ISLE Metadata Initiative (IMDI)

PART 1 A

**Metadata Elements
for
Session Descriptions**

NOTE:
some identified open issues are marked with green

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INDEX

1 Introduction and motivation

This document for a schema of metadata elements is specifically directed towards describing multi-modal multimedia language corpora. There will be a separate schema for catalogue metadata which is used to describe a published corpus. We hope 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 then 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 a 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 specialistic 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.

Although the content part of the IMDI set is currently more focussed on describing speech, discussion is going on about content descriptions of written language so that these descriptions can be integrated in the content group.

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.

2 Session Elements Overview

2.1 Session schema

Session

Left column:

- Name (string) *
- Title (string)
- Date (c)
- Location (group)
  - Continent (ccv)
  - Country (ccv)
  - Region + (string)
  - Address (string)
- Description + (sub)
- Keys (sub)
- Project (group)
  - Name (string)
  - Title (string)
  - Id (string)
  - Contact (group)
  - Description + (group)
- Collector (group)
  - Name (string)
  - Contact (sub)
  - Description + (sub)
- Content (group)
  - Communication Context (group)
    - Interactivity (ccv)
    - Planning Type (ccv)
    - Involvement (ccv)
  - Genre (group)
    - Interactional (ovl)
    - Discursive (ovl)
    - Performance (ovl)
  - Task (ocv)
  - Modalities (ocv)
  - Languages (group)
    - Description + (sub)
    - Language + (sub)
  - Description + (sub)
  - Keys (sub)
- Participants (group)
  - Description + (sub)
  - Participant (group)
    - Type (ov)
    - Name + (string)
    - Full name (string)
    - Code (string)
    - Role (ov)
    - Language + (sub)
    - Ethnic Group (string)
    - Age (c)
    - Sex (ccv)
    - Education (string)
    - Anonymous (ccv)
    - Description + (sub)
    - Keys (sub)

Right column:

- Resources (group)
  - Media File + (group)
    - Resource Link (c)
    - Size (string)
    - Type (ccv)
    - Format (ov)
    - Quality (ccv)
    - Recording Conditions (string)
    - Position (c)
    - Access (sub)
    - Description + (sub)
  - Annotation Unit + (group)
    - Resource Link (c)
    - Media Resource Link (c)
    - Annotator (string)
    - Date (c)
    - Type (ov)
    - Format (ov)
    - Content Encoding (string)
    - Character Encoding (c)
    - Access (sub)
    - Language Id (ccv)
    - Anonymous (ccv)
    - Description + (sub)
  - Source +
    - Id (string)
    - Format (ov)
    - Quality (ccv)
    - Position (c)
    - Access (sub)
    - Description + (sub)
  - Anonymous (group)
    - Resource Link (c)
    - Access (sub)
- References (group)
  - Description + (sub)

2.2   Sub-schemas

Language	
	Id (ccv)
	Name + (str)
	Description + (sub)

Keys	
	Key + (sub)

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

Description	
	Text (string)
	Language Id (ccv)
	Info Link (c)

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

Contact	
	Name (string)
	Address (string)
	E-mail (c)
	Organisation (string)

Legend
* the element is required.
+ indicates a list of one or more elements
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
ccv closed controlled vocabulary - 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 ccv 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 ccv 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.
Encoding:	Session . Name
	Session . Title
	Session . Date
	Session . Location
	Session . Description +
	Session . Keys
	Project
	Collector
	Content
	Resources
	Participants
	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 decides that one interview contains in fact more then 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

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[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.

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 a 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: The date is encoded according to a profile of [ISO8601] as described in [W3CDTF] and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format.
Comments: In general the primary data of the session is audio or video data.
                      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.
Encoding: Session . Continent
                      Session . Country
                      Session . Region +
                      Session . Address
Comments:

Session . Continent
Element: Session . Continent
Identifier: Session . Continent
Definition: The continent of where the session was recorded or originated.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary { Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, Oceania, South America }.
Comments:

Session . Country
Element: Session . Country
Identifier: Session . Country
Definition: The country where the session was recorded or originated.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary. The country is encoded with a two-letter code as described by [ISO3166-1].

Comments:

Session . 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 . 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.

3.1.8   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 refering to the session as a whole can be given.
	Example: A conversation of mother, father and child at the breakfast table.

3.1.9   Session . Keys

Element:	Session . Keys
Identifier:	Session . Keys
Definition:	Name-value pairs to describe domain specific information about the session
Encoding:	Keys (sub-schema)
Comments:	Should be used to add name-value pairs which are important for searching domain specific attributes of session conditionswhich are not covered by the session level elements. While the description elements are free text elements, keys are more formal notations which 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   Collector
Group: Collector
Identifier: Collector
Definition: Groups information about the collector of the session.
Encoding: Collector . Name
                     Collector . Contact
                     Collector . Description +
Comments: The collector is the person which actually carried out the data collection.
                     This has to be differentiated from the person or institution responsible
                     for a whole project and from the person playing an active role in the
                     recording. In some cases these persons are one and the same, but in
                     general they are not the same.

3.3.1   Collector . Name
Element: Collector . Name
Identifier: Collector . Name
Definition: The name of the person responsible for the collection of the session
                      data.
Encoding: string
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Creator

3.3.2 Collector . Contact

Element: Collector . Contact
Identifier: Collector . Contact
Definition: The contact information about the person responsible for the collection of the session data.
Encoding: Contact (sub-schema)
Comments:

3.3.3 Collector . Description

Element: Collector . Description
Identifier: Collector . Description
Definition: Additional information about the person responsible for the collection of the session data.
Encoding: Description (sub-schema)
Comments:

3.4 Content

Group: Content
Identifier: Content
Definition: Groups information about the content of the session.
Encoding: Content . Communication Context
Content . Genre
Content . Task
Content . Modalities
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.

3.4.1 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
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 participants in the session.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary 'Content . Communication Context' (4.1.1).
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 'Content . Communication Context' (4.1.2).

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 'Content . Communication Context' (4.1.3).
Comments:

3.4.2   Content . Genre
Group: Content . Genre
Identifier: Content . Genre
Definition: Lists the conventionalized discourse types of the content of the session.
Encoding: Genre . Interactional
                      Genre . Discursive
                      Genre . Performance
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Type.

Content . Genre . Interactional
Element: Genre . Interactional
Identifier: Genre . Interactional
Definition: Lists the interactional genre of the session content.
Encoding: Open vocabulary list 'Content . Genre' (4.2.1).
Comments:

Content . Genre . Discursive
Element: Genre . Discursive
Identifier: Genre . Discursive
Definition: Lists the discursive genre of the session content.
Encoding: Open vocabulary list 'Content . Genre' (4.2.2).
Comments:

Content . Genre . Performance
Element: Genre . Performance
Identifier: Genre . Performance
Definition: Lists the performance genre of the session content.
Encoding: Open vocabulary list 'Content . Genre' (4.2.3).
Comments:

3.4.3   Content . Task
Element: Content . Task
Identifier: Content . Task
Definition: The major task carried out in the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary 'Content . Task' (4.3).
Comments: In areas such as language engineering often typical tasks are carried out
                      or typical situations are dealt with such as "info kiosk task", "wizard of
                      oz" experiment or "frog story". It has to be possible to specify such
                      typical recurring tasks.

3.4.4   Content . Modalities
Element: Content . Modalities
Identifier: Content . Modalities
Definition: Gives a list of modalities used in the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary 'Content . Modalities' (4.4).
Comments: The element is not used to give an exhaustive list of all the modalities,
                      but should be used to list the modalities which 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.

3.4.5   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 list of all the languages used in the session. The main language is the first language in the list.
Encoding:	Language (sub-schema)
Comments:	Each language used is described by a small sub-schema.

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.

3.4.6   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

3.4.7   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.

3.5   Participants

Group:	Participants
Identifier:	Participants
Definition:	Groups information about all the participants in the session.
Encoding:	Participants . Description +
	Participant +
Comments:	

3.5.1   Participants . Description

Element:	Participants . Description
Identifier:	Participants . Description
Definition:	A description of the interactions and interrelations between the participants in the session.
Encoding:	Description (sub-schema)
Comments:	Note that this description concerns all participants and should be used to describe interactions and interrelations between participants.

Information about specific participants should be described by the description sub-schema in the participant group.

3.5.2 Participant

Group: Participant
Identifier: Participant
Definition: Groups information about one participant in the session.
Encoding: Participant . Type

Participant . Name +
Participant . Full name
Participant . Code
Participant . Role
Participant . Language +
Participant . Ethnic group
Participant . Age
Participant . Sex
Participant . Education
Participant . Anonymous
Participant . Description +
Participant . Keys

Comments:

Participant . Type

Element: Participant . Type
Identifier: Participant . Type
Definition: The functional role of the participant.
Encoding: Open vocabulary 'Participant . Type' (4.5).
Comments: The type is meant as a rough categorization of participants such as; interviewer, consultant, contributor, computer etc.
This is in contrast to the role of a participant which is used for example to describe relations amongst the contributors.

Participant . Role

Element: Participant . Role
Identifier: Participant . Role
Definition: The role of the participant in the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary 'Participant . Role' (4.6).
Comments: For instance when interviewing part of a family group, "Role" should specify the mutual relations within the group.

Participant . Name

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

Participant . Full name

Element: Participant . Full name
Identifier: Participant . Fullname
Definition: The full name of the participant
Encoding: string
Comments: This is the official name of the participant.

Participant . Code

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

Participant . Language +

Element:	Participant . Language +
Identifier:	Participant . Language +
Definition:	Lists the languages the participant is familiar with. The first language in the list is the participants first language.
Encoding:	Language (sub-schema)
Comments:	

Participant . Ethnic Group

Element:	Participant . Ethnic Group
Identifier:	Participant . EthnicGroup
Definition:	The ethnic group of the participant
Encoding:	string
Comments:	

Participant . Age

Element:	Participant . Age
Identifier:	Participant . Age
Definition:	The age of the participant
Encoding:	The age is encoded as years;months.days from Codes for the Human Analysis of Transcripts [AGECHAT].
Comments:	Especially when children are acting as participants it is important to have detailed information.

Participant . Sex

Element:	Participant . Sex
Identifier:	Participant . Sex
Definition:	The sex of the participant.
Encoding:	Closed controlled vocabulary { Unknown, Male, Female, Undefined }.
Comments:	When the data about the sex of the participant is lost or simply not recorded, the sex 'Unknown' should be selected. In case of an artificial participant (a computer) 'Undefined' should be selected.

Participant . Education

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

Participant . Anonymous

Element:	Participant . Anonymous
Identifier:	Participant . Anonymous
Definition:	Indicates whether or not the participant name and full name are replaced by pseudo names to make him/her anonymous.
Encoding:	Closed controlled vocabulary { True, False }
Comments:	If anonymous is set to 'True', the name and full name of the participant can only be obtained from the 'Anonymous' resource when access is granted.

Participant . Description

Element:	Participant . Description
Identifier:	Participant . Description
Definition:	A description of specific information about the participant.
Encoding:	Description (sub-schema)
Comments:	

Participant . Keys

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

3.6 Resources

Group:	Resources
Identifier:	Resources
Definition:	Groups information about all the resources associated with the session.
Encoding:	Media File +
	Annotation Unit +
	Source +
	Anonymous
Comments:	In general there are three types of resources: original recordings, digitized media files and annotation files. In the future, direct digitization will occur more often.

3.6.1 Media File

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

Media File . Resource Link

Element:	Media File . Resource Link
Identifier:	MediaFile . ResourceLink
Definition:	A link to the media file.
Encoding:	The link is encoded as an Uniform Resource Locator as described by [RFC1738]
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 {Audio, Video, Image}. The media file type is encoded as a top-level media type from Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) as described in [RFC2046].
Comments:	

Media File . Format

Element:	Media File . Format
Identifier:	MediaFile . Format
Definition:	The format of the media file.
Encoding:	Open vocabulary { AIFF, WAV, MPEG, JPEG, … }. The media file format is encoded as a media subtype from Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) as described in [RFC2046].
Comments:	

Media File . Quality

Element:	Media File . Quality
Identifier:	MediaFile . Quality
Definition:	An numeric indication of the quality of the media file.
Encoding:	Closed controlled vocabulary { 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:	Describes 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 . Position

Element:	Media File . Position
Identifier:	MediaFile . Position
Definition:	The start- and end position of the session in the specified media file.
Encoding:	See 'Media Position Encoding' (5.2)
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:	Specifies the access rights of the media file.
Encoding:	Access (sub-schema)
Comments:	

Media File . Description

Element:	Media File . Description
Identifier:	MediaFile . Description
Definition:	Gives a description of the media file.
Encoding:	Description (sub-schema)

Comments:

3.6.2   Annotation Unit

Group:	Annotation Unit
Identifier:	AnnotationUnit
Definition:	Groups information about the annotation unit.
Encoding:	Annotation Unit . Resource Link
	Annotation Unit . Media Resource Link
	Annotation Unit . Annotator
	Annotation Unit . Date
	Annotation Unit . Type
	Annotation Unit . Format
	Annotation Unit . Content Encoding
	Annotation Unit . Character Encoding
	Annotation Unit . Access
	Annotation Unit . Language
	Annotation Unit . Anonymous
	Annotation Unit . Description +
Comments:	This group of elements describes all the characteristics of a specific annotation unit. Each unit refers to one layer of annotation or transcription and is independent of whether they are contained in one or more files.

Annotation Unit . Resource Link

Element:	Annotation Unit . Resource Link
Identifier:	AnnotationUnit . ResourceLink
Definition:	A link to a file containing the corresponding annotations.
Encoding:	The link is encoded as an Uniform Resource Locator as described by [RFC1738]
Comments:	Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier

Annotation Unit . Media Resource Link

Element:	Annotation Unit . Media Resource Link
Identifier:	AnnotationUnit . MediaResourceLink
Definition:	A link to the media file from which the transcription originates.
Encoding:	The link is encoded as a Uniform Resource Locator as described by [RFC1738]
Comments:	Used to indicate which annotation unit belongs to which media file. For example, when there are two recordings with different microphones, there can be separate annotations for separate media files.

Annotation Unit . Annotator

Element:	Annotation Unit . Annotator
Identifier:	AnnotationUnit . Annotator
Definition:	Name of the person who did the annotation or transcription.
Encoding:	string
Comments:	When there are more than one annotator, all the names of the annotators can be described by this element.

Annotation Unit . Date

Element:	Annotation Unit . Date
Identifier:	AnnotationUnit . Date
Definition:	The date when the annotation unit was created.
Encoding:	The date is encoded according to a profile of [ISO8601] as described in [W3CDTF] and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format
Comments:	Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Date

Annotation Unit . Type

Element:	Annotation Unit . Type

Identifier: AnnotationUnit . Type
Definition: The type of the annotation unit.
Encoding: Open vocabulary 'Annotation Unit . Type' (4.7).
Comments: This element allows to specify the type of annotation such as phonetic,
                       morphosyntax etc.

Annotation Unit . Format
Element: Annotation Unit . Format
Identifier: AnnotationUnit . Format
Definition: The file format which is used for the annotation.
Encoding: Open vocabulary { Chat, Shoebox, ... }. The media 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'.
Comments: E.g. such formats as CHAT and Shoebox are encoded as experimental
                       (or private) MIME subtypes like; text/x-chat, text/x-shoebox.
                       Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Format

Annotation Unit . Content Encoding
Element: Annotation Unit . Content Encoding
Identifier: AnnotationUnit . 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".

Annotation Unit . Character Encoding
Element: Annotation Unit . Character Encoding
Identifier: AnnotationUnit . CharacterEncoding
Definition: Name of the character encoding used in the annotation unit.
Encoding: The character encoding of the annotation unit is encoded as the charset
                       parameter of the content-type from Multipurpose Internet Mail
                       Extensions (MIME) as described in [RFC2046].
Comments: Example: UTF-8

Annotation Unit . Access
Element: Annotation Unit . Access
Identifier: AnnotationUnit . Access
Definition: Access rights of the annotation unit.
Encoding: Access (sub-schema)
Comments:

Annotation Unit . Language Id
Element: Annotation Unit . Language Id
Identifier: AnnotationUnit . LanguageId
Definition: The language used for the annotation unit.
Encoding: See 'Language Identifier Encoding' (5.1).
Comments: Here the language is meant which is used for the encoding. For and
                       English transcription the value of this element should be "English".

Annotation Unit . Anonymous
Element: Annotation Unit . Anonymous
Identifier: AnnotationUnit . Anonymous
Definition: Specifies whether or not the names in the transcripts are replaced by
                       pseudo names to make them anonymous.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary { True / False }.
Comments:

Annotation Unit . Description

Element:	Annotation Unit . Description
Identifier:	AnnotationUnit . Description
Definition:	Description of the annotation unit.
Encoding:	Description (sub-schema)
Comments:	

3.6.3 Source

Group:	Source
Identifier:	Source
Definition:	Groups information about the source.
Encoding:	Source . Id
	Source . Format
	Source . Quality
	Source . Position
	Source . Access
	Source . Description +
Comments:	These elements are used to describe the original recordings. Often people want to have the reference to the original audio or video tape.

Source . Id

Element:	Source . Id
Identifier:	Source . Id
Definition:	Short code to identify the source.
Encoding:	string
Comments:	Can be used to look up the source in an audio / video archive. Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier

Source . Format

Element:	Source . Format
Identifier:	Source . Format
Definition:	Physical storage format of the media.
Encoding:	Open vocabulary 'Source . Format' (4.8).
Comments:	Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Format

Source . Quality

Element:	Source . Quality
Identifier:	Source . Quality
Definition:	Quality of the recorded data of the source.
Encoding:	Closed controlled vocabulary { 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.

Source . Position

Element:	Source . Position
Identifier:	Source . Position
Definition:	The start- and end position of the source corresponding to the session.
Encoding:	See 'Media Position Encoding' (5.2).
Comments:	It may occur that a session is just a fragment within the media file.

Source . Access

Element:	Source . Access
Identifier:	Source . Access
Definition:	Access rights of the source.
Encoding:	Access (sub-schema)
Comments:	

Source . Description

Element:	Source . Description
Identifier:	Source . Description
Definition:	Description of the source.
Encoding:	Description (sub-schema)
Comments:	

3.6.4   Anonymous

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

Anonymous . Resource Link

Element:	Anonymous . Resource Link
Identifier:	Anonymous . ResourceLink
Definition:	Link to the file used to convert the pseudo names into real names.
Encoding:	The link is encoded as a Uniform Resource Locator as described by [RFC1738]
Comments:	Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier

Anonymous . Access

Element:	Anonymous . Access
Identifier:	Anonymous . Access
Definition:	Access rights of the pseudo-name to real-name conversion.
Encoding:	Access (sub-schema)
Comments:	

3.7   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.

3.7.1   References . Description

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

3.8   Sub-schemas

3.8.1   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:	Associate 'Value' with 'Name'.
Encoding:	<Name> = <Value>
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 . Vocabulary Link

Element:	Key . Vocabulary Link
Identifier:	Key . Vocabulary Link
Definition:	Link to a vocabulary of selectable values for a named key.
Encoding:	The link is encoded as a Uniform Resource Locator as described by [RFC1738]
Comments:	

3.8.2   Language

Group:	Language
Identifier:	Language
Definition:	Groups information about a language.
Encoding:	Language . Id
	Language . Name
	Language . Description +
Comments:	

Language . Id

Element:	Language . Id
Identifier:	Language . Id
Definition:	Specifies a unique code to identify the language.
Encoding:	See 'Language Identifier Encoding' (5.1).
Comments:	Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Language

Language . Name

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

Language . Description

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

3.8.3   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:	The date is encoded according to a profile of [ISO8601] as described in [W3CDTF] and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format
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:	

3.8.4 Contact

Group:	Contact
Identifier:	Contact
Definition:	Groups information about a contact person.
Encoding:	Contact . Name
	Contact . Address
	Contact . E-mail
	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 . E-mail
Identifier: Contact . Email
Definition: Specifies an E-mail address of the contact person.
Encoding: The E-mail address is encoded according to [RFC822].
Comments:

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

3.8.5   Description
Group: Description
Identifier: Description
Definition: Groups the elements to supply a human readable description.
Encoding: Description . Text
                     Description . Language Id
                     Description . Info Link
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 Identifier Encoding' (5.1).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Language

Description . Info Link
Element: Description . Info Link
Identifier: Description . InfoLink
Definition: A link to a description file.
Encoding: The link is encoded as an Uniform Resource Locator as described by
                     [RFC1738]
Comments:

4 Vocabularies

Several elements are constrained by a limited set of values. These sets of values are defined as 'vocabularies' which 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. Domain specific values can still be entered by the user.

4.1 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 participant 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.

4.1.1 Interactivity

The following closed controlled vocabulary is used:
- Interactive
- Non-interactive
- Semi-interactive

Value:	Interactive
Definition:	Speech events consists of verbal interaction between at least two participants.
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.

4.1.2 Planning Type

The following closed vocabulary is used:
- Spontaneous
- Semi-spontaneous
- Consultant/performer-planned

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 participants 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.

4.1.3   Involvement

The following closed vocabulary is used:
* Unmarked
* Researcher-elicited
* Non-elicited
* Observer-absent

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).

4.2   Content . Genre

The group 'Content . Genre' as proposed by [DOBES6B1] allows open vocabularies for different types of genre. The definitions and examples are directly taken from [DOBES6B1]. Some comments are extracted from the definition for consistency.
The suggested values are aiming especially at spoken communication.

4.2.1   Interactional

The following vocabulary is suggested:
* Conversation
* Verbal contest (including debate)

- Interview
- Meeting (gathering)
- Riddles / riddling
- Consultation
- Greetings and leavetakings
- Humor

Value: Conversation
Definition: -
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Verbal contest (including debate)
Definition: -
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Interview
Definition: -
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Meeting (gathering)
Definition: -
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Riddles / riddling
Definition: A witty question to a respondent who is obligated to reply.
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Consultation
Definition: -
Comments: -
Examples: A visit to shaman; doctor visit.

Value: Greetings and leavetakings
Definition: -
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Humor
Definition: -
Comments: -
Examples: -

4.2.2   Discursive

The following vocabulary is suggested:
- Procedure
- Explanation

Value: Procedure
Definition: A directive description of the procedures involved in the preparation or
                production of something.
Comments:
Examples: How to make tortillas, how to make a whip.

Value: Explanation
Definition: Practical, theoretical, or historical reality statements
Comments: -
Examples: How the monkey got its tail.

4.2.3   Performance

The following vocabulary is suggested:
- Oratory
- Oral history
- Historical narrative
- Narrative
- Oral poetry
- Song
- Proverb
- Lament
- Insult

Value: Oratory
Definition: Using speech effectively in a conventionalized format to address an audience
              within political, legal, ceremonial, or religious settings.
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Oral history
Definition: An account of firsthand experience, recalled retrospectively and communicated
              to an interviewer for historical purposes.
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Historical narrative
Definition: An secondhand account of the experience of historical figures and events
              which may be partly or wholly fictional, communicated to both locals and
              outsiders for both historical purposes and entertainment, cf. *erzählte Welt*
              (Weinrich, 1964).
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Narrative
Definition: A recounting of one or more fictional events by one or more narrators to an
              audience of at least one.
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Oral poetry
Definition: Spoken or sung or mixed, relatively structured form (in prosody and syntax),
              often with distinctive language.
Comments: -
Examples: Oral epics, narrative poetry, ballads (shorter, lyrical narratives), and panegyric
              odes.

Value: Song
Definition: A tune with recognizably-structured lyrics.
Comments: -
Examples: Popular and love songs, lullabies.

Value: Proverb

Definition: A summary of the wisdom of collective experience, often one line long;
                  formulaic.
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Lament
Definition: -
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Insults
Definition: An insolent verbal act creating animosity.
Comments: -
Examples: -

4.3   Content . Task

The following open vocabulary is used:
- Info kiosk
- Wizard of oz
- Travel planning
- Room reservation
- Frog story

4.4   Content . Modalities

The following open vocabulary of modalities is used:
- Speech
- Writing
- Gestures
- Pointing gestures
- Signs
- Eye gaze
- Facial expressions
- Emotional states
- Haptics

We need definitions, comments and examples here (in the following format)

Value: Speech
Definition: -
Comments: -
Examples: -

UNDER CONTRUCTION

4.5   Participant . Type

The following open vocabulary of participant types is used:
- Consultant
- Contributor
- Interviewer

We need definitions, comments and examples here (in the following format?)

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

4.6   Participant . Role

The following open vocabulary of participant roles is used:
- Family relation of the consultant (e.g. Mother, Father, Child, Husband)
- Work relation of the consultant (e.g. Boss, Partner, Student, Teacher)
- more roles for participant?

4.7   Annotation Unit . Type

The following open vocabulary of annotation unit types is used:
- Morphology
- Orthographic
- Phonemic
- Phonetic
- Morphosyntax
- Syntax
- English Translation
- German Translation
- Semantic

4.8   Source . Format

The following open vocabulary is used:
- CC
- CD
- CD-ROM
- DAT
- DVD
- DVD-ROM
- MD
- Reel

Value: CC
Definition: Compact cassette
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: CD
Definition: Compact Disc
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: CD-ROM
Definition: Compact Disc - Read-Only Memory
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: DAT

Definition: Digital Audio Tape
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: DVD
Definition: Digital Video Disc
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: DVD-ROM
Definition: Digital Video Disc - Read-Only Memory
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: MD
Definition: Mini Disc
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: Reel
Definition: -
Comments: -
Examples: -

5 Encoding formats

5.1 Language Identifier Encoding

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

5.2 Media Position Encoding

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:

CD, DAT, MD, Audio files (e.g. on CD-ROM)
Encoding: hh:mm:ss-HH:MM:SS
Description: hh:mm:ss represents the start position in hours (hh), minutes (mm) and seconds (ss) and HH:MM:SS represents the end position in hours (HH), minutes (MM) and seconds (SS).

DVD, Video files (e.g. on DVD-ROM)
Encoding: hh:mm:ss:ff-HH:MM:SS:FF
Description: hh:mm:ss:ff represents the start position in hours (hh), minutes (mm), seconds (ss) and video frames (ff) and HH:MM:SS:FF represents the end position in hours (HH), minutes (MM), seconds (SS) and video frames (FF).

CC, Reel
Encoding: x-y
Description: x is any number of digits to represent the start position and y any number of digits to represent the end position.

6   References

- [AGECHAT] The age of the participant encoded as years;months.days from Codes for the Human Analysis of Transcripts (CHAT). MacWhinney, Brian. 1991. The Childes Project: Tools for Analyzing Talk

- [DCMES] Dublin Core Metadata Element Set
  http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/

- [DOBES6B1] Dokumentation der Bedrohten Sprachen (DOBES), Metadata Description Recommendations: Content, Draft 03.03.01, Arienne Dwyer and Ulrike Mosel.

- [ETHNOLOGUE] Ethnologue language name index
  http://www.sil.org/ethnologue/names/

- [ISO639-1] Code for the representation of names of languages, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1988.

- [ISO639-2]
  Codes for the representation of names of languages - part 2: alpha-3 code, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1998.
  http://lcweb.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html

- [ISO3166-1]
  Codes for the representation of names of countries, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1997.
  http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/index.html

- [ISO8601] Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 2000.

- [LANGID] Language Identification and IT: Addressing problems of linguistic diversity on a global scale, Peter Constable and Gary Simons, SIL International, 2000.
  http://www.sil.org/silewp/2000/001/

- [RFC822] Standard for the format of ARPA internet text messages
  http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc0822.txt

- [RFC1738] Uniform Resource Locators
  http://www.w3.org/Addressing/rfc1738.txt

- [RFC1766] Tags for the identification of language
  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

- [MIMETYPES] Media Types
  ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types

- [W3CDTF] Date and Time Formats, W3C Note
  http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime

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.

A.1   Meta Transcript
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
Comment: These elements serve administrative purposes and are used by tools
                    that work with metadata descriptions.

A.1.1   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.1.2   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.1.3   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.1.4   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.1.5   Meta Transcript . Type
Element: Meta Transcript . Type
Identifier: Metatranscript . Type
Definition: The type of the metadata description.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary { Session | Sub-corpus | Corpus |
                    Annotation | Lexicon }

Comments:

A.1.6   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: 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 'Contibutary +' 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

ISLE Metadata Initiative
Session Metadata Reference Card 2.5

<u>Session</u>

Session

Name		str
Title		str
Date		c
Location		
	Continent	cv
	Country	cv
	Region	str
	Address	str
Description +		
Keys		

Project

Name	str
Title	str
Id	str
Contact	
Description +	

Collector

Name	str
Contact	
Description +	

Content

Communication Context

Interactivity	cv
PlanningType	cv
Involvement	cv

Genre

Interactional	cv
Discursive	cv
Performance	cv
Task	cv
Modalities	cv

Languages

Description	
Language +	
Description +	
Keys	

Language

Language Id	cv
Name	str
Description	

<u>Session</u>

Resources

MediaFile +

Resource Link	c
Size	c
Type	cv
Format	cv
Quality	c
Recording Conditions	str
Position	c
Access	
Description	

Annotation Unit +

Resource Link	c
Media Resource Link	c
Annotator	str
Date	c
Type	cv
Format	cv
Content Encoding	str
Character Encoding	str
Access	
Language Id	
Anonymous	c
Description +	

Source +

Id	str
Format	cv
Quality	c
Position	c
Access	
Description +	

Anonymous

Resource Link	c
Access	

Legend

+	= One or more	
GREEN	= Sub-schema	
BLUE	= Controlled Vocabulary (cv)	
PINK	= Constraint (c)	

<u>Session</u>

Participants

Description +		
Participant +		
	Type	cv
	Name +	str
	Full name	str
	Code	str
	Role	cv
	Language +	
	Ethnic group	str
	Age	c
	Sex	cv
	Education	str
	Anonymous	c
	Description +	
	Keys	

References

Description +	

Access

Availability	c
Description	str
Date	c
Owner	str
Publisher	str
Contact	

Description

Text	str
Language Id	c
Info Link	c

Contact

Name	str
Address	str
Email	c
Organization	str