: "Derivation", ...
- The "WrittenResource" element excludes other MM Resources. For every WR that is to me administrated in an IMDI archive, a simple Session with only one WR element needs to be created. This does not exclude MM resources for pictures and illustrations.
- Every "Resource" element gets an extra "ID" attribute so it can be referred to.
- "Anonymous" substructure is renamed to "Anonyms"
- A new Validation (substructure) element was added to AnnotationUnit and WrittenResource

A new ResourceReference element is added to be able to refer to separate (unbundled) typed resources. <ResourceReference Type="..." Format="..." Link="...">Explicative text</ResourceReference>. This element is used to link to external (metadata) resources for which no IMDI metadata is available or to a resource that has a simple IMDI session associated with it.

7 References

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<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1766.txt>
specifies a two letter code taken from [ISO639-1], followed optionally by a two letter country code taken from [ISO3166-1]
- [RFC2046]
Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part Two: Media Types
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2046.txt>
- [TEI] Text Encoding Initiative
<http://www.tei-c.org/>
- [W3CDTF] Date and Time Formats, W3C Note
<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>
- Oxford English Dictionary. Ed. J.A. Simpson and E.S.C. Weiner. 2nd edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1989. OED Online. Oxford University Press.
- Thomas E. Payne, A field manual for descriptive linguistics. Shoebox 5.0, 1995-2000.

Appendix A : Meta Transcript

The meta transcript is a container for different kinds of metadata descriptions, such as: session descriptions, sub-corpus descriptions, corpus descriptions, lexicon descriptions etc.

Group:	Meta Transcript
Identifier:	Metatranscript
Definition:	Groups information about the metadata description itself.
Encoding:	Meta Transcript . Date Meta Transcript . Version Meta Transcript . Format Id Meta Transcript . [Originator] Meta Transcript . Type Meta Transcript . [History] Meta Transcript . { Session+ Corpus+ Catalogue }
Comment:	These elements serve administrative purposes and are used by tools that work with metadata descriptions. Corpus and catalogue elements are not described in this document.

A.1 Meta Transcript . Date

Element:	Meta Transcript . Date
Identifier:	Metatranscript . Date
Definition:	The date of when the metadata description file is created.
Encoding:	The date is encoded according to a profile of [ISO8601] as described in [W3CDTF] and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format
Comment:	When a metadata editor is used to create a new metadata description file, it should save the date of creation in this element. Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Date

A.2 Meta Transcript . Version

Element:	Meta Transcript . Version
Identifier:	Metatranscript . Version
Definition:	The version of the content of the metadata description file.
Encoding:	string
Comments:	When metadata in the metadata description file is changed, this version number should be incremented.

A.3 Meta Transcript . Format Id

Element:	Meta Transcript . Format Id
Identifier:	Metatranscript . FormatId
Definition:	The format identifier of the metadata description file.
Encoding:	string
Comments:	The format identifier is used to indicate which metadata schema and revision is used to describe the metadata elements.

A.4 Meta Transcript . Originator

Element:	Meta Transcript . Originator
Identifier:	Metatranscript . Originator
Definition:	Indicates how the metadata description file is produced.
Encoding:	Closed controlled vocabulary { Automatic, Hand, Hand checked }
Comments:	A metadata description file can be generated by a certain tool, by hand or checked by hand after its generated

A.5 Meta Transcript . Type

Element:	Meta Transcript . Type
Identifier:	Metatranscript . Type
Definition:	The type of the metadata description.

Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary { Session | Corpus }
Comments:

A.6 Meta Transcript . History

Element: Meta Transcript . History
Identifier: Metatranscript . History
Definition: Link to the change history of the metadata in the metadata description.
Encoding: The link is encoded as an Uniform Resource Locator as described by [\[RFC1738\]](#)
Comments: When there are modifications in the metadata itself causing a change in information content or loss of information, this can be recorded in an external resource. This link points to that resource.

Appendix B : Revision history

Version: 3.04

Date: September 2003; MPI IMDI Team

Correction: Actor.SocialFamilyRole 'Open Vocabulary' to 'Open Vocabulary List'.

Added values 'singer' and 'musician' to Actor.Role to be compatible with 'singing' and 'instrumental music' from Genre.

Added Genre,SubGenres values:

- Discourse, Interview
- Discourse, Conversation
- Stimuli, Matching game
- Stimuli, Act-out
- Stimuli, Picture book
- Stimuli, Story retelling
- Instrumental music

Added definitions and comments for:

- Content.Genre
- Content.SubGenre
- Content.CommunicationContext.Channel
- WrittenResource.SubType

Added "Other" to CommunicationContext.Channel

Moved "Wizard of oz" from Content.Task to CommunicationContext.Channel

Added definitions for CommunicationContext.SocialContext

Added definitions for CommunicationContext.EventStructure

Added definitions for CommunicationContext.Channel

Version: 3.03

Added Keys to MediaFile, WrittenResource and Source.

Added Resource Refs to Source.

Added lost modifications of vocabularies (chapter 4).

Added lost modifications of encoding formats (chapter 5).

Added bookmarks to vocabularies.

Added values for sub-genre 'Discourse' from IMDI 2.2 and OLAC Discourse Type Vocabulary.

Added values for sub-genre 'Singing'.

Synchronize Actor Roles with OLAC Role Vocabulary.

Removed "Grammatical Analysis" and "Transcription" from Written Resource Type.

Moved Written Resource Sub-types from "Grammatical Analysis" to "Annotation".

Added vocabularies "Validation Type" and "Validation Methodology".

Added definitions for 'Actor . Role'.

Added general definition for 'Actor . Family Social Role'.

Added definitions for 'Written Resource . Type' and 'Written Resource . Subtype'.

Removed empty fields "Comments" and "Examples" from vocabulary values.

Synchronized cardinalities in element overview (chapter 2) with IMDI Schema 2.8 (26-6).

Updated appendix A.

Changed most of "Description +" into "Description *".

Added sub-schemas "Time Position" and "Counter Position".

Corrected several small errors.

Version: 3.02

Date: March 2003; MPI IMDI Team

Revision to include further discussions:

Language: SecondaryLanguage is replaced by the combination MotherTongue and PrimaryLanguage to specify the speakers relation to the language. "Dominant" is added to specify the use in the session.

AnnotationUnit: is totally replaced by "WrittenResource". Therefore WrittenResource gets extra descriptors: "ContentEncoding"

Participant: Participant is replaced by "Actor" that now also includes publishers, collectors, translators etc.

Checked and corrected cardinalities. Added optional indicator [name].

Version: 3.01

Date: December 2002; MPI IMDI Team

Revision to include input of INTERA/ECHO workshop of November:

CommunicationContext structure is brought back from IMDI2.5 with even 3 extra subfields: SocialContext, Event Structure and Channel.

The WrittenResource Type and SubType is being studied by a group formed at the workshop as is the Content.Genre, SubGenre and Derivation.

WrittenResource . Size was added.

Language: SecondaryLanguage was added

Version: 3.0

Date: November 2002; MPI IMDI Team

Revision to include written resources. A complete account of modifications is in the document itself see [IMDI Sessions to include written resources.](#)

Version: 2.7 (internal only)

Date: july 2002; MPI ISLE Team

Added 'Keys' to 'Project'

Added 'Keys' to 'Media File'

Added 'Keys' to 'Annotation Unit'

Replaced 'Anonymous' with 'Anonymized'

Version: 2.5

Date: 8 june 2001; MPI ISLE Team

First frozen element set.

Version: 2.4

Date: 7 june 2001; MPI ISLE Team

Major revision to improve formalization. Added the following labels to describe the elements: Element / Group, Identifier, Definition, Encoding, Comments

Separated definition from comments at several places

Cleaned up the element definitions

Added more standard encoding formats

Replaced the element overview table with a one-page version without definitions. This table has links to the element groups for easy look-up

Changed 'Media Id' of 'Annotation Unit' into 'Media Resource Link'

Added info from DOBES technical Report 6B1

Added open/closed controlled vocabularies

Added IMDI encoding formats

Moved meta transcript definitions to appendix

Version: 2.3

Date: 2 april 2001; MPI ISLE Team

Added 'Keys' to Session

Removed 'Type' from 'Content'

Removed 'Register/Style' from 'Content'

Removed 'Channel' from 'Content'

Removed 'Event' from 'Content'

Added group-element 'Communication Context' to 'Content'

Added 'Interactivity' to 'Content - Communication Context'

Added 'Planning Type' to 'Content - Communication Context'

Added 'Involvement' to 'Content - Communication Context'

From 'Content' Replaced element 'Genre' by group-element 'Genre'

Added 'Interactional' to 'Content - Genre'

Added 'Discursive' to 'Content - Genre'

Added 'Performance' to 'Content - Genre'

Added 'Description' to 'Media File'

Added 'Recording Specs' to 'Media File'

Added 'Description' to 'Annotation Unit'
Added 'Media Id' to 'Annotation Unit'
Changed 'Font / encoding table' to 'Encoding' in 'Annotation Unit'
Added 'Description' to 'Media Carrier'
Removed 'Researcher +' with all sub-elements from 'Participants'
Removed 'Consultant +' with all sub-elements from 'Participants'
Removed 'Contibutory +' with all sub-elements from 'Participants'
Added 'Participant +' to 'Participants'
Added the following elements 'Participant+' : Description, Type, Name, Code, Role, First Language, Other Language +, Ethnic Group, Age, Sex, Education, Link, Keys, Anonymous
Removed 'Address' from 'Collector'
Removed 'Link' from 'Collector'
Added 'Contact' to 'Collector'
Added 'Description' to 'Collector'
Removed '+' from 'Annotation Unit - Type'

Added encoding format section including: W3CDTF, RFC1738, ISO639-2, RFC1766, Ethnologue Language Name Index, ISO3166-1, RFC2046, Media Types

Version: 2.2

Date: 23 january 2001; MPI ISLE Team

Added 'Type' to 'Metatranscript'
Removed 'Institute/affiliation' from project (already in 'Contact')
Added 'Type' to 'Content'
Added 'Register/Style' to 'Content'
Added 'Channel' to 'Content'
Added 'Event' to 'Content'
Removed 'Born' from 'Age/Born' in 'Informant'
Changed 'Interviewer' to 'Researcher'
Changed 'Informant' to 'Consultant'
Added 'Language' to 'Transcription / Annotation File'
Replaced 'Publications' with 'Description +' in 'References'
Added 'Annotator' to 'Transcription / Annotation File'
Changed 'Creator' in 'Collector'
Added 'Age' to 'Interviewer'
Changed 'Transcription / Annotation File' into 'Annotation Unit'
Added 'BOOK' to 'Media Carrier - Storage Format'
Added 'Description' as structured sub-element
Changed comment in 'Language ID'

Version: 2.1

Date: 18 December 2000; MPI ISLE Team (isle@mpi.nl)

'Description' added to 'Participants', 'Description' added to 'Informant'

Version: 2.0

Date: 2 November 2000; MPI ISLE Team (isle@mpi.nl)

First external version

